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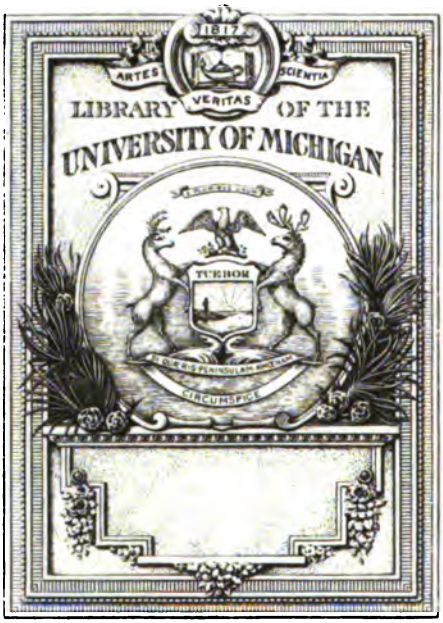
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OF THE

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
DARIUS D. THORP, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.

CONTENTS.

1. Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan, with Accompanying Documents, for the year 1887.

2. Report of the State Inspector of Illuminating Oils of the State of Michigan, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

3. Fifteenth Annual Abstract of Statistical Information relative to the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind; also Statistics of the Idiotic and Epileptic in the State of Michigan, 1887.

4. Seventeenth Abstract of the Reports of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of Michigan, for the Nine Months ending June 30, 1887.

5. Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, February 1, 1888.

FORTY NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1887.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
THORP AND GODFREY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT:

	PAGE.
The Function of the Public School	i
Amendments to the School Law	iv
County Supervision	iv
Minimum Length of School	ix
Temperance Teaching	x
Certification of Teachers	xi
Comparative Statistics	xiii
Township District	xv
Teachers' Institutes	xx
State and Incorporated Educational Institutions	xxii
Educational Funds	xxiii

STATISTICAL TABLES:

Comparative Statistics for 1886 and 1887	xxvii
Apportionment of Primary School Interest Fund, May 7, 1887	xxxiii
Apportionment of Primary School Interest Fund, November 10, 1887	xxxvi
General School Statistics	xxxix
Employment of Teachers	xlii
Resources of School Districts	xlv
Expenditures of School Districts	xlviii
Miscellaneous Financial Statistics	li
Cost Per Capita of Public Schools	liv
Statistics of Township Libraries	lvii
Statistics of District Libraries	lx
Branches of Instruction	lxiii
Private and Select Schools and School Apparatus	lxvi
Examination and Certification of Teachers	lxix
Miscellaneous Statistics	lxxii
Instruction in Physiology	lxxv
Graded School Statistics	lxxviii
Financial Statistics of Graded Schools	xcviii
Miscellaneous Statistics of Graded Schools	cv
Statistics of High School Departments of Graded Schools	cxii
Statistics of Grammar School Departments of Graded Schools	cxvi
Statistics of Primary Departments of Graded Schools	cxx
Receipts and Expenditures at Teachers' Institutes, 1887	cxxiv
Local Committees, Conductors, etc., at Teachers' Institutes, 1887	cxxvii
Enrollment at Teachers' Institutes, 1887	cxxix
Members of County Boards of School Examiners	cxxxi
General Statistics of State and Incorporated Institutions	cxxxvi
Financial Statistics of State and Incorporated Institutions	cxxxviii

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PAGE.

List of Officers for 1887 and 1888 3
Transactions of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting 5
Report of the Treasurer 10
List of Members, 1887 11
President's Address, Prof. J. W. Ewing 13

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS:
"In What Sense are Thought and Feeling Mutually Exclusive?" 19
Address at Michigan University Semi-Centennial 30
"Reading" 40
Michigan State Reading Circle, Report of the Secretary 57
Michigan State Reading Circle, Report of the President 59
"Should the Study of Mind Have a Larger Place in Our High Schools?" 61
"Manual Training in Public Schools" 66
"The Teacher in Society" 75
"The Township Limit in Our Educational System" 86

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting 103
List of Members in Attendance 106
"Grading County Schools" 108
"Teachers' Examinations" 114
"Supervision of District Schools" 118

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN:
President's Report 125
Report of Finance Committee 136
Treasurer's Report 138
Examinations for Degrees 143
Report of the Board of Visitors 145

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
Annual Report 147
Report of the Principal of the Normal School for 1886-7 151
Report of the Board of Visitors 162
List of Books for Township and District Libraries 163

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:
Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture 170

ADRIAN COLLEGE:
Report of the President 177
Report of the Board of Visitors 183

ALBION COLLEGE:
Report of the President 185

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE:
Report of the President 196

DETROIT COLLEGE:
Report of the President 198

HILLSDALE COLLEGE:
Report of the Board of Visitors 201

HOPE COLLEGE:
Report of the President 208
Report of the Board of Visitors 209

PAGE.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE:
Report of the Board of Visitors 210

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY:
Report of the Principal 213
Report of the Board of Visitors 214

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY:
Report of the Superintendent 215

OLIVET COLLEGE:
Report of the President 217
Report of the Board of Visitors 232

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY:
Report of the Principal 236
Report of the Board of Visitors 237

SOMERVILLE SCHOOL:
Report of the Board of Visitors 238

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS 241
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 242
AUTHORITY OF TRUSTEES OF GRADED SCHOOLS TO PURCHASE APPARATUS, ETC. 244
LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES FOR FAILURE TO TAKE BOND FROM CONTRACTOR 245

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Lansing, December 31, 1887.

To His Excellency, CYRUS G. LUCE,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR,—In compliance with the provisions of law, I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the Legislature, the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with the accompanying documents, for the year 1887.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE FUNCTION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Some claim that it is the true province of the public school to prepare children for their special places in life, to train them to the application of their active powers to some industrial pursuit, and that the school is a failure so far as it falls short of attaining this end.

Others maintain that every child should be considered an end unto himself, rather than an instrument for producing some end outside of himself; and that, in his general education, the true aim should be so to direct his studies and exercises as to produce a harmonious and symmetrical development of all his faculties. This they hold is the legitimate work of the public schools, the immediate end to be sought in all the processes of disciplinary study.

If the former theory be correct, the work of the teacher is to communicate knowledge and train the pupils to some industrial occupation. If the latter, then the teacher's aim should be to train and discipline all the powers of the child with reference to what he may become.

Because of the prevalence of these two radically different opinions, and the plans of instruction that necessarily come from them, much is said on the one hand about the advantages of "a practical education," and on the other of "a complete and harmonious training of the mind."

To settle this question it seems necessary to determine, if possible, what our public schools should attempt to accomplish for the children and youth. This will determine the subjects of study or occupations, and the general methods of school work.

If the fundamental aim of the public school is to prepare the children for some particular way of gaining a living, then exercises should be introduced into the schools which would train them for some special occupation. This would change very largely the character of the work of the common schools. It would add to the system, professional and industrial elements. In changing the supreme end, the character of the public schools, would be changed. The work would be done with reference to supplying the wants of life. This

Let the work of our public schools be done according to the true principles of teaching and study, and the children will go out from them prepared to enter upon the duties of life, public or private, with every prospect of success; or they can enter with well trained minds into professional and technical schools as they may desire. In either case the schools will accomplish their true function by sending forth honest and intelligent citizens for our beloved State.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

During the last session of the Legislature several minor and one very important amendment to the general school laws were made. Chapter III, section 15, relating to instruction in physiology and hygiene, etc., was amended by adding more specific requirements regarding the text-books to be used. This matter will be referred to elsewhere. Chapter IV, section 14, relating to the disposition of the one-mill tax, was altered so as to require *all* moneys so raised to be apportioned to the district in which it was raised. Under the old law, the qualified electors at the annual township meeting were authorized to apply so much of the one-mill tax as they deemed advisable, to the purchase of books for the township library. Chapter IV, section 16, was amended by adding a provision by which, in case the supervisors of the several townships in which a fractional district is situated are unable to agree as to the proportion of district taxes that shall be placed on the rolls of their respective townships, a supervisor from an adjoining township may be called in to assist in equalizing the valuation. A provision was also added for paying the supervisor for his services. Chapter VI, section 1, was changed by adding the following words: "Districts having one hundred and twenty-five children of like age, and with an assessed valuation of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, may have an indebtedness not to exceed five thousand dollars."

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

By far the most important legislation, however, in its effect upon the public schools was the passage of Act No. 266, amending certain sections of Chapter XII, relative to the examination of teachers and the supervision of schools. The text of the act is given below. Its essential features include the transferring of the duty of visiting and supervising the district schools from the chairmen of the boards of township school inspectors to the secretaries of the boards of county examiners; changing the method of appointing the secretary; fixing the salary of the secretary, and extending the force of a first grade certificate to the entire State.

The arguments in favor of county supervision have been reiterated so often in the annual reports of this Department that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The township system of supervision had for several years been regarded as a virtual failure, and the desirability of entrusting the supervision of schools to the individual or board whose duty it was to pass upon the qualification of the teachers of these schools, had become so apparent that an earnest and united effort on the part of the teachers of the S ate resulted in convincing the Legislature of the necessity of amending the statutes in this regard. The bill as passed was given immediate effect in the House, but in the confusion attending the closing days of the session the Senate failed to give it immediate effect. As a result the act did not go into operation until September 26, or about four weeks after the date fixed for the election of a secretary under the old law. This resulted in no little confusion and conflict of opinion regarding the *status* of the new law, some contending that the secretary elected under the old law would hold his office for one year, while others maintained that when the amended law took effect the office of secretary would be vacated, and that it would be the duty of the two examiners, together with the Judge of Probate, to meet and fill the vacancy as provided in section 12 of the act. I was clearly of the opinion that the latter construction was correct, and advised the boards in the several counties to meet as soon as practicable after the twenty-sixth day of September and appoint secretaries as provided in the amended law. In most of the counties these suggestions were promptly complied with and secretaries were appointed. In a few counties the boards delayed making any appointments for some weeks, but finally every county in the State elected a secretary under the revised law, so that before the close of the year the law was in force throughout the State.

The law has been in force so short a time that it is of course impossible to form any conclusions as to its effect upon the schools. If a competent person is chosen for secretary, one who is earnest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, the success of the law is assured. In counties where incompetent secretaries are appointed, who take the office simply for the salary that attaches to it, the law will probably prove unsatisfactory. I have no fears whatever that, where a judicious selection of a secretary is made, much benefit will result to the rural schools. The success of the law in any county depends almost entirely upon the action of the board in selecting a secretary.

CHAPTER XII, SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 AND 13 OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS AS AMENDED BY ACT NO. 266, PUBLIC ACTS OF 1887.

SECTION 1. The chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the several townships in each county shall meet at the office of the county clerk of their county on the first Tuesday in August, in each year, and elect by ballot one school examiner, who shall hold his office for two years, or until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified: *Provided*, That in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven there shall be no election of examiner, but the two examiners previously elected whose terms of office shall not have expired shall hold for the unexpired portions of the terms for which they were elected. The county clerk shall be the clerk of such elections in all cases, and in case of a tie shall give the casting vote, and he shall preserve a record of such election in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall immediately after such election notify the person so elected of his election. The school examiners shall, within ten days after receiving notice of their election, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, the same to be filed with the county clerk, and shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the fourth Tuesday of August following their election.

SEC. 2. The two school examiners elected by the township chairmen shall meet at the office of the judge of probate of the county on the fourth Tuesday of August of each year, and with the judge of probate, who shall act as a member and clerk of the board for the purpose herein named, shall elect, appoint, and employ a secretary of said board of examiners. The judge of probate shall, immediately after the board has appointed a secretary, file a certified statement of such fact with the county clerk, and said county clerk shall immediately notify the person appointed as secretary of his appointment, and said secretary shall within ten days after receiving notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, the same to be filed with the county clerk. He shall also execute a bond with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by and filed with the county clerk, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duties according to law, and faithfully account for and pay over to the proper persons all moneys which may come into his hands by reason of his holding such office; and thereupon the county clerk shall report the name and postoffice address of such secretary to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and said secretary shall immediately thereafter enter upon the duties of his office. The secretary of the board shall be *ex-officio* a member and the executive officer of the board of examiners in the transaction of all business of said board, except in the appointing or removing from office of the secretary of said board. The school examiner elected by the township chairman, whose term of office shall soonest expire, shall be the chairman of the board of examiners.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the board of school examiners, for the purpose of examining all persons who may offer themselves as teachers for the public schools, shall hold two regular public examinations in each year at the county seat, which examinations shall be on the first Thursday of March and August; for a like purpose, said secretary shall also hold not to exceed six special public examinations at such times and places as in the judgment of said board of examiners, the interest of the schools and teachers of the county shall require: *Provided*, That first and second grade certificates shall be granted only at the regular public examinations provided for in this section: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of school examiners to make out a schedule of the times and places of holding special examinations, and to cause it to be published in one or more newspapers of the county at least ten days before each special examination, and he shall send a copy thereof to the chairman of each township board of school inspectors of the county, at least ten days previous to the time of holding any special examination.

SEC. 4. The board of school examiners shall meet on the Saturday following each public examination held by the secretary, and shall grant certificates to teachers in such form as the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prescribe, licensing as teachers all persons who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who have attended said public examination and who shall be found qualified in respect to good moral character, learning and ability to instruct and govern a school; but no certificate shall be granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, theory and art of teaching, United States history, civil government and physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system. All certificates shall be signed by the secretary and chairman of said board. No person shall be considered a qualified teacher within the meaning of the school law, nor shall any school officer employ or contract with any person to teach in any of the public schools who has not a certificate in force granted by the board of school exam-

iners of the county or other lawful authority: *Provided*, That all examination questions shall be prepared and furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to said secretary under seal, to be opened before the applicants for certificates on the day of examination.

SEC. 5. There shall be three grades of certificates granted by the board of school examiners in its discretion, and subject to such rules and regulations as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may prescribe, which grades of certificates shall be as follows: The certificate of the first grade shall be granted only to those who shall have taught at least one year with ability and success, and it shall be valid throughout the State for three years: *Provided*, That no first grade certificate shall be valid in any county other than that in which it was issued, unless a copy of said certificate is filed with the secretary of the county board of examiners of the county in which the holder of said certificate desires to teach. The certificate of the second grade shall be granted only to those who shall have taught at least six months with ability and success, and it shall be valid throughout the county for which it shall be granted for two years. The certificate of the third grade shall license the holder thereof to teach in the county for which it shall be granted for one year: *Provided*, That the secretary of the board of school examiners or any other member of the board authorized by said secretary shall have power, upon personal examination satisfactory to himself, and subject to such rules and regulations as the board of school examiners may establish, to grant special certificates, which shall license the holder thereof to teach in a specified district for which it shall be granted; but such certificate shall not continue in force beyond the time of the next public examination, and it shall not in any way exempt the teacher from a full examination: *Provided, further*, That in case the holder of a special certificate does not appear for examination before the board at the next public examination succeeding the date of such special certificate, a second special certificate shall not be granted to such person except by order of the board of examiners, nor shall any member of the board of examiners, unless authorized by the board, grant a special certificate to any person who at a previous examination failed to secure a certificate.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of school examiners:

First, Immediately upon his qualification as secretary, to send notice thereof, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to the chairman of each township board of school inspectors of the county;

Second, To be present at all meetings of the board, and to keep a record of all proceedings of the board;

Third, To keep a record of all examinations held by the board, and to sign all certificates and other papers and reports issued by said board;

Fourth, To act as treasurer of the board for the purpose of receiving the institute fees provided by law, and paying the same to the county treasurer once in each month;

Fifth, To keep a record of all certificates granted, suspended, or revoked by the board, showing to whom issued, together with the date, grade, and duration of each certificate, and if suspended or revoked, the date and reason therefor;

Sixth, To furnish, previous to the first Monday in September in each year, to the township clerk of each township in the county, a list of all persons legally authorized to teach in the county at large, and in such township, with the date and term of each certificate, and if any have been suspended or revoked, the date of such suspension or revocation;

Seventh, To visit each of the schools in his county at least once each year and to examine carefully the discipline, the mode of instruction, and the progress and proficiency of the pupils: *Provided*, That in case the secretary is unable to visit all the schools of the county, as herein required, he may, with the approval of the other members of the board of examiners, appoint such assistant visitors as may be necessary, who shall perform such duties pertaining to the visitation and supervision of schools as said secretary shall direct;

Eighth, To counsel with the teachers and school boards as to the courses of study to be pursued, and as to any improvement in discipline and instruction in the schools;

Ninth, To note the condition of the school-houses and the appurtenances thereto, and to suggest plans for new houses to be erected, and for warming and ventilating the same, and for the general improvement of school-houses and grounds;

Tenth, To promote by such means as he may devise, subject to the advice of the board of school examiners, the improvement of the schools in his county and the elevation of the character and qualifications of the teachers and officers thereof;

Eleventh, To receive the duplicate annual reports of the several boards of school inspectors, examine into the correctness of the same, requiring them to be amended when necessary, endorse his approval upon them, and immediately thereafter, and before the first day of November in each year, transmit to the Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion one copy of each of said reports and file the other copy in the office of the county clerk;

Twelfth, To be subject to such instructions and rules as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may prescribe; to receive all blanks and communications that may be sent to him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to dispose of the same as directed by the said Superintendent; and to make annual reports at the close of the school year to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the official labor performed by the board of school examiners, and by himself, and of the general condition and management of the schools of the county, together with such other information as may be required of him;

Thirteenth, To perform such other duties as may be required of him by law, or the board of school examiners, and at the close of his term of office, to deliver all records, books and papers belonging to his office to the board of examiners.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of school inspectors of each township:

First, To have general supervisory charge of the schools of his township, subject to such advice and direction as the secretary of the county board of examiners may give;

Second, To notify the secretary of the board of school examiners of any school within his township that is not being conducted in a successful and profitable manner;

Third, To make such reports of his official labors, and the condition of the schools as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may direct, or the board of school examiners request;

Fourth, To perform such other duties as may be required of him by law, or that the Superintendent of Public Instruction may direct.

SEC. 11. Each member of the board of school examiners, other than the secretary, shall receive four dollars for each day actually employed in the duties of his office. The compensation of the secretary of the board of examiners shall be determined by the board appointing him, as provided for in section two of this act: *Provided*, In counties having thirty districts or less such compensation shall not exceed three hundred dollars per annum; in counties having more than thirty districts such compensation shall be not to exceed at the rate of ten dollars for each district coming under the provisions of this act; but in no case shall the salary of the secretary of the board of examiners be more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The compensation of any assistant visitor, when appointed as provided in this act, shall be determined by the board of school examiners, but in no case shall it exceed three dollars for each day: *Provided*, That the number of days so employed shall not exceed thirty, in any one year, necessarily devoted to the duties required of him. The compensation of each member of the board of school examiners, including the secretary and any assistant visitor, shall be paid quarterly from the county treasury, upon such member filing with the county clerk a sworn statement of his account, signed by the chairman and secretary of the board of school examiners, and obtaining an order from the county clerk upon the county treasurer for the amount of such account: *Provided*, That in no case shall the secretary of the board of examiners receive any order for his compensation from the county clerk until he has filed a certified statement from the Superintendent of Public Instruction that all required reports have been properly made and filed with said Superintendent. The necessary contingent expenses of the board of examiners for printing, postage, stationery, record books and rent of room for public examinations, shall be audited and allowed by the board of supervisors of the county, but shall in no county exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, but no traveling fees shall be allowed to the secretary or any member of the board of examiners or to any assistant visitor. The compensation of the several chairmen of the township boards of school inspectors, when in attendance at the annual meeting for the election of school examiners and the annual joint meeting with the board of school examiners, shall be the same as is allowed to members of the board of supervisors of the county, and when performing other duties required of him, as provided in this act, the same as is allowed to school inspectors by law: *Provided*, Said chairman shall not receive to exceed two dollars for each school district in the township, the same to be audited by the township boards of their respective townships and paid as other expenses of the township.

SEC. 12. Any member of a board of school examiners, other than the secretary, may be removed from office by the judge of probate of the county for immorality, incompetency, or neglect of duty. The secretary of the board of examiners may be removed for like causes by the members of the board of examiners selected by the township chairmen, acting jointly with the judge of probate; but no member of such board of school examiners, nor the secretary, shall be removed from office without an opportunity

to answer to the charges made against him, and all such charges shall be made in writing. Whenever, by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, a vacancy shall occur in the board of school examiners of any county, other than in the office of secretary, the judge of probate of such county shall have power to fill such vacancy until the first Tuesday in August after his appointment, at which time an examiner shall be elected to fill the unexpired term by the chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the several townships in the county. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of secretary, it shall be filled in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of secretary, in section two of this chapter, and shall be for the unexpired portion of the term for which the vacating secretary was appointed.

SEC. 13. All schools which by special enactment may have a district board authorized to inspect and grant certificates to the teachers employed by the same, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter as to the examination and licensing of teachers. The officers of every school district which is or shall hereafter, be organized in whole or in part in any incorporated city in this State, where no special enactments shall exist in regard to the licensing of teachers, shall have power to examine and license, or cause to be examined and licensed, or may require the county board of examiners to examine and license, teachers for such district, and such license shall be valid not to exceed three years. All city schools having a superintendent employed by their respective boards of education, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, as to the examination and licensing of teachers, and as to the supervision of schools. But all such schools shall, through their proper officers, make such reports as the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall direct.

MINIMUM LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

The following table shows the number of districts that maintained no school, the number maintaining less than three months and from three to eleven months inclusive, with the school census of the several districts in each case:

	No. of Districts.	Census.
Districts reporting no school	81	1,350
" " less than than three months	7	137
" " three months	136	2,493
" " four "	128	2,826
" " five "	222	7,415
" " six "	640	21,770
" " seven "	1,255	52,363
" " eight "	2,027	103,183
" " nine "	1,980	143,649
" " ten "	581	282,889
" " eleven "	11	1,427

From the above table it will be seen that 6,444 districts, including 605,281, or nearly 98 per cent. of the children of school age in the State, maintained school during six months or longer. The average length of school in all the districts was 7.7 months, and in the ungraded districts, 7.5 months. The minimum length of school required to entitle a district containing less than thirty children of school age to share in the apportionment of the primary school interest fund and the one mill tax, is three months. Ought not the term to be lengthened in justice to the children in the sparsely populated districts? Many districts that are abundantly able to support a six months' school provide for the minimum of three months only to secure their proportion of the public moneys. The interests of the children are sacrificed to a false

idea of economy. It would impose no excessive burden upon these districts if the participation in the distribution of the public moneys was made contingent upon the maintenance of school for the term of six months. By so doing the free school privileges would be more nearly equalized throughout the State and the children of Michigan would be afforded the same advantages as are accorded those of other states. In New York, Ohio, Iowa and California the minimum is fixed at six months, while in New Jersey nine months is the limit. The provisions of law relating to compulsory education require all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school during four months of each year, and it would seem that the minimum length of school ought at least to equal the period required by the compulsory attendance law. I can see no objections to extending the limit to six months.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

While it is almost impossible to secure complete returns on this subject, it is certain that the provisions of the law requiring that instruction be given in Physiology and Hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, has been more generally complied with than ever before.

In reply to the question "Is Physiology and Hygiene taught in your school in compliance with section 15, chapter 3, General School Laws of 1885?" 3,833 of the 7,034 districts in the State, answered "Yes," 1,438 answered "No," and 1,763 did not reply. Among the last named are many which give instruction as required, but no reliable estimate can be formed of their number.

These statistics show a most encouraging increase in the proportion of districts complying with the law. In 1883, the year before this law went into effect, only 653 districts, out of 6,336 in the State, included Physiology in their courses of study and these in most cases paid little or no attention to the effects of narcotics. In 1886 the number had increased from 10 per cent. of the schools to 33 per cent., while in 1887, 54 per cent. report compliance with the requirements of the law. As these statistics were collected before the opening of the current school year and before the present law went into practical effect, it is safe to say that at least 80 per cent. of the districts are at present giving the required instruction.

I understand the law, as it stands, to require the use of a text-book in the hands of pupils who are able to read readily and understandingly. In graded schools two books are required, one for lower and one for higher grades.

These books must have a place in the curriculum of study the same as other required branches and the subject is to be taught as thoroughly as other studies in the same school. The year or portions of the year *when* it is to be taught must, of course, be determined by the local school authorities whose duty it is to arrange courses of study and the order in which they shall be pursued. The course must, to comply with the law, be so arranged that every pupil shall at some time pursue the study. And if any pupil should enter a school in advance of the grade in which physiology is taught, having come from some school in which it is taught at a more advanced stage, that pupil should be required to pursue the study in the grade below.

So far as I am able to learn the elementary work is being generally well done. Much, of course, depends upon the earnestness and convictions of teachers, school boards, and county secretaries. In the institute work it is intended to devote one evening to the public presentation of the subject to the general public in addition to the regular instruction given to the teachers in attendance during the day.

It is certain that no measure can be made more effectual for the advancement of the cause of temperance and morality than thorough, faithful, and honest instruction given in our public schools to all pupils in regard to the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the body and soul.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

No person is eligible to employment as teacher in the public schools of this State unless he holds a certificate of qualification required by the statutes of the State.

There are four different authorities empowered to grant certificates to teachers: The State Board of Education may give certificates good for ten years, the first grade upon invitation and the second grade upon examination. The faculty of the State Normal School grant life certificates to the graduates of that institution. Boards of education of schools under special charters, which provide that the boards may license their own teachers, and the boards of education of incorporated cities have power to license their own teachers. The Boards of Examiners of the several counties have authority to grant certificates, subject to such rules and regulations as the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prescribe. More than nine-tenths of the qualified teachers in the State are licensed by the county examiners. The certificates granted by the examiners are of three grades. The certificate of the first grade is granted only to those who have taught at least one year with ability and success and is valid *throughout the State* for three years. The

second grade is granted only to those who have taught at least six months, and is valid throughout the county for which it is granted for two years. The third grade entitles the holder to teach in the county for which it is granted for one year. The secretary is also empowered to grant special certificates, upon examination satisfactory to himself, which licenses the holder to teach in a specified district until the next public examination. During the past year there were in the 63 counties reporting, 13,609 applicants for certificates at the regular public examinations, and of these 9,360 received certificates; 8,774 were third grade certificates, 419 were second grade and 167 were first grade. There were 1,887 teachers licensed who were without previous experience in teaching. The applicants for secretary's specials were 1,427. This is 427 less than in 1886. Since the close of the last school year the number of teachers required to supply the schools has increased nearly five hundred, numbering in all 10,198, and the number of qualified teachers, as will be seen by the comparative table, has increased over 700. The number of qualified teachers now exceeds the number required to supply the schools by 1,627.

During the year just closed there were 461 public examinations held. This would make an average of nearly six examinations to each county. The law provides for two regular public examinations per year, to be held the first Thursdays of March and August, at the county seats of the several counties. It is expected that the great majority of persons desiring certificates will apply at these examinations. In addition to these two regular examinations the secretary is required to hold not to exceed six special public examinations at such times and places as the board may deem proper. First and second grade certificates are granted only at the regular examinations in March and August.

Uniformity in the dates for the special examinations is very desirable. The Superintendent is required to furnish the questions used at the examinations, and if each county should arrange its dates without regard to the others the number of questions required would be so large as to make it impracticable to secure that variety in the character of the questions so essential to their value. The Department selected six dates, which seemed most suitable for holding the special examinations, and recommended them to the several boards of examiners. The boards accepted these dates with few exceptions, and the work of supplying questions has gone on with little or no friction.

In preparing questions it has been my aim to grade them so as to lead the teachers to see the great need of broader knowledge, and by varying the

kind of questions to present an incentive to more extended preparation. If by the careful arrangement of examination questions the teachers may be brought to do more reading outside of text-books and thereby acquire a larger fund of general information, a very important part of the purpose of the questions will be accomplished.

It is impossible to furnish a set of questions the severity of which will impress the teachers of all the counties alike. A set that would be comparatively elementary to the teachers of one county would be too difficult for those of another. And the questions will of necessity vary in the degree of severity from time to time. For this reason no fixed rate of percentage can be determined which will apply justly in all cases. It is the duty of the examiners to use a wise judgment in the whole matter of granting certificates. The success of a teacher at a certain examination should not be all that is taken into consideration in giving a certificate. The standing at previous examinations, the success in the school-room and other things favorable which the examiners may know, should help in forming a decision of the teacher's qualifications, as well as the percentage obtained at a particular examination.

Teachers should certainly be required to pass a thorough examination, but they should not be cut off on mere technical grounds. Other things as well should be taken into account in determining their qualifications.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Table I, which gives comparative school statistics for the years 1886 and 1887, shows, on the whole, fair advancement in educational interests.

The number of districts has increased 46 and the number that maintained school was greater by 37 than during 1886. There were 32 more graded school districts in 1887 than in the preceding year and 14 more ungraded. The school census shows an increase of 16,212 in the number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 20 years. The graded school districts show an increase of 22,715, while there is a decrease in the country districts of 6,503. The total number of children included in the school census was 619,979, of which number 308,368, or nearly 50 per cent., were in the graded school districts. The total enrollment in the public schools of the State was 421,308, or 69.6 per cent. of the school census, an increase of .6 per cent. for the year. The attendance upon the graded schools was 191,248, or 62 per cent., and upon the ungraded, 230,060, or 74.1 per cent. Including the number of children reported as attending private schools, the total attendance reached 453,915, or 73.2 per cent. of the school census.

The average length of school in the graded schools was the same as in 1886—9.4 months. In the rural districts the average was .6 of a month less than the preceding year, or 7.5 months. In view of the fact that the average duration of schools throughout the State was 7.7 months, it seems to me that there can be no reasonable objection to increasing the minimum length of school from three to six months.

The number of graded districts in the State was 475, with a total enrollment of 191,248, or an average enrollment in each district of 403. The total number of ungraded districts was 6,543 and the attendance 230,060, or an average attendance of 35.

There was a reported increase of ten in the number of private schools. The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 788, or 61 more than were employed in 1886. The total number of children in attendance was estimated to be 32,607, or an increase of 3,106.

The total number of teachers required to supply the schools was 10,198. This gives an average of 41 pupils to each teacher. The total number of teachers actually employed during the year was 15,566, or 5,368 more than were required. This is due to frequent changes of teachers in the country schools. It will be noticed, however, that there was a very gratifying improvement in this respect over the preceding year, for while there was an increase of 414 in the number required, the increase in the number actually employed was only 246. In the ungraded districts there was a *decrease* in the number employed of 58. The tenure of office of the teachers of the State is a pretty fair indication of the character of the work done in the schools. Frequent changes imply poor schools, and there could be no more healthy promise of better results in our rural schools than a large reduction in the number of teachers employed. While in the graded districts the excess of teachers employed over the number required was less than five per cent. of the latter, in the ungraded districts the excess was more than 78 per cent.

During 1887 there were 98 *less* men employed in the public schools than during 1886, and 344 *more* women. In the graded schools about 17 per cent. of the teachers were men, and in the ungraded over 27 per cent.

The wages of all the teachers in the public schools aggregated $2,955,740.-80, an increase of $113,828.62 over 1886. Of this amount $935,664.05 were paid to men, and $2,020,076.75 to women. All the teachers in the graded schools received $1,583,321.53; in the ungraded, $1,372,419.27. The monthly wages of male teachers averaged $45.37, an increase of .37 over 1886. The female teachers' monthly wages averaged $31.45; increase .29. In the graded schools both classes of teachers received larger average wages, the

men .70 and the women .76. In the ungraded there was a decrease in the average of both classes; .89 for males, and .46 for females.

The statistics referring to the examination and qualification of teachers is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. The amended law relating to the election of secretaries of county boards of examiners took effect before the annual reports of the secretaries were received from all the counties, and as a result no reports were received from eighteen counties. From all these counties excepting Clare, Delta and Iron, the items from the reports for 1886 were used in making comparisons. The total number of applicants for regular certificates was 15,612. Whole number of regular certificates granted, 10,779, or 69 per cent. of those applying. The number of applicants for special certificates was 1,687, of whom 1,398 were successful. There was a decrease of 167 in the number of applicants for specials, and the number issued was 175 less than the preceding year.

The number of school-houses was 83 in excess of 1886, and the seating capacity was increased 15,919. The total number of school-houses was 7,318, affording accommodation for 534,735 children. The value of school property aggregated $12,174,599.00, an increase of $323,953.00. In the matter of necessary apparatus, while the reports show a fair increase in the number of districts supplied with dictionaries, globes and maps, the schools as a whole, are very deficient in this regard. Of the 7,018 districts in the State, 3,519 reported having dictionaries, 1,773 reported globes, and 2,228 reported maps. It is expected that the more careful supervision of the rural schools that will result from the new law relating to county supervision will secure a very material increase in the number of districts possessing these necessary aids to successful teaching.

The financial exhibit for the year shows an increase in the total resources of the districts of $297,684.86, and an increased net expenditure of $376,851.15. The total resources aggregated $5,989,922.19, and the total net expenditures, $5,067,804.74. The indebtedness of the districts amounted to $1,725,015.64, an increase of $123,706.34. The bonded indebtedness aggregated $1,598,587.98, and the floating debts were $126,427.66.

The total number of school libraries reported was, 1,454, containing 408,952 volumes. The amount expended for the support of these libraries was $74,683.76.

TOWNSHIP DISTRICT.

Another effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to secure the passage of an act providing for the establishment of township school districts. A bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the legally qualified voters

of any township, at the annual township meeting, to abolish the school districts and place all the schools of the township under the management of a township board of education. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on education on March 18, but was not brought to a vote until June 3, when it lacked one vote of passing. While it is to be regretted that the bill failed to pass, the discussion of the subject was productive of much good in directing the attention of the people of the State to this most important measure. It is being considered at teachers' institutes and county associations, at farmers' clubs and meetings of granges. The people are constantly becoming more familiar with the special features involved in the proposed change, and the merits of the system cannot fail to commend themselves to the judgment of all who will give it their careful and candid consideration.

The renewed interest awakened in this question has resulted in numerous requests being received by this Department for information regarding the plan. To meet these demands the following circular was issued, embodying a synopsis of the defects of the present district system, a statement of the advantages that are anticipated from the adoption of the township plan and some arguments favorable to the change, gathered from reports from other States and from reports made to this Department by township inspectors. The circular is necessarily very much condensed and gives simply an outline of a few of the arguments advanced in favor of the plan. A paper read by Hon. H. R. Gass at the last session of the State Teachers' Association and published with the proceedings of the Association, in another part of this volume, contains a very full and able presentation of this question.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

I. Objections to the Present System.

1. Unequal facilities for schooling afforded children in the same township.
2. Inequality in the cost of maintaining schools in different parts of the same township.
3. *Nepotism* in the selection of teachers.
4. Too frequent changes of teachers.
5. Too great diversity of text-books.
6. Too many school officers.
7. Unjust discrimination in local taxation.
8. Children frequently have too long distances to attend school in their own districts, when they could be more conveniently accommodated in an adjoining district.
9. Difficulty in properly classifying and grading schools.
10. Frequent disputes and bickerings over school-house sites, district boundaries, etc.
11. Inefficiency of local school officers.
12. Inequality in the length of school terms.
13. School laws not properly understood and enforced.

II. Benefits that Would Result from Township District.

1. All children in a township would be given equal school privileges.
2. The cost of maintaining the schools would be distributed equally over the entire township.

3. The teachers, being appointed by a township board, the chances of favoritism in the selection is very much reduced.

4. The tenure of office of efficient teachers would be lengthened.

5. A township uniformity of text-books would result, and the adoption of county uniformity would be facilitated, if deemed advisable.

6. The number of school officers would be largely diminished, and the choice being extended to the township a better class of officers would result.

7. The local taxation would be the same throughout the township.

8. Children could attend the school that was most conveniently located.

9. All the schools in the township would be uniformly classified and graded.

10. School-house sites would be more satisfactorily located, and the quarrels over district boundaries would be abolished.

11. The length of school would be uniform throughout the township.

12. The school laws would be better understood and more intelligently enforced.

III. How it Works in Other States.

The schools in the following States are organized either wholly or partially on the township system: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Vermont. From answers to inquiries addressed to the State Superintendents of these States I extract the following:

I. W. Dickinson, Secretary State Board of Education of Mass.: "The township system works infinitely better than did the district system."

Supt. B. L. Morgan, West Va.: "Under this system our schools have the advantage of a careful local management and all the advantages of the district system."

Chas. D. Hine, Secretary State Board of Education of Conn.: "The township system has the following advantages:

(a) Greater efficiency of management.
(b) Because the system is co-ordinate and not dislocated.
(c) More public interest in schools, because the matter is of greater importance.
(d) There results always more schooling for the children.
(e) Equality of advantages, continuation of teachers in more places.
(f) A course of study pursued continuously to the end.
(g) Better buildings and material."

Supt. Frank D. Smith, of Tenn.: "The township district is decidedly the plan for Tennessee. I favor the township plan because we have several object lessons in Tennessee that speak louder than words. The fewer men you have to manage the schools the better. We can secure good directors on the township plan with but little trouble—the other plan gives much trouble."

Supt. Solomon Palmer, of Alabama: "By our fundamental law every township is a school district, and a body corporate, and there has been no disposition to change it, and the system gives satisfaction."

Supt. Stockwell, of Rhode Island: "So far as the towns have changed (to the township plan), the people are thoroughly satisfied that they get better schools for less money. I do not believe that there is a single advantage to be secured by the so-called district system, as a system."

Supt. Thayer, of Wisconsin: "I am most cordially in favor of an *obligatory* township system of school government. I am of the opinion that:

(a) It would greatly equalize the cost of public schools.
(b) It would almost entirely remedy the evil of inconvenience to school-houses, by permitting every child to attend where most convenient.
(c) It would do away very largely with the controversies over boundaries of school districts and the location of school-house sites.
(d) It would secure better school-houses and better appointments.
(e) It would secure better teachers by diminishing the opportunity for the prevalence of unworthy motives; would make it easier to secure uniformity and free supply of text-books; would promote the efficiency of the township system of libraries; would promote some measure of local supervision; would insure the adoption of a course of study in ungraded schools.
(f) It would especially be useful in the way of such disposition of the available teaching force in the town that the greatest utility would result. The 'mis-fits' of teachers and districts are a large factor in the failures of schools."

Supt. Justus Dartt, of Vermont: "There are now in Vermont thirty towns using this system, and it is working well. As for myself, I believe in the town system. The old district system has served its day and should be now made to give place to a better."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The value of these local professional schools has become thoroughly recognized by the teachers of the State, and the benefits that result from a regular attendance and close attention to the instruction given are unquestionable. They have come to be a necessity, especially to the teachers in the district schools. The institute affords the only opportunity that a large majority of these teachers have of informing themselves as to the latest methods of instruction that have proved successful in our best schools. A most gratifying indication of the growth of appreciation of the value of the institutes on the part of school officers is shown by the readiness with which district boards assent to closing their schools to allow the teachers to attend. A few years ago the sentiment against closing schools during the session of an institute was so strong and so general that it was deemed inexpedient to appoint any during the term of school. This necessitated crowding all the institutes into the few weeks of vacation, rendering it impossible to utilize the services of our best instructors in but few counties. This opposition is gradually disappearing, however, and now not only do boards generally comply with the request to close school during the week of the institute, but in many cases the Department is requested to appoint the institute during school term to insure the attendance of the teachers.

The attendance has increased with the growing popularity of the institute. Of the number of teachers required to supply the schools in the 68 counties in which institutes were held the past year, over three-fifths were enrolled in the institutes. It is also gratifying to notice that the teachers who, as a rule, need institute instruction most—those holding third grade certificates—are fast becoming more interested in the work. This year nearly 60 per cent. of those in attendance held third grade certificates.

It has been observed by the institute conductors that many of the teachers of the ungraded country schools have no adequate idea of what the institute aims to do for them. No one has more power or opportunity to aid the teachers in this regard than the secretary of the board of examiners. Since the abolition of the old county superintendent plan the country schools have had, practically, no supervision. But under the new law enacted by the last Legislature the secretary has general supervision of all the schools of his county, and if he desires he, with the board of examiners, can exert a great influence over the teachers in the way of impressing on them the importance of the institute. It is believed that the enlargement of the powers of the examiners under this new law will result in more efficient work to help teachers see the value of institutes, and a consequent increase in attendance.

There were 65 institutes held last year with a total enrollment of 6,354. Of this number 3,639 were teachers holding third grade certificates, 431 held second grade and 247 held first. There were 1,625 without experience in teaching. The enrollment was a little less than in 1886. This should not be construed, however, as showing a lack of interest in the institutes. There were six more institutes held in 1886 than in 1887, which would fully account for the smaller enrollment. The average attendance at each institute this year is 98 against 97 for the year before.

The total amount expended for the institutes during the year was $8,954.11. Over four-fifths of this sum, or $7,542, came from the county fund, and $1,411.92 was from the State fund. The average cost per capita for the 65 institutes was only $1.40. This is surely a very moderate cost and teachers ought not to complain of expense when it is understood that they get the best and most approved methods, presented, as a rule, by instructors whose experience and ability render them especially adapted to this work.

There has always been a difference of opinion and more or less discussion concerning the length of time institutes should be held. In many counties it is not possible to hold them longer than one week, if longer sessions are advisable, owing to the lack of available funds; but in some of the older counties the fund is usually large enough to pay the expenses of a two weeks' institute. In these counties it is quite frequently urged, and usually by the local authorities, that a two weeks' session be held, and some desire it to be extended to three or four weeks.

I am inclined to think that under the present plan of work the sessions should not be of more than two weeks' duration. The object of a long institute seems to be to afford opportunity for a general review of the branches commonly taught in the primary schools, and to make practical applications of the theories presented by means of class work. The value of time in presenting the methods and applying them by means of class work and object lessons is fully appreciated, yet the idea of our plan is more to suggest the method than to make an exhaustive study and application, and, while it would no doubt be a great benefit to the teachers, the expense would be too great to be borne.

In some of the counties where the fund was large, instead of holding a two weeks' institute, two one week institutes have been held, in different parts of the county, and at different times of the year. The plan has proved very satisfactory wherever tried.

The institutes that are held during the school term show fully as large an attendance as those held during vacation. Conductors report that the attendance is much more regular and that the work done is more satisfactory. Ex-

Superintendent Gass says in this connection: "With the little opposition that is now brought against the closing of the schools for the institute it seems advisable that more of them should be held while the schools are in session."

There is quite a general sentiment among the instructors that too many topics are considered. It is much better to present one topic well than to present two indifferently. Conductors are instructed to use good judgment in regard to the number of topics to be presented, and to be governed to a considerable extent by the suggestions of those who have preceded them in the county.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring instruction to be given in physiology and hygiene, makes some important requirements of the teachers and school boards, and I would urge that instructors call careful attention to the importance of putting into operation the provisions of this law.

STATE AND INCORPORATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The past year has been an exceedingly prosperous one for the three State institutions that are distinctly educational. The University, the Agricultural College and the Normal School each report an attendance larger than during any preceding year. The aggregate number of students enrolled in these institutions during the year was 2,614, distributed as follows: University, 1,572; Agricultural College, 323; Normal School, 719. Liberal appropriations by the Legislature have enabled the several boards of control to make much needed improvements in the direction of enlarged accommodations for students, and increased facilities for instruction. As these several schools grow in numbers and the demands upon them for greater choice in the character of the courses offered increase, larger appropriations will be needed annually to meet their necessities. These institutions are doing a grand work for the State, and the money contributed from the State treasury to their support and enlargement is well expended. The willingness with which the Legislature has always responded to the appeals for aid from the managing boards illustrates the esteem in which they are held by the people of the State, and the general confidence that is felt in their intelligent and economical management.

Statistical tables Nos. XXVI and XXVII, and the reports given in the documentary portion of this report furnish full and detailed information concerning the present condition of these schools.

A comparison of the number of the students attending the several denominational colleges and incorporated academies and seminaries during 1887 with the number reported in 1886, shows an increase of 130. The total

number of students in attendance at these schools during the past year was 3,419, and the number of instructors employed was 156. The valuation of property held by the incorporated schools of the State was estimated at $1,-089,665. The total amount of productive funds is reported as $801,482, and the total indebtedness, $101,669. The reports for 1886 gave the aggregate value of property, $1,028,000; productive funds, $771,176; indebtedness, $82,648, making an increase during the year of $61,665 in the value of property, $30,366 in productive funds, and $19,021 in indebtedness. The increased value of property exceeds the increase of indebtedness $42,644.

On the whole, the returns from these institutions show a fairly prosperous year. They are, as a rule, equipped with able, earnest and conscientious instructors, and good libraries, museums, laboratories and other aids to teaching. The work done is uniformly of an excellent quality. The financial condition of most of the larger colleges is improving yearly, the heavy debts incurred in establishing many of them are being cancelled, and the outlook for their enlarged usefulness and prosperity is encouraging.

The reports of the principal officers, and of the boards of visitors, printed elsewhere in this report, together with the items given in the statistical tables referred to above, furnish full information concerning such of these schools as have reported to this Department.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL FUNDS.

The moneys derived from the sale of school lands, and from escheats to the State, constitute the Primary School Fund proper, and bear seven per cent. interest. Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act No. 31, Session Laws of 1858, one-half of all moneys received from the sale of swamp lands donated by Congress to the State, after deducting the expenses of sale, was set apart as a school fund bearing five per cent. interest. By Act No. 142, of the Public Acts of 1887, the section above referred to was amended by providing that *all* moneys heretofore received or hereafter received from the sale of swamp lands donated by Congress, shall be denominated a primary school fund on which the State shall pay interest at the rate of five per cent. By this act, what is known as the Primary School Five Per Cent. Fund has been more than doubled, amounting at the close of the last fiscal year to $775,766.28, while for the preceding year the amount to the credit of this fund aggregated but $366,645.

The income derived from each of these funds, together with the surplus of specific taxes remaining in the State treasury after paying the interest on the

several educational funds and the interest and principal of the State debt, forms the Primary School Interest Fund, the entire amount of which, that may be on hand at the time, is apportioned to the school districts of the State semi-annually, between the first and tenth days of May and November in each year.

The condition of these funds for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, is shown by the following statement:

The Primary School Funds.

Primary School 7 per cent. fund:		
In the hands of the State	$3,417,056 89	
Due from purchasers of lands	249,165 46	
Total 7 per cent. fund		$3,666,222 35
Primary School 5 per cent. fund:		
In the hands of the State	$775,766 26	
Total 5 per cent. fund		$775,766 26
Total school funds		$4,441,988 61

Primary School Interest Fund.

Interest paid by the State on 7 per cent. fund	$253,907 54	
Interest paid by holders of lands, 7 per cent. fund	20,058 12	
Total interest on 7 per cent. fund		$273,965 66
Interest paid by the State on 5 per cent. fund		21,918 09
Total income from both funds		$295,883 75
Surplus of specific taxes transferred		360,870 37
Rent of land		1 00
Paid by trespassers on school lands		305 66
Total Primary School Interest Fund		$657,060 78

THE UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund is derived from the sale of lands granted to the State by the General Government for the support of a University, and draws interest at the rate of seven per cent. The amount to the credit of this fund September 30, 1887, together with the income derived from the same, is as follows:

In the hands of the State	$506,035 80
Due from purchasers of lands	39,267 38
Total fund	$545,303 18

Interest paid by the State	$35,834 79
Interest paid by holders of lands	3,490 60
Total income	$39,325 39

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund, derived from the sale of lands granted by the State and by the General Government for the support of the College, draws seven per cent. interest. The state of the fund at the close of the last fiscal year was as follows:

In the hands of the State	$330,756 65
Due from purchasers of lands	120,582 59
Total fund	$451,339 24
Interest paid by the State	$22,248 30
Interest paid by holders of lands	8,362 02
Paid by trespassers on lands	229 98
Total income	$30,840 30

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund, bearing six per cent. interest, is derived from the sale of salt spring lands, granted by the State for the support of a Normal School. The condition of this fund and its income at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

In the hands of the State	$63,010 12
Due from purchasers of lands	6,115 92
Total fund	$69,126 04
Interest paid by the State	$3,759 80
Interest paid by holders of lands	552 73
Total income	$4,312 53

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Comparative Summary of Statistics for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Districts and Schools.				
Number of townships and independent districts reporting	1,199	1,213	24	.....
Number of graded school districts	443	475	32	.....
Number of ungraded school districts	6,529	6,543	14	.....
Total	6,972	7,018	46	.....
School census of graded school districts	285,653	308,368	22,715	.....
School census of ungraded school districts	318,114	311,611	.....	6,508
Total	603,767	619,979	16,212	.....
Enrollment in graded schools	181,759	191,248	9,489	.....
Enrollment in ungraded schools	234,891	230,060	.....	4,831
Total	416,650	421,308	4,658	.....
Percentage of attendance in graded schools	63.6	62.	.....	1.6
Percentage of attendance in ungraded schools	73.8	74.1	.3	.....
Percentage for the State	69.	69.6	.6	.....
Number of districts reporting having maintained school	6,906	6,943	37	.....
Average duration of schools in months in graded schools	9.4	9.4	.....	.....
Average duration of schools in months in ungraded schools	8.1	7.5	.....	.6
Average for the State	7.2	7.7	.5	.....
Number of private and select schools reported	305	315	10	.....
Number of men teachers in such schools	286	297	11	.....
Number of women teachers in such schools	441	491	50	.....
Estimated number of pupils attending such schools	29,501	32,607	3,106	.....

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Teachers and their Employment.				
Number of teachers necessary to supply graded schools	3,273	3,595	322	.....
Number of teachers necessary to supply ungraded schools	6,511	6,603	92	.....
Total	9,784	10,198	414	.....
Number of men teachers employed in graded schools	601	636	35	.....
Number of men teachers employed in ungraded schools	3,333	3,200	.....	133
Total	3,934	3,836	.....	98
Number of women teachers employed in graded schools	2,866	3,135	269	.....
Number of women teachers employed in ungraded schools	8,520	8,595	75	.....
Total	11,386	11,730	344	.....
Whole number of teachers employed in graded schools	3,467	3,771	304	.....
Whole number of teachers employed in ungraded schools	11,853	11,795	.....	58
Total	15,320	15,566	246	.....
Average number of months taught by men in graded schools	8.8	8.9	.1	.....
Average number of months taught by men in ungraded schools	4.6	4.7	.1	.....
General average	5.3	5.4	.1	.....
Average number of months taught by women in graded schools	9.4	9.3	.....	.1
Average number of months taught by women in ungraded schools	4.	4.1	.1	.....
General average	5.4	5.6	.2	.....
Total wages of male teachers in graded schools	$407,137 04	$440,161 16	$33,024 12	.....
Total wages of male teachers in ungraded schools	524,376 93	495,502 89	.....	$28,874 04
Total	$931,513 97	$935,664 05	$4,150 08	.....

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total wages of female teachers in graded schools	$1,032,919 98	$1,143,160 37	$110,240 44	.....
Total wages of female teachers in ungraded schools	877,478 28	876,916 38	.....	$561 90
Total	$1,910,398 21	$2,020,076 75	$109,678 54	.....
Aggregate wages of all teachers in graded schools	$1,440,056 97	$1,563,321 53	$143,264 56	.....
Aggregate wages of all teachers in ungraded schools	1,401,855 21	1,372,419 27	.....	$29,435 94
Total	$2,841,912 18	$2,955,740 80	$113,828 62	.....
Average monthly wages of male teachers in graded schools	$76 73	$77 43	$0 70	.....
Average monthly wages of male teachers in ungraded schools	34 06	33 17	.....	$0 89
Average wages of male teachers in all schools	$45 00	$45 37	$0 37	.....
Average monthly wages of female teachers in graded schools	$38 40	$39 16	$0 76	.....
Average monthly wages of female teachers in ungraded schools	25 49	25 03	.....	$0 46
Average wages of female teachers in all the schools	$31 16	$31 45	$0 29	.....
*Examination and Certification of Teachers.**				
Number of public examinations held	449	455	6	.....
Number of applicants for regular certificates	15,114	15,612	498	.....
Number of first grade certificates granted	193	203	10	.....
Number of second grade certificates granted	512	532	20	.....
Number of third grade certificates granted	9,322	10,044	722	.....
Whole number of regular certificates granted	10,027	10,779	752	.....
Number of applicants for special certificates	1,854	1,687	.....	167
Number of special certificates granted	1,573	1,398	.....	175
Number teaching who held State or Normal School certificates	288	318	30	.....
Whole number of legally qualified teachers	11,122	11,825	703	.....
Number licensed without previous experience in teaching	2,394	2,162	.....	232
Number of applicants who had attended State Normal School	3,484	2,574	.....	910

* No reports received from Alger, Branch, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Delta, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Iron, Isabella, Keweenaw, Lake, Livingston, Manitou, Ontonagon, Sanilac and Washtenaw counties. The items from these counties with the exception of Clare, Delta and Iron, from which no reports were received for 1886, are taken from the last reports received.

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of applicants who had attended Institutes during the year	5,543	5,846	303	.....
School Property.				
Number of frame school houses	5,647	5,683	36	.....
Number of brick school houses	1,063	1,114	51	.....
Number of stone school houses	72	71	.....	1
Number of log school houses	453	450	.....	3
Total	7,235	7,318	83	.....
Whole number of sittings in school houses	518,816	534,735	15,919	.....
Estimated value of property in graded school districts	$7,725,050 00	$8,100,098 00	$375,048 00	.....
Estimated value of property in ungraded school districts	4,125,596 00	4,074,501 00	.....	$51,095 00
Total	$11,850,646 00	$12,174,599 00	$323,953 00	.....
Number of districts reporting dictionaries in school	3,323	3,519	196	.....
Number of districts reporting globes in school	1,654	1,773	119	.....
Number of districts reporting maps in school	2,036	2,228	182	.....
Financial.				
Balance on hand from preceding year	$959,149 34	$1,028,922 99	$69,773 65	.....
Amount of one mill tax received	640,141 50	676,556 01	36,414 51	.....
Amount of primary school interest fund received	762,209 02	665,697 44	.....	$96,511 58
Amount received from non-resident tuition	52,092 51	52,187 83	95 32	.....
Amount received from district taxes	2,736,078 59	2,907,347 52	171,268 93	.....
Amount received from all other sources	542,566 37	659,210 40	116,644 03	
Total resources	$5,692,237 33	$5,989,922 19	$297,684 86	.....
Amount paid male teachers	$931,885 26	$932,673 65	$788 39	.....
Amount paid female teachers	1,909,258 53	2,018,798 50	109,539 97	.....
Amount paid for building and repairs	632,942 71	780,080 60	147,137 89	.....
Amount paid on bonded indebtedness	358,484 12	337,139 66	.....	$21,344 46
Amount paid for all other purposes	858,382 97	999,112 33	140,729 36	.....
Balance carried to next year	1,001,283 74	922,117 45	.....	79,166 29
Total expenditures, including balance on hand	$5,692,237 33	$5,989,922 19	$297,684 86	.....

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total expenditures in graded school districts	$2,693,208 36	$3,102,292 50	$409,089 14	
Total expenditures in ungraded school districts	1,997,750 23	1,965,512 24	.....	$32,237 99
Total net expenditures	$4,690,958 59	$5,067,804 74	$376,851 15	.....
Total bonded indebtedness of districts	$1,460,169 01	$1,598,587 98	$138,418 97	.....
Total floating indebtedness of districts	141,140 29	126,427,66	.....	$14,712 63
Total indebtedness	$1,601,309 30	$1,725,015 64	$123,706 34	.....
Total indebtedness in graded school districts	$1,283,152 84	$1,400,535 25	$117,382 41	.....
Total indebtedness in ungraded school districts	318,156 46	324,480 39	6,323 93	.....
Total indebtedness	$1,601,309 30	$1,725,015 64	$123,706 34	.....
Total amount due the districts	$148,475 22	$127,711 99	.....	$20,763 23
School Libraries.				
Number of townships reporting libraries	505	486	.....	19
Number of districts of 100 children or more reporting libraries	295	207	.....	88
Number of districts of less than 100 children reporting libraries	883	761	.....	122
Total number of libraries	1,683	1,454	.....	229
Number of volumes in township libraries	123,552	134,990	11,438	.....
Number of volumes in districts of 100 or more children	223,358	226,279	2,921	.....
Number of volumes in districts of less than 100 children	48,969	47,683	.....	1,286
Total number of volumes in all the libraries	395,879	408,952	13,073	.....
Amount of taxes voted for township libraries	$4,524 20	$7,702 58	$3,178 38	.....
Amount received from county treasurers for township libraries	9,296 95	10,598 93	1,301 98	.....
Amount received from county treasurers for district libraries	20,981 89	32,050 79	11,068 90	.....
Number of townships diverting moneys to general school purposes	449	456	7	.....
Number of townships forfeiting library moneys	237	250	13	.....
Amount paid for support of township libraries	$16,263 39	$20,916 21	$4,652 82	.....
Amount paid for support of district libraries	37,865 75	53,767 55	15,901 80	.....

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Items.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Teachers' Institutes.				
Number of State institutes held	71	66		5
Number of men enrolled at such institutes	1,915	1,728		187
Number of women enrolled at such institutes	5,017	4,626		391
Total enrollment	6,932	6,354		578
Amount received from State treasurer for such institutes	$1,758 53	$1,411 92		$346 61
Amount received from county treasurers for such institutes	8,373 01	7,542 19		830 82
Total amount expended	$10,131 54	$8,954 11		$1,177 43
Miscellaneous.				
[a] Number of counties reporting county teachers' associations	43	41		2
[a] Number of visits to schools by secretaries of county boards	497	429		68
[a] Number of visits to schools by other members of county boards	228	283	55	
Total number of visits	725	712		13
[a] Amount of per diem received by examiners	$13,449 50	$13,909 00	$459 50	
[a] Amount paid secretaries of county boards for services	12,881 50	13,188 54	307 04	
[a] Amount received by secretaries of county boards for special certificates	1,242 65	731 75		$510 90
Total compensation	$27,573 65	$27,829 29	$255 64	
[a] Amount allowed by supervisors for expenses of county boards	$1,534 05	$1,626 08	$92 03	
Amount paid and due township inspectors for services	22,475 33	18,841 32		$3,634 01
Amount paid chairmen of boards of inspectors	34,920 95	25,299 21		9,621 74

[a] See foot note under "Examination and Certification of Teachers."

TABLE II.

Semi-Annual Apportionment of the Primary School Interest Fund made May 7, 1887; Rate Per Capita 60 Cents.

Counties.	Whole number of Children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
State	608,767	601,577	$361,273 20
Alcona	1,253	1,253	$751 80
Alger	173	173	103 80
Allegan	12,677	12,509	7,505 40
Alpena	4,274	4,222	2,533 20
Antrim	3,038	3,038	1,822 80
Arenac	1,400	1,296	777 60
Baraga	829	829	497 40
Barry	7,812	7,812	4,687 20
Bay	14,705	14,675	8,805 00
Benzie	1,553	1,531	918 60
Berrien	12,112	12,112	7,267 20
Branch	8,082	8,082	4,849 20
Calhoun	11,905	11,905	7,143 00
Cass	6,282	6,274	3,764 40
Charlevoix	3,107	3,107	1,864 20
Cheboygan	3,157	3,157	1,894 20
Chippewa	2,962	2,845	1,707 00
Clare	1,644	1,609	965 40
Clinton	8,706	8,653	5,191 80
Crawford	696	690	414 00
Delta	2,609	2,591	1,554 60
Eaton	9,679	9,679	5,807 40
Emmet	2,588	2,562	1,537 20
Genesee	12,011	12,011	7,206 60
Gladwin	557	557	334 20
Grand Traverse	3,795	3,766	2,259 60
Gratiot	8,767	8,767	5,260 20
Hillsdale	9,514	9,514	5,708 40
Houghton	9,952	9,952	5,971 20
Huron	9,928	9,902	* 5,991 60

* Including $50.40 deficiency in apportionment for 1886.

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whole number of Children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
Ingham	10,827	10,827	$6,496 20
Ionia	10,021	10,021	6,012 60
Iosco	3,261	3,261	1,956 60
Iron	679	662	397 20
Isabella	5,526	5,439	3,263 40
Isle Royal			
Jackson	12,676	12,627	7,576 20
Kalamazoo	10,643	10,643	6,385 80
Kalkaska	1,524	1,489	893 40
Kent	26,442	26,389	15,833 40
Keweenaw	1,181	1,149	689 40
Lake	2,049	2,037	1,222 20
Lapeer	10,215	10,164	6,098 40
Leelanaw	2,534	2,503	[a] 1,588 20
Lenawee	14,162	14,134	8,480 40
Livingston	6,531	6,531	3,918 60
Mackinac	1,462	1,402	841 20
Macomb	10,729	10,729	6,437 40
Manistee	6,427	6,427	3,856 20
Manitou	530	530	318 00
Marquette	9,074	9,074	5,444 40
Mason	4,209	4,148	2,488 80
Mecosta	6,638	6,628	3,976 80
Menominee	5,810	5,721	3,432 60
Midland	3,178	3,162	1,897 20
Missaukee	955	951	570 60
Monroe	11,708	11,658	6,994 80
Montcalm	10,761	10,705	6,423 00
Montmorency	319	319	191 40
Muskegon	12,620	12,590	7,554 00
Newaygo	5,948	5,908	3,544 80
Oakland	11,530	11,530	6,918 00
Oceana	4,723	4,723	2,833 80
Ogemaw	1,146	1,122	673 20
Ontonagon	1,137	1,137	682 20
Osceola	4,959	4,919	2,951 40
Oscoda	428	424	254 40
Otsego	1,244	1,207	724 20

[a] Including $86.40 deficiency in apportionment for 1886.

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whole number of Children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
Ottawa	12,832	12,832	$7,699 20
Presque Isle	1,352	1,348	808 80
Roscommon	431	396	237 60
Saginaw	24,274	24,232	14,539 20
St. Clair	17,301	17,135	10,281 00
St. Joseph	7,707	7,707	4,624 20
Sanilac	12,065	12,008	7,204 80
Schoolcraft	848	816	489 60
Shiawassee	9,020	9,020	5,412 00
Tuscola	10,682	10,608	6,364 80
Van Buren	9,466	9,346	[a] 5,695 80
Washtenaw	13,183	13,131	[b] 7,980 60
Wayne	71,841	71,841	43,104 60
Wexford	3,197	3,194	1,916 40

[a] Including $88.20 deficiency in apportionment for 1885.
[b] Including $102.00 deficiency in apportionment for 1886.

TABLE III.

Semi-Annual Apportionment of the Primary School Interest Fund, Nov. 10, 1887; Rate Per Capita, 49 Cents.

Counties.	Whole number of children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
State	608,767	602,050	$295,345 90
Alcona	1,253	1,253	$613 97
Alger	173	173	84 77
Allegan	12,677	12,649	a 6,326 41
Alpena	4,274	4,222	2,068 7
Antrim	3,088	3,088	1,488 62
Arenac	1,400	1,346	b 689 54
Baraga	829	829	406 21
Barry	7,812	7,812	3,827 88
Bay	14,705	14,675	7,190 75
Benzie	1,553	1,531	750 19
Berrien	12,112	12,112	5,934 88
Branch	8,082	8,082	3,960 18
Calhoun	11,905	11,905	5,833 45
Cass	6,282	6,274	3,074 26
Charlevoix	3,107	3,107	1,522 43
Cheboygan	3,157	3,157	1,546 93
Chippewa	2,962	2,845	1,394 05
Clare	1,644	1,609	788 41
Clinton	8,706	8,706	c 4,297 74
Crawford	696	690	338 10
Delta	2,609	2,591	1,269 59
Eaton	9,679	9,679	4,742 71
Emmet	2,588	2,562	1,255 38
Genesee	12,011	12,011	5,885 39
Gladwin	557	557	272 93
Gd. Traverse	3,795	3,766	1,845 34
Gratiot	8,767	8,767	4,295 83
Hillsdale	9,514	9,514	4,661 86

a Including $128.40 deficiency May and November, 1886, and May, 1887.
b Including $30.00 deficiency May apportionment 1887.
c Including $31.80 deficiency May apportionment 1887.

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whole number of children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
Houghton	9,952	9,952	$4,876 48
Huron	9,928	9,902	4,851 98
Ingham	10,827	10,827	5,305 23
Ionia	10,021	10,021	4,910 29
Iosco	3,261	3,261	1,597 89
Iron	679	662	324 38
Isabella	5,526	5,441	2,666 09
Isle Royal			
Jackson	12,676	12,676	a 6,240 64
Kalamazoo	10,643	10,643	5,215 07
Kalkaska	1,524	1,489	729 61
Kent	26,442	26,389	12,930 61
Keweenaw	1,181	1,149	563 01
Lake	2,049	2,037	998 13
Lapeer	10,215	10,215	b 5,065 95
Leelanaw	2,534	2,503	1,226 47
Lenawee	14,162	14,162	c 6,956 18
Livingston	6,531	6,531	3,200 19
Mackinac	1,462	1,402	686 98
Macomb	10,729	10,729	5,257 21
Manistee	6,427	6,427	3,149 23
Manitou	530	530	259 70
Marquette	9,074	9,074	4,446 26
Mason	4,209	4,148	2,032 52
Mecosta	6,633	6,628	3,247 72
Menominee	5,810	5,752	d 2,837 08
Midland	3,178	3,162	1,549 38
Missaukee	955	951	465 99
Monroe	11,708	11,658	5,712 42
Montcalm	10,761	10,705	5,245 45
Montmorency	319	319	156 31
Muskegon	12,620	12,590	6,169 10
Newaygo	5,948	5,908	2,894 92
Oakland	11,530	11,530	5,649 70
Oceana	4,723	4,723	2,314 27
Ogemaw	1,146	1,122	549 78

a Including $29.40 deficiency in May, 1887, apportionment.
b Including $30.60 deficiency in May, 1887, apportionment.
c Including $16.80 deficiency in May, 1887, apportionment.
d Including $18.60 deficiency in May, 1887, apportionment.

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whole number of children.	Number included in apportionment.	Amount apportioned.
Ontonagon	1,137	1,137	$557 13
Osceola	4,959	4,919	2,410 31
Oscoda	428	424	207 76
Otsego	1,244	1,207	591 43
Ottawa	12,832	12,832	6,287 68
Presque Isle	1,352	1,348	660 52
Roscommon	431	396	194 04
Saginaw	24,274	24,232	11,873 68
St. Clair	17,301	17,204	a 8,471 36
St. Joseph	7,707	7,707	3,776 43
Sanilac	12,065	12,008	5,883 92
Schoolcraft	848	816	399 84
Shiawassee	9,020	9,020	4,419 80
Tuscola	10,682	10,608	b 5,212 32
Van Buren	9,466	9,346	4,579 54
Washtenaw	13,183	13,131	6,434 19
Wayne	71,841	71,841	35,202 09
Wexford	3,197	3,194	1,565 06

a Including $41.40 deficiency in May, 1887, apportionment.
b Including $14.40 deficiency in May and November, 1886.

TABLE IV.

General School Statistics, as Reported by School Inspectors for the year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of townships and cities reporting.	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of districts that maintained school.	No. of graded school districts.	No. of children between five and twenty years of age.	No. of children that attended public schools.	Average No. of months school.	No. of school-houses and material of construction.				Whole No. of sittings provided in school houses.	Estimated valuation of school property.
								Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.		
State	1,213	7,018	6,943	475	619,979	421,308	7.7	5,683	1114	71	450	534,735	$12,174,599 00
Alcona	4	23	21	1	1,369	1,015	7.3	15	....	....	5	1,174	$14,180 00
Alger	5	9	7	.....	206	153	6.8	2	1	....	2	245	17,200 00
Allegan	24	184	184	13	12,670	10,192	7.8	171	19	....	1	12,857	171,132 00
Alpena	8	20	20	2	4,530	2,345	6.4	37	1	....	8	2,795	54,453 00
Antrim	14	65	63	2	3,062	2,495	6.8	46	2	....	20	3,367	61,457 00
Arenac	11	26	24	1	1,554	1,029	7.6	20	1	....	3	1,524	18,515 00
Baraga	4	8	8	2	648	474	7.4	6	....	....	2	495	14,400 00
Barry	17	147	147	4	7,741	6,696	7.6	135	12	....	2	8,756	158,835 00
Bay	14	50	48	5	15,299	9,101	8.0	51	10	....	4	8,845	252,615 00
Benzie	12	41	41	2	1,511	1,281	5.9	39	....	....	3	1,745	24,765 00
Berrien	21	149	149	13	12,257	9,467	7.7	119	37	....	....	12,183	302,375 00
Branch	17	130	130	6	7,763	6,494	8.5	86	37	11	....	8,739	190,550 00
Calhoun	23	166	164	8	12,098	8,843	7.9	137	35	6	....	12,057	472,990 00
Cass	16	116	115	5	6,292	5,118	8.0	89	28	....	....	7,151	143,250 00
Charlevoix	15	67	65	3	3,082	2,390	6.2	53	1	....	12	3,346	44,900 00
Cheboygan	15	50	48	3	3,351	1,950	6.6	32	1	....	15	2,509	33,925 00
Chippewa	7	36	36	1	2,853	1,770	6.7	15	1	....	20	2,129	37,011 00
Clare	12	37	34	3	1,754	1,295	6.7	26	....	....	12	2,010	29,525 00
Clinton	16	130	130	8	8,564	6,603	7.9	109	23	....	....	8,861	155,200 00
Crawford	9	40	39	1	706	628	6.0	32	....	....	8	1,296	24,115 00
Delta	12	29	29	3	3,088	1,594	6.9	18	1	....	6	1,629	46,351 00
Eaton	17	148	148	9	9,707	8,060	7.7	109	37	....	....	9,910	174,667 00
Emmet	12	61	58	2	2,447	1,828	5.8	42	....	....	17	2,768	30,924 00
Genesee	20	159	159	11	11,744	9,025	7.9	151	16	....	....	12,041	306,180 00
Gladwin	8	22	21	.....	642	503	6.4	10	....	....	10	880	14,570 00
Gogebic	4	7	6	2	1,652	707	3.3	4	....	....	1	704	19,350 00
G'd Traverse	13	63	61	3	3,752	2,943	6.7	64	2	....	5	3,728	78,595 00
Gratiot	17	126	125	8	9,009	7,311	7.7	116	9	....	2	8,942	135,935 00

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of townships and cities reporting.	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of districts that maintained school.	No. of graded school districts.	No. of children between five and twenty years of age.	No. of children that attended public schools.	Average No. of months school.	No. of school-houses and material of construction.				Whole No. of sittings provided in school-houses.	Estimated valuation of school property.
								Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.		
Hillsdale	19	168	168	10	9,185	7,608	7.9	110	54	9	....	10,717	$232,870 00
Houghton	9	19	17	10	10,357	6,144	8.1	19	1	2	1	5,402	116,695 00
Huron	27	107	106	10	10,351	6,063	7.8	89	7	....	13	7,660	92,910 00
Ingham	17	135	135	9	10,917	8,446	8.2	109	35	....	1	9,980	249,750 00
Ionia	17	144	144	11	9,851	7,667	7.9	116	32	1	1	10,509	204,990 00
Iosco	11	23	22	4	3,590	1,894	7.1	24	....	....	2	2,209	32,580 00
Iron	6	10	9	3	909	619	7.2	8	....	....	1	836	17,720 00
Isabella	16	98	97	2	5,714	4,288	7.0	79	3	....	16	5,501	71,592 00
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Jackson	20	158	158	10	12,566	9,709	8.4	114	56	1	....	12,266	350,645 00
Kalamazoo	17	138	138	7	10,731	7,725	7.8	111	34	....	....	10,532	368,800 00
Kalkaska	12	49	49	1	1,500	1,209	6.6	43	1	....	4	2,312	35,035 00
Kent	25	214	213	18	27,352	19,117	8.1	187	45	....	4	22,215	886,550 00
Keweenaw	7	8	8	4	862	733	9.1	8	....	....	1	1,234	18,900 00
Lake	13	49	45	4	2,073	1,622	6.8	38	2	....	5	2,404	34,015 00
Lapeer	19	136	136	11	10,061	8,148	8.0	129	9	1	1	10,043	145,661 00
Leelanaw	11	54	53	2	2,563	1,773	5.9	38	....	1	14	2,761	27,972 00
Lenawee	24	199	199	15	14,009	11,055	8.3	108	100	8	....	14,148	377,075 00
Livingston	16	133	133	5	6,364	5,612	8.1	119	11	3	1	7,238	119,110 00
Luce	3	6	6	1	361	246	6.2	3	....	....	3	292	7,575 00
Mackinac	11	29	28	2	1,488	1,155	5.0	16	....	....	10	1,421	23,264 00
Macomb	15	112	112	9	10,706	6,252	8.3	101	17	....	....	8,545	183,005 00
Manistee	13	53	53	5	6,631	3,923	6.9	45	4	....	5	4,621	121,220 00
Manitou	4	5	5	1	405	246	7.6	2	....	....	4	635	1,850 00
Marquette	15	36	35	9	9,313	6,040	7.7	31	3	2	9	5,719	178,672 00
Mason	14	54	54	1	4,417	3,281	7.7	49	3	....	8	3,778	83,745 00
Mecosta	17	98	96	5	6,648	5,069	6.6	85	4	....	11	6,335	118,790 00
Menominee	10	42	41	5	6,205	4,400	7.8	37	3	....	6	4,423	100,775 00
Midland	15	56	54	3	3,243	2,314	7.3	40	3	....	13	3,267	53,310 00
Missaukee	12	38	37	.....	892	679	6.1	27	....	....	5	1,307	20,960 00
Monroe	16	138	138	6	11,734	7,592	7.9	74	64	2	1	9,509	159,212 00
Montcalm	22	134	132	11	10,579	8,530	8.1	127	3	....	5	10,389	150,104 00
Montmorency	6	20	20	.....	340	271	6.7	6	....	....	13	568	7,450 00
Muskegon	18	91	89	8	12,626	8,654	7.0	84	11	....	7	9,704	268,063 00
Newaygo	22	105	103	4	6,040	4,612	7.4	89	3	....	11	5,816	79,004 00
Oakland	25	216	216	16	11,355	9,297	7.8	177	30	14	....	14,412	294,475 00

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of townships and cities reporting.	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of districts that maintained school.	No. of graded school districts.	No. of children between five and twenty years of age.	No. of children that attended public schools.	Average No. of months school.	No. of school-houses and material of construction.				Whole No. of sittings provided in school-houses.	Estimated valuation of school property.
								Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.		
Oceana	16	86	84	4	4,721	3,842	7.1	78	1	....	7	4,772	$61,466 00
Ogemaw	15	40	37	1	1,270	978	6.2	32	....	....	5	1,696	22,614 00
Ontonagon	5	10	10	4	824	677	8.3	9	....	....	1	869	10,450 00
Osceola	16	86	86	4	4,752	3,708	6.9	73	....	....	14	4,621	60,610 00
Oscoda	9	30	28	.....	451	395	4.4	14	....	....	13	872	7,863 00
Otsego	8	38	37	1	1,240	1,033	6.7	33	....	....	3	1,737	23,385 00
Ottawa	17	119	119	17	12,650	9,314	8.2	106	19	1	1	19,919	180,705 00
Presque Isle	10	30	28	1	1,883	793	4.4	13	....	....	18	1,636	16,875 00
Roscommon	6	14	13	.....	447	325	4.9	7	....	....	6	561	7,275 00
Saginaw	30	148	147	9	25,169	14,604	7.9	133	23	....	7	16,295	487,868 00
St. Clair	26	154	154	8	16,836	11,119	7.9	143	17	....	6	13,234	250,147 00
St. Joseph	16	125	125	9	7,566	6,395	8.5	98	32	2	....	9,147	202,650 00
Sanilac	26	132	132	15	11,899	8,613	8.4	119	7	....	9	9,894	100,560 00
Schoolcraft	5	16	15	1	944	605	6.1	10	....	....	7	794	10,585 00
Shiawassee	18	123	122	8	9,080	7,119	8.1	110	17	....	2	9,233	199,240 00
Tuscola	23	140	137	10	10,732	7,999	7.7	124	12	....	4	9,850	130,663 00
Van Buren	18	155	155	14	9,529	7,961	7.6	136	21	....	....	11,246	201,290 00
Washtenaw	22	168	168	8	13,183	9,206	8.2	108	65	7	....	11,760	403,885 00
Wayne	20	150	149	15	82,487	30,728	8.0	111	87	....	....	31,747	1,466,661 00
Wexford	16	70	68	3	3,227	2,596	6.5	60	1	....	13	3,508	67,998 00

TABLE V.

Employment of Teachers, as Reported by School Inspectors, for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of Teachers Required.		Whole No. of Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. of Months Taught by—		Total Wages of Teachers.			Average Monthly Wages.	
	Graded Schools.	Ungraded Schools.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
State	3,595	6,603	3,836	11,730	20,624	64,223	$935,664 05	$2,020,076 75	$2,955,740 80	$45 37	$31 45
Alcona	4	22	11	17	89	118	$4,128 25	$4,382 13	$8,510 38	$46 38	$37 14
Alger	.....	7	5	3	45	17	2,345 00	850 00	3,195 00	52 11	50 00
Allegan	56	175	95	301	470	1,391	19,059 79	35,570 70	54,630 49	40 55	25 57
Alpena	27	39	14	72	77	458	4,036 50	15,609 50	19,646 00	52 42	34 08
Antrim	15	63	23	96	122	458	5,199 50	14,042 45	19,241 95	42 62	30 66
Arenac	1	27	17	22	86	136	3,459 50	4,225 50	7,685 00	40 23	31 07
Baraga	7	6	2	12	20	89	1,650 00	3,774 65	5,424 65	82 50	41 28
Barry	25	148	97	236	380	977	13,740 37	22,383 05	36,123 42	36 16	22 91
Bay	120	44	27	150	213	1,332	13,198 23	49,306 69	62,504 92	61 96	37 02
Benzie	8	39	16	57	69	262	2,819 75	7,327 25	10,147 00	40 86	27 97
Berrien	91	139	83	258	466	1,390	21,928 41	41,587 09	63,515 50	47 06	29 92
Branch	50	124	95	232	424	1,038	16,560 49	26,433 32	42,993 81	39 06	25 46
Calhoun	94	157	86	334	426	1,717	19,778 40	48,575 73	68,354 13	46 43	28 29
Cass	29	111	82	177	432	739	16,863 97	21,495 20	38,359 17	39 04	29 09
Charlevoix	11	66	29	75	144	369	5,468 05	10,435 79	15,903 84	37 97	29 91
Cheboygan	9	51	21	55	147	288	6,992 00	8,521 75	15,513 75	47 56	30 11
Chippewa	9	34	16	38	92	229	3,672 00	6,987 75	10,659 75	39 91	30 51
Clare	11	33	10	56	51	252	2,611 50	7,446 50	10,058 00	51 20	29 55
Clinton	40	122	79	208	382	966	15,355 68	26,423 10	41,778 78	40 20	27 35
Crawford	3	39	21	52	76	189	3,015 34	5,611 20	8,626 54	39 68	29 68
Delta	15	26	7	45	55	262	3,502 00	9,616 43	13,118 43	63 69	36 70
Eaton	51	139	79	265	349	1,212	13,819 60	33,885 95	47,705 55	39 60	27 95
Emmet	12	58	23	83	110	368	4,255 00	10,036 65	14,291 65	38 68	27 27
Genesee	72	150	93	266	473	1,442	19,207 15	40,968 67	60,175 82	49 61	28 42
Gladwin	.....	22	5	28	21	130	825 00	3,914 25	4,739 25	39 28	30 11
Gogebic	7	5	2	7	19	48	1,565 00	2,470 50	4,035 50	82 37	51 46
G'd Traverse	21	59	27	82	144	443	6,385 00	15,462 45	22,147 45	46 42	34 90
Gratiot	37	118	82	183	415	840	15,109 75	22,432 82	37,542 57	36 41	26 70
Hillsdale	45	162	104	299	473	1,197	18,282 73	28,183 21	46,465 94	38 65	23 54
Houghton	101	8	18	98	173	925	17,080 00	43,609 00	60,689 00	98 73	47 14

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Teachers Required.		Whole No. of Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. of Months Taught by—		Total Wages of Teachers.			Average Monthly Wages.	
	Graded Schools.	Ungraded Schools.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Huron	26	96	55	93	392	610	$15,926 90	$17,204 95	$33,131 85	$40 63	$28 20
Ingham	74	127	90	276	414	1,344	18,547 35	36,801 26	55,348 61	44 81	27 38
Ionia	64	183	89	254	483	870	20,400 75	33,007 88	53,408 63	42 24	37 94
Iosco	23	19	8	42	65	286	4,470 00	9,781 00	14,251 00	68 77	34 20
Iron	8	6	3	12	28	91	1,950 00	4,060 00	6,010 00	69 64	44 62
Isabella	12	97	59	120	278	584	9,873 50	15,606 70	25,480 20	35 52	29 23
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	95	149	105	314	499	1,682	23,826 00	50,570 13	74,396 13	47 75	30 06
Kalamazoo	87	133	70	298	327	1,527	15,950 25	45,520 63	61,470 88	48 78	29 75
Kalkaska	4	48	16	64	94	272	3,872 00	7,992 25	11,864 25	41 19	29 38
Kent	269	196	119	549	641	3,464	32,754 65	129,171 33	161,925 98	51 10	37 29
Keweenaw	7	5	7	6	58	48	4,186 25	2,658 00	6,844 25	72 18	55 37
Lake	13	41	15	66	88	337	3,453 50	9,639 65	13,093 15	39 24	28 60
Lapeer	49	125	83	176	510	966	19,936 33	24,655 42	44,591 75	39 09	25 52
Leelanaw	4	52	22	61	130	218	4,713 00	6,029 50	10,742 50	36 25	27 65
Lenawee	94	189	121	374	599	1,851	27,298 93	48,665 73	75,964 66	45 57	26 29
Livingston	27	128	92	219	411	894	14,382 40	18,433 07	32,815 47	34 99	20 62
Luce	3	5	2	6	20	38	1,300 00	1,283 75	2,583 75	65 00	33 78
Mackinac	12	27	18	27	92	152	3,909 27	4,948 52	8,857 79	42 49	32 56
Macomb	44	103	51	145	324	951	15,291 20	25,302 90	40,594 10	47 20	26 60
Manistee	48	49	24	93	155	613	7,840 25	24,857 03	32,697 28	50 58	40 55
Manitou	2	4	4	4	19	19	705 00	480 00	1,185 00	37 11	25 26
Marquette	81	27	22	90	170	826	14,904 00	38,448 50	53,352 50	89 44	46 55
Mason	27	59	37	82	178	494	7,745 75	17,671 50	25,417 25	43 52	35 77
Mecosta	32	91	46	140	236	739	9,871 90	23,513 25	33,385 15	41 83	31 82
Menominee	48	38	13	82	103	648	6,676 00	27,579 62	34,255 62	64 82	42 56
Midland	14	51	19	85	97	419	3,974 00	12,839 45	16,813 45	40 56	30 64
Missaukee	.....	38	17	41	71	166	2,710 06	5,691 98	8,402 04	38 17	34 28
Monroe	28	132	71	213	346	978	13,413 26	24,245 71	37,658 97	38 77	24 79
Montcalm	57	122	85	221	405	1,135	16,988 10	31,848 22	48,836 32	41 95	28 06
Montmorency	.....	20	11	18	51	84	1,495 00	2,477 00	3,972 00	29 31	29 49
Muskegon	98	82	41	194	265	1,358	16,207 50	50,588 14	66,795 64	61 16	37 25
Newaygo	16	107	43	153	228	666	9,068 98	19,068 60	28,137 58	39 78	28 63
Oakland	72	199	102	317	552	1,745	24,301 37	41,088 95	65,390 32	44 02	23 55
Oceana	16	80	48	113	231	495	9,035 25	13,612 93	22,648 18	39 11	27 50
Ogemaw	2	37	8	49	50	220	1,876 00	6,740 60	8,616 60	37 52	30 64

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Teachers Required.		Whole No. of Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. of Months Taught by—		Total Wages of Teachers.			Average Monthly Wages.	
	Graded Schools.	Ungraded Schools.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Ontonagon	15	6	7	14	70	119	$5,550 00	$4,443 00	$9,993 00	$79 28	$37 34
Osceola	18	82	28	123	152	601	6,776 80	17,472 90	24,249 70	44 58	29 07
Oscoda	.....	29	13	28	42	91	1,135 88	2,283 05	3,418 93	27 04	25 09
Otsego	3	36	23	36	127	168	4,359 50	4,826 06	9,185 56	34 33	28 73
Ottawa	76	104	58	196	398	1,165	18,695 95	33,186 32	51,882 27	46 97	28 48
Presque Isle	3	27	24	9	110	33	3,625 26	1,014 23	4,639 49	32 96	30 73
Roscommon	.....	14	4	20	22	59	1,049 13	1,760 00	2,809 13	47 69	29 83
Saginaw	168	139	99	285	628	2,151	34,417 52	75,528 91	109,946 43	54 80	35 11
St. Clair	74	147	52	240	324	1,556	14,766 05	43,886 87	58,652 92	45 57	28 20
St. Joseph	56	116	83	227	408	1,091	18,062 33	28,659 14	46,721 47	44 27	26 26
Sanilac	33	120	81	121	616	685	21,758 65	16,566 12	38,324 77	35 32	24 18
Schoolcraft	.....	16	7	17	59	102	2,853 00	4,295 06	7,148 06	48 36	42 10
Shiawassee	54	116	94	204	452	981	17,694 71	27,358 09	45,052 80	39 15	27 88
Tuscola	40	130	69	187	426	966	16,726 29	25,427 75	42,154 04	39 40	26 32
Van Buren	57	143	96	253	433	1,176	17,946 70	32,043 65	49,990 35	41 45	27 24
Washtenaw	101	161	100	297	521	1,744	29,247 87	50,988 75	80,236 62	56 13	29 24
Wayne	450	145	85	574	630	5,045	43,559 25	232,025 20	275,584 45	69 14	45 99
Wexford	20	64	28	95	153	473	6,370 50	14,658 22	21,028 72	41 64	30 99

TABLE VI.

Resources of School Districts as Reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	Moneys on hand Sept. 6, 1886.	One Mill Tax.	Primary School Interest Fund.	Library moneys.	District taxes for all purposes.	Raised from all other sources.	Total resources for the year.
State	$1,028,922 99	$676,556 01	$665,697 44	$30,723 95	$2,907,347 52	$628,486 45	$5,989,922 19
Alcona	$1,901 08	$1,532 06	$1,315 70	.....	$8,901 48	$1,568 63	$15,218 90
Alger	117 49	1,612 98	148 32	$31 15	2,804 07	19 20	4,733 21
Allegan	18,278 20	12,712 91	13,878 42	249 12	42,954 84	5,388 58	95,117 13
Alpena	2,262 23	656 11	4,972 83	379 70	22,638 85	2,246 06	33,225 78
Antrim	5,788 69	2,346 53	3,011 96	1 74	21,580 76	795 12	33,596 10
Arenac	3,604 72	920 78	1,051 02	239 23	8,966 96	2,450 06	17,237 37
Baraga	3,004 54	630 60	659 13	.....	8,985 00	.....	13,279 27
Barry	13,324 86	9,049 52	8,844 53	279 95	34,743 50	12,360 28	79,551 77
Bay	28,196 34	3,959 09	17,019 11	148 00	69,558 06	17,042 83	136,331 50
Benzie	2,928 03	1,203 33	1,262 78	5 26	10,264 39	1,792 92	17,482 46
Berrien	20,186 46	12,669 42	13,619 87	276 86	62,332 73	4,940 01	115,079 28
Branch	13,258 34	16,444 90	9,724 30	206 16	32,394 26	3,111 84	76,480 09
Calhoun	14,237 63	16,934 96	13,176 97	676 30	76,374 69	3,076 85	126,435 21
Cass	10,991 81	13,232 39	6,962 94	394 89	28,225 56	5,563 54	65,868 67
Charlevoix	4,383 57	1,924 52	3,128 60	6 87	16,558 17	2,420 30	28,488 15
Cheboygan	8,412 77	3,202 88	3,766 75	96 00	15,503 52	2,263 79	33,442 59
Chippewa	2,257 09	1,999 10	2,696 16	150 71	9,272 61	537 35	16,918 62
Clare	6,223 01	3,646 49	1,619 00	.....	11,701 06	1,696 02	24,896 58
Clinton	14,543 51	15,489 88	9,942 91	181 04	29,565 14	3,322 45	74,080 78
Crawford	4,600 15	1,021 29	432 12	10 19	12,055 15	946 59	19,071 49
Delta	2,739 99	1,857 01	2,715 45	288 25	15,443 73	6,511 50	29,555 93
Eaton	12,698 74	15,045 76	11,100 96	241 55	42,790 67	3,195 41	86,914 72
Emmet	3,233 61	1,077 64	2,775 58	12 88	16,455 01	1,170 00	24,911 74
Genesee	17,390 73	18,712 52	13,697 88	664 24	54,795 54	8,742 59	115,397 57
Gladwin	1,407 85	587 36	516 64	.....	6,454 42	94 60	9,060 87
Gogebic	1,215 35	1,786 48	.....	.....	6,500 00	8,884 00	18,385 83
Grand Traverse	11,368 80	3,296 93	4,132 12	39 00	28,108 30	4,990 11	52,322 41
Gratiot	12,461 93	6,864 31	9,552 72	473 61	38,931 08	4,772 80	73,537 33
Hillsdale	13,209 37	19,753 13	10,601 42	472 37	27,721 16	15,931 79	88,779 71
Houghton	48,812 98	26,099 84	8,356 88	914 42	52,568 96	11,387 15	148,653 61
Huron	10,385 25	4,656 49	11,118 29	140 88	32,252 42	3,659 62	62,278 97

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Moneys on hand Sept. 6, 1886.	One Mill Tax.	Primary School Interest Fund.	Library moneys.	District taxes for all purposes.	Raised from all other sources.	Total resources for the year.
Ingham	$14,565 30	$16,804 82	$11,730 46	$364 44	$60,801 82	$19,231 41	$124,540 28
Ionia	13,708 79	13,922 26	10,751 89	299 56	42,784 53	7,247 61	91,368 09
Iosco	4,250 78	825 86	3,204 64	387 76	17,702 65	1,363 51	27,756 20
Iron	4,673 62	4,790 20	924 76	.....	7,509 61	1,399 07	19,297 26
Isabella	12,576 40	4,029 80	5,723 70	150 30	25,012 01	1,813 81	49,360 02
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	18,241 63	29,040 88	13,696 11	451 17	54,034 29	3,794 42	121,797 33
Kalamazoo	16,410 31	19,484 51	11,681 33	1,221 21	59,888 60	4,074 56	114,732 26
Kalkaska	3,591 39	3,036 62	1,668 78	7 44	12,163 30	1,670 82	22,239 85
Kent	27,366 68	27,005 16	30,079 92	3,609 49	179,595 68	106,922 39	377,050 58
Keweenaw	4,748 80	2,190 09	1,331 61	.....	4,615 00	521 26	13,406 76
Lake	5,611 79	1,389 10	2,071 65	.....	15,988 12	2,225 61	27,313 87
Lapeer	16,814 07	11,557 85	11,283 14	286 12	32,064 78	11,078 56	84,223 76
Leelanaw	3,011 24	881 08	2,792 78	.....	9,943 10	675 35	17,319 56
Lenawee	21,150 20	27,321 43	16,039 72	1,286 42	55,767 04	7,412 07	131,437 17
Livingston	11,250 65	12,259 93	7,400 17	383 90	24,759 49	1,833 30	59,038 04
Luce	3,389 21	509 26	425 52	12 20	3,022 01	880 89	8,239 09
Mackinac	3,323 56	758 18	1,420 99	102 89	9,884 48	541 99	16,032 09
Macomb	15,958 17	17,864 60	12,301 31	297 29	29,915 95	2,688 17	79,945 93
Manistee	18,262 64	4,411 03	6,249 82	363 32	40,725 92	29,776 33	99,897 26
Manitou	82 93	30 89	587 55	.....	481 78	86 91	1,270 06
Marquette	22,036 27	15,991 63	10,514 59	.....	59,299 55	27,543 67	135,477 21
Mason	15,024 89	15,345 54	4,405 54	1 15	11,037 26	16,887 47	62,877 35
Mecosta	24,402 70	5,491 12	6,878 82	673 18	37,207 12	3,668 60	78,385 74
Menominee	18,815 82	8,181 77	4,846 99	27 37	38,945 84	14,225 60	85,140 27
Midland	6,943 16	1,765 87	3,148 08	225 53	18,358 98	11,467 29	41,963 17
Missaukee	7,185 14	1,814 85	520 41	.....	11,668 32	2,227 23	23,415 95
Monroe	12,077 00	15,519 82	13,526 88	285 78	18,102 61	12,799 04	73,304 38
Montcalm	21,002 14	7,360 84	10,333 59	96 82	39,600 68	4,644 48	83,732 16
Montmorency	1,712 82	799 75	309 97	.....	3,190 85	2,206 56	8,219 95
Muskegon	25,187 03	7,578 96	13,969 44	191 41	69,399 26	2,473 51	119,216 10
Newaygo	14,101 01	2,819 69	6,119 67	95 80	26,153 79	5,621 17	55,018 51
Oakland	13,035 28	22,463 23	12,961 49	806 64	48,617 88	16,711 19	117,310 07
Oceana	8,311 12	2,851 19	5,184 41	14 38	19,822 64	1,096 11	37,417 07
Ogemaw	2,915 27	913 56	1,130 41	79 48	10,275 75	7,509 32	22,825 67
Ontonagon	4,945 43	2,205 38	1,088 44	328 76	8,778 92	112 39	17,459 32
Osceola	8,616 17	3,257 70	5,407 88	116 09	23,555 41	1,743 74	42,808 54
Oscoda	1,689 48	653 58	255 95	57 74	3,552 91	437 55	6,648 21
Otsego	4,000 37	1,559 53	1,651 19	25 05	11,926 74	759 63	19,923 51

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Moneys on hand Sept. 6, 1886.	One Mill Tax.	Primary School Interest Fund.	Library moneys.	District taxes for all purposes.	Raised from all other sources.	Total resources for the year.
Ottawa	$14,050 33	$11,642 86	$14,291 86	$220 18	$45,350 82	$5,259 16	$91,282 50
Presque Isle	1,335 92	729 00	1,580 19	.....	4,375 98	2,825 24	10,846 33
Roscommon	1,777 95	867 91	554 61	23 37	2,494 00	50 08	5,767 92
Saginaw	40,833 18	13,197 32	27,022 33	760 70	141,040 03	10,224 85	233,820 91
St. Clair	25,703 46	12,902 80	19,760 25	464 10	44,883 49	15,185 63	119,172 01
St. Joseph	9,778 19	15,554 81	9,053 48	386 73	33,912 12	3,327 16	73,907 98
Sanilac	14,934 52	5,123 77	13,646 97	227 85	31,546 68	2,904 00	68,464 56
Schoolcraft	3,948 26	1,480 70	900 63	41 33	7,182 46	206 10	13,759 48
Shiawassee	13,986 37	10,804 87	10,105 85	284 92	47,867 30	9,617 59	93,753 40
Tuscola	16,752 69	7,801 24	11,607 96	144 27	35,163 55	21,654 56	93,622 12
Van Buren	13,199 30	10,315 73	10,012 60	1,249 79	47,902 98	9,778 96	94,102 97
Washtenaw	16,563 43	29,028 57	15,311 92	766 12	54,259 31	17,301 73	133,970 15
Wayne	103,283 55	18,828 92	83,060 58	7,304 21	391,196 04	38,339 70	643,995 89
Wexford	8,361 51	2,602 74	3,367 25	91 32	26,614 01	13,557 61	54,713 74

TABLE VII.

Expenditures of School Districts as reported by School Inspectors for the year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	Paid Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid for Library Books and Care of Library.	Paid on Bonded indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditures for the Year.	Amount on hand Sept. 5, 1887.
State	$2,951,472 15	$780,080 60	$54,848 82	$337,139 66	$944,263 51	$5,989,922 19	$922,117 45
Alcona	$8,511 66	$623 29	.....	$721 42	$3,236 20	$15,218 90	$2,126 33
Alger	2,455 00	108 17	.....	248 60	826 21	4,733 21	1,095 23
Allegan	54,446 70	7,492 47	$164 95	5,849 92	13,427 67	95,117 13	13,735 42
Alpena	19,585 00	5,306 26	327 22	64 00	4,347 32	33,225 78	3,595 98
Antrim	19,141 31	415 44	103 00	3,178 26	5,873 02	33,596 10	4,885 07
Arenac	7,502 50	5,005 00	53 77	482 80	2,093 20	17,237 37	2,100 10
Baraga	5,424 65	658 55	108 50	2,300 00	2,190 98	13,279 27	2,596 59
Barry	36,055 67	3,846 51	72 42	18,044 58	10,654 78	79,551 77	11,377 81
Bay	62,429 92	31,244 66	372 69	2,443 42	17,018 98	[illegible],331 50	22,821 33
Benzie	10,056 00	1,417 05	.....	1,635 13	2,571 33	17,482 46	1,802 95
Berrien	63,513 00	8,446 45	280 03	9,176 31	14,761 71	115,079 28	18,901 78
Branch	42,908 76	3,570 15	168 42	7,243 46	9,781 27	76,480 09	12,808 08
Calhoun	68,327 30	7,452 02	747 97	21,176 01	15,840 20	126,435 21	12,891 71
Cass	38,421 42	4,432 31	156 69	3,186 13	8,703 93	65,868 67	10,968 19
Charlevoix	15,809 56	3,105 20	.....	1,627 19	4,772 96	28,488 15	3,173 24
Cheboygan	15,414 12	2,819 15	103 35	3,547 89	3,612 30	33,442 59	7,945 78
Chippewa	10,729 23	956 78	.....	661 76	2,545 64	16,918 62	2,025 21
Clare	10,006 00	4,070 54	338 00	759 04	2,996 61	24,896 58	6,726 39
Clinton	41,753 03	3,894 09	29 57	6,083 68	9,966 87	74,080 78	12,353 54
Crawford	8,700 54	1,836 19	.....	1,364 46	2,458 95	19,071 49	4,711 35
Delta	13,028 78	1,901 84	56 00	811 39	4,915 99	29,555 93	8,841 93
Eaton	47,261 02	6,200 85	54 15	8,624 26	10,357 51	86,914 72	14,416 93
Emmet	14,952 81	1,957 24	.....	2,937 37	3,265 01	24,911 74	2,699 31
Genesee	60,044 74	7,796 99	582 73	10,391 88	13,930 42	115,397 57	23,550 81
Gladwin	4,700 51	438 35	.....	85 24	1,733 56	9,060 87	2,108 21
Gogebic	4,035 50	8,045 73	.....	.....	4,371 41	18,385 83	1,933 19
G'd Traverse	21,982 70	9,453 33	200 00	3,896 53	10,608 20	52,322 41	6,181 65
Gratiot	37,654 17	6,272 69	263 83	5,693 91	13,304 51	73,537 33	10,348 22
Hillsdale	46,421 74	17,351 54	80 43	1,671 99	9,977 70	88,779 71	13,276 31
Houghton	60,659 00	20,958 79	759 25	1,290 00	29,664 41	148,653 61	35,322 16

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Paid Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid for Library Books and Care of Library.	Paid on Bonded Indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditures for the Year.	Amount on hand Sept. 5, 1887.
Huron	$33,228 89	$3,269 89	$88 97	$4,534 99	$8,852 57	$62,278 97	$12,303 66
Ingham	55,341 86	26,002 47	1,493 54	6,927 82	23,629 78	124,540 28	11,144 81
Ionia	53,973 74	6,823 59	106 18	5,065 12	12,804 75	91,368 09	12,574 71
Iosco	14,683 34	985 57	261 62	2,362 74	5,884 12	27,756 20	3,578 81
Iron	6,010 00	1,789 35	.....	1,480 00	3,022 11	19,297 26	6,995 80
Isabella	25,456 85	2,879 61	.....	5,159 03	5,842 09	49,360 02	10,022 44
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	74,481 88	4,570 00	225 80	3,727 99	23,650 85	121,797 33	15,140 81
Kalamazoo	61,521 53	5,682 04	2,153 91	12,955 96	16,489 85	114,732 26	15,929 47
Kalkaska	11,850 39	1,096 28	57 63	960 09	4,046 58	22,239 85	4,238 88
Kent	162,185 51	32,262 53	4,840 22	17,484 06	128,193 49	377,050 58	32,084 77
Keweenaw	6,844 25	1,066 64	210 81	.....	1,432 90	13,406 76	3,852 16
Lake	13,060 15	3,006 91	15 00	889 90	3,871 41	27,313 87	6,470 50
Lapeer	44,638 25	14,899 12	146 26	3,676 64	7,590 78	84,223 76	13,272 71
Leelanaw	10,590 45	1,855 66	.....	865 02	1,899 06	17,319 56	2,109 37
Lenawee	75,885 92	11,299 32	781 08	5,398 70	18,349 29	131,437 17	19,722 86
Livingston	32,763 15	4,379 41	7 24	3,889 13	6,577 10	59,038 04	11,422 01
Luce	2,571 75	3,810 93	.....	210 00	753 38	8,239 09	893 03
Mackinac	8,646 79	656 91	102 89	140 50	3,694 06	16,032 09	2,790 94
Macomb	40,510 10	7,455 08	334 66	8,095 99	10,575 56	79,945 93	12,974 54
Manistee	32,515 37	36,208 31	36 00	4,952 48	18,545 67	99,897 26	7,639 43
Manitou	1,075 00	36 00	.....	.....	129 47	1,270 06	29 59
Marquette	53,398 06	30,672 73	573 62	2,467 10	25,123 88	135,477 21	23,246 82
Mason	24,915 50	20,306 10	246 65	4,317 67	8,915 32	62,877 35	4,176 11
Mecosta	33,533 65	7,893 84	332 80	8,306 99	8,510 03	78,385 74	19,808 43
Menominee	34,135 62	15,190 38	602 31	7,866 44	11,969 83	85,140 27	15,375 69
Midland	16,488 45	667 85	195 80	2,561 81	5,230 77	41,963 17	16,818 49
Missaukee	8,075 86	2,760 42	50 79	1,504 84	2,978 25	23,415 95	8,045 79
Monroe	37,650 97	5,436 08	481 36	3,573 77	7,042 68	73,304 38	19,119 52
Montcalm	48,777 01	3,090 93	68 70	3,175 52	10,635 01	83,732 16	17,984 99
Montmorency	3,598 00	451 26	.....	158 12	1,335 96	8,219 95	2,676 61
Muskegon	66,669 64	4,295 69	861 19	7,543 50	19,072 67	119,216 10	20,773 41
Newaygo	23,110 48	3,616 79	10 12	4,124 46	7,085 41	55,018 51	12,071 25
Oakland	65,367 92	16,858 76	180 51	3,833 86	17,215 44	117,310 07	13,853 58
Oceana	22,646 83	2,412 58	27 00	529 34	4,444 05	37,417 07	7,357 27
Ogemaw	8,481 10	5,768 24	.....	262 96	2,772 39	22,825 67	5,540 98
Ontonagon	9,993 00	362 05	.....	.....	2,763 62	17,459 32	4,340 65
Osceola	24,159 90	2,467 66	14 25	3,369 51	5,467 35	42,808 54	7,329 87

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Paid Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid for Library Books and Care of Library.	Paid on Bonded indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditures for the Year.	Amount on hand Sept. 5, 1887.
Oscoda	$3,287 68	$475 37	.....	$65 67	$598 40	$6,648 21	$2,221 09
Otsego	9,160 56	2,557 16	$15 03	1,414 94	2,515 20	19,923 51	4,260 62
Ottawa	51,882 27	8,807 55	313 61	5,146 85	12,383 66	91,282 50	12,748 56
Presque Isle	4,761 49	322 37	83 97	1,655 90	2,062 16	10,846 33	1,960 44
Roscommon	2,759 63	718 30	.....	165 17	802 37	5,767 92	1,322 45
Saginaw	109,868 78	40,857 81	1,914 94	10,656 52	36,602 43	238,820 91	33,920 43
St. Clair	58,655 81	15,078 93	200 49	5,227 85	17,617 85	119,172 01	22,381 08
St. Joseph	46,705 72	2,891 64	226 16	3,953 87	10,782 24	73,907 93	9,348 30
Sanilac	35,305 31	2,191 19	88 75	6,694 98	9,127 55	68,464 56	12,056 78
Schoolcraft	7,088 06	1,867 45	.....	163 70	1,390 27	13,759 48	3,250 00
Shiawassee	45,116 80	10,907 61	94 27	14,553 67	11,517 92	93,753 40	11,563 13
Tuscola	42,010 73	10,668 89	220 88	3,421 53	10,737 22	93,622 12	26,562 87
Van Buren	50,295 00	12,057 30	152 00	5,188 03	13,392 35	94,102 97	13,018 29
Washtenaw	80,251 77	13,913 52	967 20	4,282 40	18,058 65	138,970 15	21,496 61
Wayne	275,373 45	175,892 36	30,994 50	4,695 88	104,931 22	643,995 89	52,108 48
Wexford	21,074 59	12,018 54	47 14	2,264 02	6,438 14	54,713 74	12,871 31

TABLE VIII.

Miscellaneous Financial Statistics as Reported by School Inspectors for the year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness of the Districts.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts.	Amount due the Districts.	Amount Received by the Districts for Non-resident Tuition.	Amount paid and due Inspectors and members of School Boards for Services.	Amount paid and due Township Chairmen and Officers for Services.
State	$1,596,587 98	$1,725,015 64	$127,711 99	$52,187 83	$18,841 32	$25,229 21
Alcona	$2,506 07	$2,848 07	$312 28	.....	$62 00	$11 60
Alger	400 00	1,907 59	447 41	.....	9 00	10 50
Allegan	9,510 25	12,668 25	1,444 02	$1,655 06	497 15	459 50
Alpena	502 00	1,351 36	222 51	70 00	420 60	27 00
Antrim	21,375 75	22,109 70	1,679 59	71 30	149 75	170 15
Arenac	1,793 00	2,283 56	380 92	4 60	106 40	204 30
Baraga	2,082 00	2,139 85	.....	.....	41 50	2 00
Barry	21,004 40	22,418 90	1,344 21	949 13	307 00	379 75
Bay	17,060 00	27,008 59	641 42	408 57	227 50	286 15
Benzie	2,320 50	3,065 26	1,124 21	25 75	85 75	98 75
Berrien	21,254 10	22,123 89	1,976 00	1,053 93	378 60	200 10
Branch	5,024 33	5,285 37	1,037 81	1,340 29	196 15	495 36
Calhoun	50,438 52	51,659 34	996 98	2,027 81	332 00	606 00
Cass	5,509 14	6,558 38	1,199 29	497 54	419 00	425 19
Charlevoix	11,885 80	12,671 22	761 85	66 12	203 25	155 00
Cheboygan	7,654 00	8,161 41	1,911 30	196 88	142 00	110 50
Chippewa	7,548 00	7,980 01	287 75	5 60	20 00	56 00
Clare	4,462 50	5,144 17	2,961 97	11 00	128 50	65 75
Clinton	26,952 09	27,456 16	1,763 96	1,035 85	270 75	286 25
Crawford	3,240 42	4,073 98	3,683 38	6 00	130 75	132 50
Delta	23,361 00	24,126 37	1,593 51	.....	121 00	185 50
Eaton	37,845 92	41,302 96	1,727 54	1,841 63	306 50	562 25
Emmet	10,148 00	10,970 10	2,041 92	187 02	182 75	114 75
Genesee	105,356 66	111,537 47	1,090 35	1,394 07	242 00	722 40
Gladwin	4,900 00	5,763 68	3,361 05	.....	125 75	61 86
Gogebic	8,500 00	8,700 00	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Grand Traverse	29,230 00	29,736 07	1,584 92	387 15	153 85	146 35
Gratiot	54,123 00	55,499 27	3,440 93	480 88	334 80	249 25
Hillsdale	12,028 76	13,610 90	1,029 13	1,090 47	330 00	554 39
Houghton	16,000 00	17,740 35	780 42	513 38	151 00	120 50

TABLE VIII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness of the Districts.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts.	Amount due the Districts.	Amount Received by the Districts for Non-resident Tuition.	Amount paid and due Inspectors and members of School Boards for Services.	Amount paid and due Township Chairmen and Officers for Services.
Huron	$17,672 20	$18,371 67	$1,152 18	$66 02	$387 63	$371 13
Ingham	58,107 00	64,065 92	778 94	1,042 03	249 00	453 80
Ionia	14,883 34	16,338 54	718 83	2,653 45	204 00	360 75
Iosco	3,400 00	4,161 80	330 01	21 00	82 76	27 00
Iron	9,368 25	10,846 82	350 00	.....	195 00	62 00
Isabella	16,087 00	17,430 51	3,175 20	54 00	252 95	269 00
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	19,706 72	20,565 91	1,196 96	2,538 83	421 79	462 55
Kalamazoo	7,700 00	8,475 15	1,139 34	1,971 74	170 50	464 00
Kalkaska	7,146 00	8,217 20	1,136 48	101 50	214 85	242 60
Kent	229,726 48	232,145 58	2,767 64	2,471 26	664 60	1,137 50
Keweenaw	.....	.....	917 90	.....	47 50	.....
Lake	3,800 00	3,549 46	1,818 93	27 60	183 53	193 71
Lapeer	19,844 58	21,740 83	597 39	1,139 24	278 25	336 71
Leelanaw	2,346 60	2,841 30	1,765 11	16 01	175 75	166 25
Lenawee	12,808 20	14,151 00	1,195 75	2,460 29	555 15	798 50
Livingston	5,437 00	5,802 13	627 42	1,150 60	202 70	260 75
Luce	3,140 00	3,162 98	81 99	.....	17 40	14 40
Mackinac	10,990 00	11,391 41	426 30	.....	117 50	113 50
Macomb	12,858 00	14,310 69	271 00	920 44	233 67	292 00
Manistee	34,715 00	36,161 54	1,385 57	108 20	182 87	140 95
Manitou	.....	300 00	588 75	.....	35 00	64 50
Marquette	73,437 68	74,597 30	3,952 21	91 50	191 50	985 00
Mason	59,145 00	72,538 16	1,507 05	175 50	177 50	331 50
Mecosta	14,060 28	15,740 34	2,883 92	64 20	218 05	434 35
Menominee	25,498 00	27,834 61	1,919 02	96 88	157 50	341 62
Midland	12,570 93	14,763 24	4,044 32	54 26	224 50	134 50
Missaukee	2,000 00	4,111 70	1,478 82	.....	194 00	133 75
Monroe	30,712 29	32,361 93	173 47	993 25	340 87	319 87
Montcalm	7,176 23	9,097 38	6,988 83	693 61	341 25	432 00
Montmorency	1,550 00	2,518 90	4,287 23	.....	80 91	55 78
Muskegon	33,227 00	34,089 28	1,940 11	416 49	346 75	320 25
Newaygo	5,907 10	7,114 10	5,510 75	107 38	407 55	278 75
Oakland	17,706 08	18,782 77	589 37	2,714 36	266 85	444 88
Oceana	2,555 00	2,882 55	2,022 13	137 22	369 40	260 00
Ogemaw	6,233 50	7,733 31	2,524 28	1 88	140 00	43 00
Ontonagon	375 00	375 00	791 45	.....	93 00	32 50

TABLE VIII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness of the Districts.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts.	Amount due the Districts.	Amount Received by the Districts for Non-resident Tuition.	Amount paid and due Inspectors and members or School Boards for Services.	Amount paid and due Township Chairmen and Officers for Services.
Osceola	$10,121 50	$9,617 62	$1,765 44	$111 55	$257 50	$233 10
Oscoda	800 00	1,738 95	1,092 66	1 00	88 00	49 75
Otsego	2,078 34	2,731 47	224 50	1 00	114 69	117 60
Ottawa	19,635 67	20,716 73	1,820 73	467 29	302 20	459 00
Presque Isle	4,400 00	9,150 80	2,356 39	.....	83 25	97 56
Roscommon	677 00	733 00	6 00	.....	59 00	21 50
Saginaw	43,990 00	47,822 42	4,153 60	742 50	484 50	2,802 62
St. Clair	33,886 21	36,019 91	736 02	212 28	285 10	314 60
St. Joseph	4,652 33	6,919 59	278 98	1,895 44	282 70	334 75
Sanilac	23,773 67	22,222 26	2,395 78	80 77	426 26	349 50
Schoolcraft	1,091 90	3,652 90	262 85	.....	44 50	31 00
Shiawassee	22,103 36	22,668 10	712 50	1,086 50	378 50	465 75
Tuscola	43,025 00	45,369 52	3,211 47	497 85	370 00	318 00
Van Buren	10,900 00	12,877 75	2,745 41	1,643 62	237 00	288 50
Washtenaw	23,387 32	26,330 62	387 07	5,739 07	336 75	772 00
Wayne	31,383 34	31,880 68	744 76	1,980 89	367 15	525 50
Wexford	17,346 67	18,080 08	966 55	119 30	208 89	369 53

TABLE IX.

Cost per Capita of the Public Schools of the State for the School year ending Sept. 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. Scholars Included in School Census in—		No. Pupils Enrolled in—		Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based on School Census in—			Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based upon Enrollment in—			Total Expense per Capita during Year, Based upon Enrollment in—		
	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.
State	308,368	311,611	191,248	230,060	$5 08	$4 45	$4 76	$8 19	$6 03	$7 01	$16 22	$8 54	$12 02
Alcona	301	1,068	231	784	$5 68	$6 37	$6 21	$7 40	$8 67	$8 38	$14 73	$12 35	$12 89
Alger	.....	206	.....	153	.....	15 50	15 50	.....	20 88	20 88	.....	23 77	23 77
Allegan	3,581	9,089	3,092	7,100	5 47	3 85	4 31	6 33	4 93	5 36	10 39	6 93	7 98
Alpena	3,252	1,278	1,486	859	3 64	5 32	4 33	7 96	9 14	8 37	11 97	13 77	12 63
Antrim	849	2,213	795	1,700	7 46	5 88	6 28	7 97	7 59	7 71	13 58	10 53	11 90
Arenac	164	1,390	71	958	2 19	5 27	4 94	5 07	7 64	7 46	26 91	13 80	12 76
Baraga	433	215	322	152	8 08	8 95	8 37	10 86	12 66	11 44	20 67	26 49	22 58
Barry	1,449	6,292	1,378	5,323	6 26	4 29	4 66	6 17	5 08	5 39	22 98	6 87	10 18
Bay	11,552	3,747	7,100	2,001	4 32	3 34	4 08	7 03	6 21	6 86	13 34	9 38	12 47
Benzie	532	979	461	820	6 55	6 80	6 71	7 56	8 12	7 91	10 88	13 00	12 24
Berrien	5,542	6,715	4,245	5,222	5 92	4 57	5 18	7 73	5 87	6 70	12 81	8 00	10 15
Branch	2,589	5,174	2,229	4,265	7 62	4 49	5 53	8 85	5 45	6 62	14 76	7 21	9 80
Calhoun	6,120	5,978	4,229	4,614	5 98	5 31	5 68	8 65	6 87	7 70	17 43	8 63	12 83
Cass	1,550	4,742	1,285	3,833	7 54	5 62	6 09	9 09	7 01	7 49	14 08	9 34	10 72
Charlevoix	720	2,362	564	1,826	5 44	5 07	5 16	6 95	6 56	6 65	11 12	10 42	10 59
Cheboygan	1,141	2,210	635	1,315	4 25	4 82	4 62	7 65	8 10	7 95	13 85	12 68	13 07
Chippewa	1,143	1,710	663	1,107	3 16	4 11	3 73	5 45	6 36	6 02	8 18	8 55	8 41
Clare	802	952	589	706	5 23	6 11	5 73	7 20	8 23	7 76	10 17	17 24	14 03
Clinton	2,173	6,391	2,164	4,439	7 07	4 14	4 87	7 06	5 99	6 32	11 10	8 49	9 34
Crawford	252	454	207	421	7 44	14 87	12 21	9 05	16 03	13 57	14 69	26 88	22 86
Delta	1,767	1,271	779	815	3 79	5 04	4 31	8 61	7 86	8 22	14 57	11 49	12 99
Eaton	3,333	6,374	2,855	5,205	6 74	4 30	4 91	7 09	5 27	5 92	12 55	7 04	8 99
Emmet	1,081	1,366	815	1,013	5 37	6 21	5 84	7 12	8 37	7 81	11 20	12 90	12 15
Genesee	4,599	7,145	3,319	5,706	6 34	4 33	5 12	8 78	5 43	6 66	15 59	7 03	10 17
Gladwin	.....	642	.....	503	.....	7 38	7 38	.....	9 42	9 42	.....	13 83	13 83
Gogebic	1,312	340	620	87	2 91	57	2 44	6 19	2 01	5 70	25 91	4 41	23 27
G'd Traverse	1,276	2,476	1,049	1,894	7 21	5 22	5 90	8 77	6 83	7 52	25 92	10 00	15 67
Gratiot	2,475	6,534	2,255	5,056	5 64	3 61	4 16	6 19	4 64	5 13	13 43	6 56	8 64

TABLE IX.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. Scholars Included in School Census in—		No. Pupils Enrolled in—		Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based on School Census in—			Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based upon Enrollment in—			Total Expense per Capita during Year, Based upon Enrollment in—		
	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.
Hillsdale	2,782	6,403	2,282	5,321	$6 07	$4 61	$5 05	$7 40	$5 55	$6 11	$15 42	$7 57	$9 92
Houghton	9,743	614	5,730	414	5 87	5 58	5 86	9 99	8 26	9 81	17 15	36 16	18 44
Huron	2,681	7,570	1,677	4,386	3 96	2 98	3 23	6 35	5 13	5 46	8 95	7 94	8 24
Ingham	5,204	5,713	3,873	4,573	3 39	6 59	5 07	4 56	8 23	6 55	19 39	8 37	13 42
Ionia	3,452	6,399	2,801	4,866	7 40	4 32	5 42	9 15	5 68	6 96	14 83	7 65	10 27
Iosco	2,378	712	1,404	490	3 59	5 48	3 97	7 36	7 97	7 52	11 80	15 51	12 76
Iron	698	211	458	161	5 93	8 86	6 61	9 04	11 61	9 70	15 79	31 46	19 87
Isabella	891	4,823	755	3,533	5 29	4 30	4 45	6 24	5 87	5 94	12 05	8 55	9 10
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	6,456	6,110	4,947	4,762	6 91	4 86	5 92	9 02	6 26	7 65	13 51	8 35	10 98
Kalamazoo	5,782	4,949	3,990	3,785	5 98	5 43	5 72	8 77	7 19	7 95	15 76	9 61	12 79
Kalkaska	259	1,241	192	1,017	6 58	8 18	7 90	8 88	9 98	9 82	14 70	14 92	14 89
Kent	18,274	9,578	11,871	7,246	6 52	4 46	5 81	10 03	5 90	8 47	23 89	8 45	18 04
Keweenaw	627	235	473	260	6 43	11 95	7 94	8 53	10 80	9 33	12 08	14 61	13 08
Lake	968	1,105	752	870	4 97	7 48	6 31	6 40	9 51	8 07	12 40	13 23	12 84
Lapeer	3,027	7,034	2,751	5,397	5 94	3 76	4 43	6 57	4 91	5 47	13 40	6 31	8 70
Leelanaw	317	2,246	233	1,540	4 70	4 11	4 19	6 39	6 00	6 05	9 30	8 46	8 46
Lenawee	5,589	8,420	4,417	6,638	6 71	4 56	5 42	8 49	5 79	6 86	13 32	8 11	10 10
Livingston	1,519	4,845	1,581	4,031	6 71	4 70	5 15	6 46	5 60	5 84	10 56	7 67	8 48
Luce	227	134	124	122	6 58	8 13	7 15	12 04	8 93	10 50	45 95	13 83	21 72
Mackinac	859	629	646	509	5 38	6 72	5 95	7 16	8 31	7 66	10 55	12 62	11 47
Macomb	3,677	7,029	2,295	3,957	4 74	3 29	3 79	7 68	5 84	6 49	15 71	7 81	10 71
Manistee	4,300	2,331	2,369	1,554	5 11	4 59	4 93	9 28	6 89	8 33	31 15	11 23	23 51
Manitou	104	301	46	200	3 17	2 84	2 92	7 17	4 27	4 81	5 97	4 82	5 04
Marquette	8,314	999	5,378	662	5 36	8 71	5 72	8 30	13 15	8 83	18 43	19 76	18 58
Mason	2,026	2,391	1,528	1,758	6 04	5 50	5 75	8 01	7 51	7 74	25 65	11 15	17 89
Mecosta	2,320	4,328	1,862	3,207	5 94	4 52	5 02	7 52	6 10	6 58	14 94	9 58	11 54
Menominee	4 092	2,113	2,881	1,519	5 53	5 48	5 52	7 86	7 63	7 78	17 43	12 86	15 85
Midland	1,019	2,224	676	1,638	5 47	5 04	5 18	8 25	6 81	7 26	12 60	10 14	10 86
Missaukee	.....	892	.....	679	.....	9 41	9 41	.....	12 37	12 37	.....	22 63	22 63
Monroe	3,086	8,698	1,549	6,043	3 35	3 15	3 21	6 56	4 54	4 96	12 46	5 77	7 18
Montcalm	3,667	6,912	3,325	5,205	6 19	3 79	4 61	6 79	5 04	5 72	9 29	6 69	7 70
Montmorency	.....	340	.....	271	.....	11 68	11 68	.....	14 66	14 66	.....	20 45	20 45
Muskegon	8,856	3,770	5,919	2,735	5 66	4 40	5 29	8 47	6 07	7 71	12 67	8 55	11 37
Newaygo	1,370	4,670	949	3,663	4 65	4 65	4 65	6 72	5 98	6 10	8 97	9 39	9 31
Oakland	4,366	6,989	3,744	5,553	6 87	5 06	5 75	8 01	6 37	7 03	14 86	8 60	11 12

TABLE IX.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. Scholars Included in School Census in—		No. Pupils Enrolled in—		Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based on School Census in—			Cost per Capita for Instruction, Based upon Enrollment in—			Total Expense per Capita during Year, Based upon Enrollment in—		
	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.	Graded School Districts.	Ungraded School Districts.	All the Districts.
Oceana	1,114	3,607	914	2,928	$5 35	$4 62	$4 79	$6 53	$5 69	$5 89	$8 57	$7 58	$7 82
Ogemaw	315	955	215	763	2 67	8 13	6 78	3 93	10 18	8 81	28 56	14 60	17 67
Ontonagon	725	99	575	102	10 72	21 29	12 12	13 52	21 74	14 76	17 77	28 41	19 37
Osceola	1,477	3,275	1,286	2,422	4 98	5 15	5 12	5 72	6 97	6 54	8 48	10 14	9 56
Oscoda	.....	451	.....	395	.....	7 58	7 58	.....	8 65	8 65	.....	11 20	11 20
Otsego	198	1,042	198	835	6 56	7 56	7 40	6 56	9 32	8 94	8 06	16 84	15 16
Ottawa	6,139	6,511	4,624	4,690	4 58	3 64	4 10	6 08	5 06	5 57	9 55	7 28	8 43
Presque Isle	200	1,183	150	643	4 20	3 04	3 35	5 60	5 91	5 85	15 26	10 25	11 20
Roscommon	.....	447	.....	325	.....	6 28	6 28	.....	8 64	8 64	.....	13 67	13 67
Saginaw	15,831	9,338	8,770	5,834	4 83	3 58	4 36	8 48	5 74	7 52	17 60	7 80	13 69
St. Clair	7,094	9,742	4,446	6,673	3 99	3 11	3 12	6 36	4 54	5 27	11 94	6 55	8 70
St. Joseph	2,959	4,607	2,731	3,664	7 97	5 01	6 17	8 64	6 30	7 30	12 54	8 29	10 09
Sanilac	2,861	9,038	2,185	6,428	3 82	3 03	3 22	5 00	4 26	4 45	7 43	6 24	6 54
Schoolcraft	583	411	311	294	4 61	11 40	7 57	7 91	16 62	11 81	15 90	18 91	17 37
Shiawassee	3,042	5,988	2,518	4,601	6 83	4 05	4 98	8 21	5 27	6 32	19 23	7 33	11 54
Tuscola	2,660	8,072	2,174	5,825	5 54	3 39	3 92	6 78	4 70	5 54	12 14	6 63	8 38
Van Buren	3,297	6,232	3,084	4,927	6 52	4 57	5 24	7 08	5 78	6 28	13 33	8 24	10 18
Washtenaw	6,531	6,652	4,351	4,855	7 35	4 84	6 08	11 04	6 63	8 71	17 26	8 72	12 76
Wayne	72,541	9,946	24,643	6,085	3 34	3 33	3 33	9 83	5 45	8 96	21 94	8 34	19 26
Wexford	1,483	1,744	1,212	1,384	5 76	7 15	6 51	7 05	9 01	8 09	19 08	13 51	16 11

TABLE X.

Statistics of Township Libraries as reported by School Inspectors for the year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of Townships using Library Moneys for General School Purposes.	No. of Townships Forfeiting Library Moneys.	No. of Townships Maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to Township Libraries during year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Township Libraries.	Amount Paid for Books and care of Township Libraries.	Amount of Taxes voted for Township Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurers for Township Libraries.
State	456	250	486	12,745	134,990	$20,916 21	$7,702 58	$10,598 93
Alcona	.....	1	3	20	538	$147 02	.....	$55 05
Alger	1	4	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	31 15
Allegan	12	2	11	195	2,737	303 56	$200 00	148 13
Alpena	.....	4	4	.....	334	15 00	.....	.....
Antrim	1	1	12	236	2,035	252 10	25 00	110 52
Arenac	4	6	1	.....	77	10 00	25 00	.....
Baraga	.....	4	.....	53	506	.....	.....	69 15
Barry	10	3	3	32	1,143	33 05	.....	54 73
Bay	1	4	7	255	2,230	282 49	100 00	29 08
Benzie	1	3	9	73	1,336	129 23	.....	58 37
Berrien	9	4	9	256	4,652	548 56	473 08	104 60
Branch	11	2	3	252	1,454	311 73	100 00	124 57
Calhoun	17	1	2	169	716	171 25	50 00	66 02
Cass	11	.....	5	155	1,977	89 22	.....	131 86
Charlevoix	2	6	7	118	1,489	119 03	30 00	31 96
Cheboygan	7	1	7	151	794	220 48	.....	315 07
Chippewa	3	3	2	14	129	103 00	.....	146 93
Clare	2	3	7	56	750	129 02	.....	63 95
Clinton	14	1	2	28	574	27 96	.....	48 76
Crawford	1	1	7	163	1,123	151 66	111 39	45 66
Delta	3	6	2	100	456	.....	.....	34 00
Eaton	7	1	9	279	3,361	333 34	50 00	71 87
Emmet	2	3	8	224	1,236	247 66	.....	43 78
Genesee	13	4	1	30	300	46 38	.....	26 85
Gladwin	1	5	2	.....	174	25 00	23 88	.....
Gogebic	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Traverse	1	.....	12	562	2,992	1,509 62	.....	39 00
Gratiot	12	4	1	109	360	100 00	.....	230 97
Hillsdale	13	4	1	39	189	58 35	.....	38 35
Houghton	3	4	3	206	2,203	331 92	69 00	21 74
Huron	12	5	10	147	1,372	176 46	100 00	246 18

TABLE X.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Townships using Library Moneys for General School Purposes.	No. of Townships Forfeiting Library Moneys.	No. of Townships Maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to Township Libraries during year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Township Libraries.	Amount Paid for Books and care of Township Libraries.	Amount of Taxes voted for Township Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurers for Township Libraries.
Ingham	12	4			300			$13 74
Ionia	13	2	2	8	201	$2 00		30 98
Iosco	1	4	6	213	1,392	262 15	$135 00	156 58
Iron	1	5						2 65
Isabella	4	2	10	122	1,033	155 20		240 00
Isle Royal								
Jackson	16	2	1	975	7,235	3,918 24	2,452 00	81 67
Kalamazoo	11	2	3	21	957	53 11		71 60
Kalkaska	3	4	5	18	261	32 84		5 38
Kent	11	4	9	279	2,946	460 27		358 49
Keweenaw		3	3		1,392	25 00		80 27
Lake	3		12	180	1,956	294 43	45 00	88 33
Lapeer	8	5	6	93	961	130 70		71 95
Leelanaw			11	99	1,774	181 08		39 25
Lenawee	8	6	9	382	6,098	410 41		413 34
Livingston	11	2	3		1,253	42 00		135 31
Luce		3						
Mackinac	1	4	6	76	1,043	120 00	100 00	49 67
Macomb	4	4	6	6	1,258	66 00		106 95
Manistee	3	2	8	226	2,087	253 66		59 67
Manitou	3	1	1		52	5 00		
Marquette	3	3	6	36	2,058	444 25	35 26	117 84
Mason	3		11	19	2,651	131 60	42 20	139 56
Mecosta	7		9	157	1,323	156 92	17 22	239 08
Menominee	1	4	4	309	3,041	863 21	700 00	169 61
Midland	4	6	6		455	27 00		16 58
Missaukee	2	2	10	82	824	238 35		4 54
Monroe	2	3	10	89	2,312	129 60	10 00	126 73
Montcalm	7	2	12	141	2,093	276 91		121 07
Montmorency	1	3	2	53	229	77 97		
Muskegon	2	1	14	530	3,939	697 96	50 00	84 58
Newaygo	4	2	18	348	2,999	297 83	75 00	62 03
Oakland	19	3	5	248	2,125	272 32		450 80
Oceana			16	259	3,206	353 48	175 00	83 92
Ogemaw	4	8	4	511	861	517 85		695 49
Ontonagon	3	2						365 32
Osceola	4	2	11	268	2,147	418 97		262 79
Oscoda	3	5	1	38	371	61 54	150 00	

TABLE X.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Townships using Library Moneys for General School Purposes.	No. of Townships Forfeiting Library Moneys.	No. of Townships Maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to Township Libraries during year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Township Libraries.	Amount Paid for Books and care of Township Libraries.	Amount of Taxes voted for Township Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurers for Township Libraries.
Otsego	1	1	7	255	1,795	$298 65	$110 00	$143 10
Ottawa	4	.....	11	274	3,157	283 71	50 00	296 20
Presque Isle	6	2	3	.....	277	44 80	50 00	.....
Roscommon	2	3	1	.....	75	75 00	.....	3 79
Saginaw	10	6	11	7	4,042	75 30	90 00	242 26
St. Clair	5	9	9	321	3,357	200 21	.....	119 45
St. Joseph	11	1	4	452	5,275	891 99	1,325 00	140 92
Sanilac	11	4	13	192	1,174	145 73	.....	274 92
Schoolcraft	1	3	1	.....	208	25 00	135 00	.....
Shiawassee	9	6	2	79	817	103 92	75 00	56 66
Tuscola	9	3	13	114	2,624	93 25	.....	152 24
Van Buren	9	2	9	430	3,455	608 93	200 00	1,131 67
Washtenaw	14	2	5	69	1,838	34 10	.....	104 18
Wayne	5	9	4	484	5,010	451 71	.....	434 53
Wexford	1	2	13	360	1,743	332 97	323 55	164 85

TABLE XI.

Statistics of District Libraries as Reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. Districts of less than 100 children reporting Libraries.	No. of Volumes reported in such Libraries.	No. of Districts of 100 or more children maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to the last-mentioned Libraries during the year.	Whole No. of Volumes in such Libraries.	Amount paid for support of such Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurer for such Libraries.
State	761	47,683	207	14,557	226,279	$53,767 55	$32,050 79
Alcona							
Alger							
Allegan	35	1,420	17	171	2,087	$164 95	$148 32
Alpena			2	60	2,278	327 22	379 70
Antrim	2	48	1		158	103 00	
Arenac	4	157	1		41	53 77	63 00
Baraga	1	237	1	8	276	108 50	
Barry	10	268	3	4	1,514	63 82	160 00
Bay			6	961	13,080	366 69	148 00
Benzie							
Berrien	15	431	9	120	1,895	220 03	114 28
Branch	25	1,055	3	76	196	83 64	56 34
Calhoun	46	1,863	6	1,272	10,261	747 97	359 20
Cass	34	1,406	4	47	876	153 69	230 26
Charlevoix	1	1					
Cheboygan			2	338	338	103 35	57 17
Chippewa			1		30		
Clare							
Clinton	11	146	6	1	251	19 57	40 04
Crawford	2	14					
Delta	1	30	1	10	810	56 00	267 25
Eaton	1	16	3	48	404	54 15	207 74
Emmet	6	8					
Genesee	25	805	4	471	6,629	572 73	272 27
Gladwin							
Gogebic	1	3					
G'd Traverse			1	161	350	200 00	39 00

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. Districts of less than 100 children reporting Libraries.	No. of Volumes reported in such Libraries.	No. of Districts of 100 or more children maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to the last-mentioned Libraries during the year.	Whole No. of Volumes in such Libraries.	Amount paid for support of such Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurer for such Libraries.
Gratiot	18	319	2	70	327	$218 71	$147 95
Hillsdale	30	752	3	101	490	80 43	96 76
Houghton	.....	.....	7	452	3,198	759 25	944 68
Huron	5	40	10	149	1,038	81 47	87 73
Ingham	11	489	3	663	5,923	1,493 54	212 93
Ionia	3	20	6	56	594	94 68	130 78
Iosco	.....	.....	2	48	499	261 62	387 76
Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella	6	178	1	.....	200	.....	18 19
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	33	1,532	10	227	2,032	216 80	248 91
Kalamazoo	57	3,416	5	1,466	14,486	2,153 91	10,975 55
Kalkaska	10	516	1	.....	183	57 63	7 44
Kent	15	587	10	1,078	20,437	4,840 22	3,392 98
Keweenaw	8	1,629	.....	.....	.....	210 81	.....
Lake	.....	.....	1	.....	67	.....	.....
Lapeer	17	640	9	88	1,539	146 26	90 41
Leelanaw	.....	.....	1	.....	57	.....	.....
Lenawee	65	3,382	12	440	8,068	781 08	1,200 48
Livingston	7	199	2	38	226	7 24	80 62
Luce	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	12 20
Mackinac	.....	.....	1	23	326	102 89	102 89
Macomb	7	200	10	235	3,118	319 41	197 05
Manistee	7	350	2	.....	199	6 00	35 60
Manitou	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....
Marquette	.....	.....	4	1,568	5,110	369 12	.....
Mason	3	80	1	86	2,000	246 65	1 15
Mecosta	7	260	3	92	1,846	324 93	354 84
Menominee	3	182	2	337	570	583 28	7 81
Midland	7	325	2	181	1,034	193 80	215 12
Missaukee	6	209	1	24	103	50 79	.....
Monroe	5	140	2	166	2,179	455 76	255 33
Montcalm	5	206	5	32	624	46 60	38 77
Montmorency	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Muskegon	1	114	3	58	4,359	855 19	117 96

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No Districts of less than 100 children reporting Libraries.	No. of Volumes reported in such Libraries.	No. of Districts of 100 or more children maintaining Libraries.	No. of Volumes added to the last mentioned Libraries during the year.	Whole No. of Volumes in such Libraries.	Amount paid for support of such Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurer for such Libraries.
Newaygo	8	665	.....	.....	.....	$10 12	.....
Oakland	27	1,223	4	103	1,511	137 66	$379 21
Oceana	4	308	.....	.....	.....	27 00	.....
Ogemaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon	3	309	2	.....	1,512	.....	239 47
Osceola	.....	.....	1	2	450	13 75	50 00
Oscoda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	1	67	.....	.....	.....	15 03	.....
Ottawa	23	1,260	9	285	3,060	313 61	197 11
Presque Isle	9	417	1	.....	90	75 24	.....
Roscommon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	32	1,741	13	673	13,350	1,914 94	681 49
St. Clair	25	884	10	36	2,209	184 30	143 24
St. Joseph	47	2,217	5	35	1,303	226 16	226 02
Sanilac	12	164	10	11	487	43 25	96 63
Schoolcraft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee	11	223	4	133	838	94 27	118 14
Tuscola	15	467	9	185	983	219 23	81 86
Van Buren	15	397	7	201	511	152 00	370 28
Washtenaw	10	204	7	482	5,007	942 20	551 14
Wayne	72	13,457	30	935	72,345	30,994 50	6,941 16
Wexford	1	7	1	50	276	47 14	70 58

TABLE XII.

Branches of Instruction as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	Number of Districts in which Instruction is given in												
	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing	Arithmetic.	Geography.	English Grammar.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.	Botany.
State	5,024	6,686	6,320	6,696	6,644	6,375	6,066	3,444	1,829	363	3,425	523	289
Alcona	11	20	21	21	21	19	18	7	3	.....	11	1	.....
Alger	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Allegan	127	178	169	179	177	173	162	88	40	9	97	11	6
Alpena	18	19	19	18	19	16	16	6	2	1	7	4	2
Antrim	53	63	57	63	63	59	60	37	7	3	36	4	3
Arenac	19	24	24	24	23	22	22	14	2	.....	20	2	.....
Baraga	6	8	8	8	8	6	5	2	3	1	3	2	2
Barry	90	138	124	138	137	139	127	82	43	4	82	6	3
Bay	30	41	41	41	41	39	34	16	9	2	24	5	1
Benzie	35	39	39	39	39	35	34	18	3	2	23	3	1
Berrien	139	148	143	148	148	146	139	55	65	13	75	13	8
Branch	76	123	111	121	122	122	118	63	48	6	66	15	5
Calhoun	124	160	154	160	160	156	143	99	86	7	88	12	9
Cass	79	116	112	116	116	115	108	74	45	5	73	12	6
Charlevoix	54	64	62	64	64	61	59	33	4	1	33	4	2
Cheboygan	45	49	49	48	48	35	31	18	5	2	19	2	2
Chippewa	33	36	36	36	36	32	34	14	1	2	20	1	.....
Clare	31	33	33	33	32	27	29	8	5	1	10	2	.....
Clinton	96	124	118	124	124	119	118	71	26	4	70	11	5
Crawford	37	39	38	37	35	29	28	19	2	.....	22	2	.....
Delta	19	29	27	29	28	24	22	3	1	1	4	1	1
Eaton	77	148	136	148	145	146	134	60	35	5	73	11	3
Emmet	47	55	53	54	54	43	48	30	10	3	24	3	2
Genesee	94	156	150	156	154	153	150	93	62	6	85	11	4
Gladwin	20	21	20	21	21	20	17	14	3	1	14	1	.....
Gogebic	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grand Traverse	48	57	55	56	57	54	48	25	9	3	29	6	1
Gratiot	84	116	99	118	117	115	109	65	17	4	64	9	4
Hillsdale	105	164	154	165	166	164	156	71	79	9	81	9	7

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of Districts in which Instruction is given in												
	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	English Grammar.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.	Botany.
Houghton	17	17	17	17	17	17	15	9	8	5	10	5	6
Huron	85	105	102	106	102	94	95	61	26	7	44	8	2
Ingham	83	124	112	125	126	123	118	71	38	5	71	8	6
Ionia	57	130	108	133	128	127	119	61	32	7	52	10	8
Iosco	15	22	20	21	22	17	19	10	5	4	11	4	3
Iron	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	1	3	1	5	1	.....
Isabella	87	98	96	98	98	96	94	53	14	1	47	6	2
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	99	149	143	149	149	147	139	72	83	12	84	16	11
Kalamazoo	107	133	132	134	134	131	126	76	60	6	75	9	5
Kalkaska	34	48	48	48	46	42	41	25	10	2	28	4	.....
Kent	157	212	198	212	210	208	193	119	72	13	133	22	12
Keweenaw	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	2	.....	5	.....	.....
Lake	31	43	41	42	40	38	38	27	8	2	26	3	3
Lapeer	113	132	130	131	131	128	127	84	27	10	82	16	6
Leelanaw	40	53	49	53	52	45	43	23	6	2	19	3	1
Lenawee	129	192	180	196	195	191	188	104	61	14	87	15	9
Livingston	79	119	112	119	119	118	103	75	57	7	68	9	8
Luce	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mackinac	24	28	25	28	27	19	20	8	2	1	7	3	2
Macomb	75	108	105	110	109	107	99	61	35	10	52	11	8
Manistee	47	52	50	52	52	51	51	31	7	2	44	3	2
Manitou	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Marquette	33	35	35	35	34	32	32	14	7	5	18	5	3
Mason	48	52	50	53	52	51	45	24	1	1	40	1	1
Mecosta	83	95	93	94	95	90	87	47	8	1	62	4	1
Menominee	40	41	40	41	41	36	31	11	7	2	28	2	2
Midland	46	53	50	53	52	51	50	27	7	3	18	2	1
Missaukee	32	38	38	35	34	24	22	11	4	1	15	2	1
Monroe	114	131	125	133	134	130	125	63	28	6	44	7	3
Montcalm	70	126	116	124	125	121	112	61	35	8	58	8	5
Montmorency	16	20	20	20	20	20	18	12	1	.....	12	.....	.....
Muskegon	72	85	82	88	88	85	82	41	13	6	50	9	4
Newaygo	79	95	92	95	94	89	84	50	18	2	46	5	2
Oakland	129	205	195	205	202	198	182	118	83	13	86	20	10
Oceana	69	84	82	84	84	83	79	41	11	2	42	3	2
Ogemaw	27	33	32	33	33	29	31	17	3	.....	25	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of Districts in which Instruction is given in												
	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	English Grammar.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.	Botany.
Ontonagon	8	10	10	10	10	9	7	6	4	3	6	2	1
Osceola	69	85	67	85	81	77	66	42	9	3	52	6	2
Oscoda	21	28	28	28	27	22	23	13	3	.....	12	1	1
Otsego	33	38	37	38	38	31	31	18	4	1	21	2	1
Ottawa	98	118	114	118	117	117	113	66	26	5	83	11	4
Presque Isle	17	20	20	20	19	18	19	8	3	1	6	3	2
Roscommon	9	13	13	13	12	10	10	4	3	1	6	.....	1
Saginaw	119	143	137	143	138	131	128	67	22	6	75	8	6
St. Clair	118	142	137	146	145	137	138	89	43	7	67	9	4
St. Joseph	73	108	96	108	106	104	98	55	39	9	47	9	5
Sanilac	114	132	132	132	132	128	125	93	53	6	62	10	6
Schoolcraft	11	15	13	14	14	10	6	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Shiawassee	89	115	110	115	115	115	113	75	35	11	58	13	6
Tuscola	115	129	130	132	132	124	117	55	31	13	64	20	8
Van Buren	123	154	139	154	152	151	143	71	36	12	60	10	10
Washtenaw	79	156	144	154	154	147	135	68	63	12	57	10	10
Wayne	97	148	133	147	148	147	134	83	47	10	51	13	9
Wexford	57	68	63	68	67	54	51	22	11	7	44	8	7

TABLE XIII.

Private and Select Schools and School Apparatus as Reported for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	Private and Select Schools.				Apparatus.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Estimated number of Pupils.	No. of districts reporting dictionaries.	No. of districts reporting maps.	No. of districts reporting globes.
		Men.	Women.				
State	315	297	491	32,607	3,519	2,228	1,773
Alcona					12	19	8
Alger					4	4	5
Allegan	3	3		195	111	54	41
Alpena	6	5	4	1,000	8	11	6
Antrim	1		1	20	27	25	19
Arenac					14	14	13
Baraga					4	4	4
Barry					94	19	23
Bay	13	14	14	1,435	20	20	17
Benzie					15	17	9
Berrien	8	6	17	290	88	36	42
Branch	2	4	4	142	48	22	22
Calhoun	5	8	11	762	132	48	30
Cass					89	30	27
Charlevoix					27	13	16
Cheboygan	2		5	260	14	19	12
Chippewa	2	1	4	151	7	11	3
Clare	1		1	12	12	9	8
Clinton	1		1	10	68	29	31
Crawford					14	15	10
Delta	3		10	513	12	16	8
Eaton	6	14	8	407	53	12	13
Emmet	2	2	3	169	13	5	4
Genesee	6	9	13	505	114	50	38
Gladwin					14	14	14
Gogebic					1	1	2
Gd. Traverse	2	1	5	170	28	34	27
Gratiot					50	31	24

TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Private and Select Schools.				Apparatus.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Estimated number of Pupils.	No. of districts reporting dictionaries.	No. of districts reporting maps.	No. of districts reporting globes.
		Men.	Women.				
Hillsdale					109	33	34
Houghton	4	1	21	1,307	13	14	12
Huron	13	10	4	791	28	60	49
Ingham	3	2	3	150	62	19	25
Ionia	4	2	4	244	59	30	17
Iosco					14	21	13
Iron					6	7	4
Isabella	4	4	1	145	32	23	17
Isle Royal							
Jackson	5	4	10	720	99	62	43
Kalamazoo	8	6	12	425	95	28	31
Kalkaska	1		1	30			
Kent	14	6	25	2,065	136	84	70
Keweenaw					8	7	8
Lake					28	17	16
Lapeer					65	33	32
Leelanaw	1		1	25	15	15	8
Lenawee	9	7	9	587	133	75	58
Livingston	1	1		25	43	12	17
Luce					1	3	2
Mackinac					4	9	7
Macomb	20	17	11	1,565	61	46	33
Manistee	4	3	10	800	24	29	19
Manitou					2	4	4
Marquette	5	1	17	975	13	26	21
Mason					36	29	25
Mecosta	4	2	4	270	37	43	51
Menominee	2		5	210	22	28	24
Midland					15	19	9
Missaukee					14	19	12
Monroe	13	10	10	910	61	33	25
Montcalm	1		1	14	79	56	37
Montmorency					9	10	4
Muskegon	6	4	4	85	42	30	30
Newaygo	2	2	2	75	52	40	44
Oakland	1		6	130	113	45	28

TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Private and Select Schools.				Apparatus.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Estimated number of Pupils.	No. of districts reporting dictionaries.	No. of districts reporting maps.	No. of districts reporting globes.
		Men.	Women.				
Oceana	2	1	1	36	58	34	38
Ogemaw					14	18	11
Ontonagon					7	7	6
Osceola	3	3		100	40	35	23
Oscoda					3	3	5
Otsego					22	19	15
Ottawa	2	2		60	85	66	40
Presque Isle	4	4		240	8	15	12
Roscommon					2	6	4
Saginaw	16	12	13	1,610	75	69	44
St. Clair	18	8	26	1,120	71	52	29
St. Joseph	4	3	1	53	66	26	24
Sanilac	1		1	25	46	46	34
Schoolcraft					5	4	4
Shiawassee	1		2	12	47	24	17
Tuscola	6	5	3	246	60	39	29
Van Buren					71	29	28
Washtenaw	11	17	6	631	89	54	37
Wayne	59	93	176	10,885	88	63	40
Wexford					39	28	28

TABLE XIV.

Examination and Certification of Teachers as Reported by Secretaries of Boards of School Examiners for the Year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of Public Examinations.	Whole No. of Applicants for Regular Certificates.	Whole No. of Applicants for Secretary's Special Certificates.	Number of Applicants Receiving Certificates.				No. Licensed without Experience in Teaching.	No. of Applicants having Received some Normal Instruction.	No. of Applicants having Attended Institute during the year.	No. of Teachers holding State Certificates.	No. of Teachers holding Normal School Certificates.	No. of legally qualified Teachers in the County.	No. making Teaching a permanent Occupation.	No. of Teachers' Certificates suspended.	No. of Teachers' Certificates annulled.
				First.	Second.	Third.	Special.									
State	376	12,609	1,427	167	419	8,774	1,167	1,887	2,123	5,051	70	198	9,998	3,166	3	6
Alcona	3	27	7	1	2	16	5	5	4	10	.....	.....	18	11	....	....
Alger	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Allegan	10	464	31	4	39	328	29	124	86	182	4	4	398	.....	....	....
Alpena	3	69	8	5	2	44	7	12	5	36	.....	.....	45	30	....	....
Antrim	5	161	5	4	....	97	5	15	29	40	1	1	101	50	....	....
Arenac	4	33	17	....	1	26	14	5	3	15	.....	1	27	20	....	....
Baraga	1	10	8	1	....	8	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	....	....
Barry	11	338	18	3	7	222	15	61	111	114	.....	2	238	.....	....	....
Bay	4	94	16	5	8	53	11	16	22	38	.....	1	56	50	....	....
Benzie	4	79	12	2	1	61	12	13	10	55	.....	.....	64	44	....	....
Berrien	8	355	10	8	8	272	10	56	117	120	4	4	296	200	....	....
Branch	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Calhoun	9	412	18	4	12	299	17	107	47	122	1	6	307	25	....	....
Cass	7	449	29	....	4	239	27	56	78	111	1	7	255	.....	....	....
Charlevoix	5	130	9	4	2	98	9	6	18	40	1	1	117	30	....	....
Cheboygan	5	93	15	6	3	60	12	7	36	22	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....
Chippewa	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Clare	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Clinton	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Crawford	4	42	15	1	3	33	14	7	7	31	1	.....	49	29	....	....
Delta	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Eaton	6	345	13	2	13	253	13	89	10	200	1	.....	268	180	....	....
Emmet	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Genesee	6	346	28	2	6	196	5	68	54	124	1	2	208	200	....	....
Gladwin	4	31	24	....	1	21	22	1	11	11	.....	.....	25	9	....	....
G'd Traverse	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Gratiot	6	298	.....	2	3	145	.....	23	31	77	2	4	286	115	....	....
Hillsdale	9	284	29	3	7	183	24	52	86	147	3	3	243	128	....	....

TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Public Examinations.	Whole No. of Applicants for Regular Certificates.	Whole No. of Applicants for Secretary's Special Certificates.	Number of Applicants Receiving Certificates.				No. Licensed without Experience in Teaching.	No. of Applicants having received some Normal Instruction.	No. of Applicants having attended Institute during the year.	No. of Teachers holding State Certificates.	No. of Teachers holding Normal School Certificates.	No. of legally qualified Teachers in the County.	No. making Teaching a permanent Occupation.	No. of Teachers' Certificates suspended.	No. of Teachers' Certificates annulled.
				First.	Second.	Third.	Special.									
Houghton	4	112	26	3	1	93	26	24	8	80	5	29	131	120	----	----
Huron	6	211	40	2	20	97	27	25	25	75	2	3	126	75	----	----
Ingham	8	407	6	4	13	277	6	101	41	207	------	6	300	85	----	----
Ionia	7	320	25	7	----	237	25	51	59	123	2	1	247	------	----	----
Iosco	4	44	10	1	----	39	10	13	7	21	------	4	54	48	----	----
Iron	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Isabella	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Isle Royal	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Jackson	9	706	30	4	14	321	20	113	176	432	2	15	374	480	----	----
Kalamazoo	7	491	52	1	16	258	18	87	30	148	1	1	283	------	----	----
Kalkaska	4	85	13	1	11	43	10	6	4	50	------	------	72	------	----	----
Kent	10	391	85	9	20	261	27	43	80	150	2	6	409	250	----	----
Keweenaw	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Lake	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Lapeer	4	356	105	2	17	140	78	40	20	60	------	5	217	180	----	----
Leelanaw	4	80	11	2	3	64	11	18	7	30	------	2	71	12	----	----
Lenawee	10	495	28	----	20	401	25	------	------	------	3	7	433	------	----	----
Livingston	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Mackinac	4	49	22	1	----	34	22	20	32	15	------	------	28	28	----	----
Macomb	6	210	40	1	8	187	35	------	25	100	------	4	200	------	----	---
Manistee	4	139	14	----	----	54	13	------	------	------	------	1	54	54	----	----
Manitou	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Marquette	3	80	25	2	5	63	21	15	11	56	4	10	118	80	----	----
Mason	5	110	33	1	3	70	33	22	14	37	------	------	71	------	----	----
Mecosta	6	125	37	2	4	102	35	30	14	95	------	2	142	10	1	----
Menominee	6	126	20	4	16	76	18	18	34	53	------	------	86	------	----	----
Midland	3	105	------	2	1	46	49	15	20	60	------	6	55	20	----	1
Missaukee	4	87	17	1	2	44	16	5	17	28	------	------	47	32	----	----
Monroe	8	282	30	2	10	170	30	41	62	126	------	10	182	------	----	----
Montcalm	8	344	51	----	6	291	51	72	31	116	2	------	331	------	----	----
Montmorency	4	30	6	2	----	25	6	4	2	20	------	------	18	15	----	----
Muskegon	4	173	29	3	4	118	21	27	12	75	2	2	140	91	----	----
Newaygo	7	153	42	2	3	108	24	46	31	88	1	------	164	90	----	----
Oakland	11	557	60	8	19	321	44	------	------	------	------	5	------	------	----	----
Oceana	6	178	20	1	6	125	15	25	80	60	------	------	148	65	1	1
Ogemaw	----	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----

TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Public Examinations.	Whole No. of Applicants for Regular Certificates.	Whole No. of Applicants for Secretary's Special Certificates.	Number of Applicants Receiving Certificates.				No. Licensed without Experience in Teaching.	No. of Applicants having received some Normal Instruction.	No. of Applicants having attended Institute during the year.	No. of Teachers holding State Certificates.	No. of Teachers holding Normal School Certificates.	No. of legally qualified Teachers in the County.	No. making Teaching a permanent occupation.	No. of Teachers' Certificates suspended.	No. of Teachers' Certificates annulled.
				First.	Second.	Third.	Special.									
Ontonagon	5	36	6	....	3	23	6	7	2	22	.....	6	32	18	....	....
Osceola	5	171	20	....	4	132	15	26	74	121	1	2	150	.....	....	....
Oscoda	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Otsego	6	73	1	4	1	50	1	10	36	25	1	.....	45	4	....	....
Ottawa	7	277	23	7	11	172	17	38	60	47	5	3	245	.....	....	1
Presque Isle	3	30	20	1	1	16	15	10	4	5	.....	2	20	4	1	1
Roscommon	3	17	12	....	2	14	12	5	8	7	.....	.....	14	9	....	....
Saginaw	5	322	24	9	6	175	24	.....	37	141	1	.....	235	.....	....	....
St. Clair	9	290	12	1	12	143	11	24	19	35	2	1	262	30	....	1
St. Joseph	8	360	2	4	12	268	1	22	38	234	4	12	300	201	....	....
Sanilac	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Schoolcraft	4	33	7	1	....	21	7	5	.....	13	.....	.....	22	.....	....	....
Shiawassee	6	297	28	3	3	251	23	70	110	95	1	4	262	130	....	....
Tuscola	8	294	25	3	9	231	16	21	2	294	.....	.....	243	.....	....	....
Van Buren	8	434	25	....	8	250	22	50	69	102	4	5	282	.....	....	....
Washtenaw	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Wayne	14	340	5	8	1	269	5	1	44	75	4	3	290	.....	....	....
Wexford	5	129	25	1	2	71	17	11	13	35	1	4	94	11	....	1

TABLE XV.

Miscellaneous Statistics as reported by Secretaries of County Boards of School Examiners for the year ending September 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of Meetings of Co. Teachers' Association.	No. of Meetings of Tp. Teachers' Association.	No. of Visits to Schools by Secretaries.	No. of Visits by other Members of Board.	No. of days Devoted to Meetings of Co. Board.	Total amount of per diem Compensation received by Examiners.	Amount received by Secretaries for Services as Secretaries.	Amount received as Special Examination Fees.	Amount allowed by Supervisors for Stationery, etc.	Amount of Institute Fees.
State	100	27	365	273	864	$11,599 00	$11,268 04	$607 25	$1,367 01	7,623 25
Alcona	------	------	2	------	6	$60 00	$42 00	------	------	$24 00
Allegan	2	5	10	------	18	216 00	370 00	$28 00	$10 00	312 50
Alpena	1	------	1	1	19	188 00	46 00	8 00	7 64	57 50
Antrim	------	------	2	------	10	207 00	128 00	4 00	------	64 50
Arenac	2	------	6	------	1	100 00	50 00	7 50	4 89	20 50
Baraga	------	------	------	3	6	58 00	20 00	------	------	6 00
Barry	2	------	------	------	3	189 00	294 00	11 00	300 00	207 25
Bay	4	------	2	10	15	180 00	96 50	10 00	21 80	69 00
Benzie	1	------	8	9	9	100 00	84 00	12 00	------	43 50
Berrien	------	------	2	4	14	168 00	225 00	------	15 00	235 50
Branch	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Calhoun	4	------	4	26	18	216 00	332 00	12 00	40 00	349 50
Cass	------	------	6	------	16	180 00	234 00	75	34 21	179 50
Charlevoix	------	------	3	5	16	184 00	132 00	9 00	------	73 50
Cheboygan	------	------	10	6	------	280 00	96 00	12 00	------	26 50
Chippewa	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Clare	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Clinton	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Crawford	------	------	6	4	15	180 00	78 00	7 50	6 64	31 00
Delta	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Eaton	3	------	1	1	3	4 00	290 00	8 00	45 00	222 50
Emmet	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Genesee	3	------	------	10	1	524 00	320 00	9 00	50 00	185 00
Gladwin	------	------	------	------	8	96 00	40 00	2 00	2 50	13 00
G'd Traverse	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Gratiot	2	------	12	------	16	64 00	244 00	------	------	186 00
Hillsdale	2	9	15	------	4	242 00	350 00	29 00	15 80	214 50
Houghton	2	4	5	4	25	300 00	40 00	------	13 00	85 50

TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Meetings of Co. Teachers' Association.	No. of Meetings of Tp. Teachers' Association.	No. of Visits to Schools by Secretaries.	No. of Visits by other Members of Board.	No. of days Devoted to Meetings of Co. Board.	Total amount of per diem Compensation received by Examiners.	Amount received by Secretaries for Services as Secretaries.	Amount received as Special Examination Fees.	Amount allowed by Supervisors for Stationery, etc.	Amount of Institute Fees.
Huron	6	.....	.....	.....	15	$180 00	$210 00	$20 00	.....	$128 50
Ingham	8	.....	25	.....	2	192 00	270 00	6 00	$50 00	268 00
Ionia	4	.....	1	.....	2	192 00	290 00	10 00	.....	.....
Iosco	.....	.....	4	2	2	140 00	52 00	5 00	10 00	23 50
Isabella	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	1	22	16	19	228 00	320 00	15 00	22 50	314 50
Kalamazoo	4	.....	14	.....	20	192 00	278 00	.....	.....	223 00
Kalkaska	4	.....	5	.....	12	144 00	104 00	8 00	1 60	42 50
Kent	4	.....	8	5	30	790 00	466 00	23 00	73 00	194 00
Keweenaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	3	.....	5	8	22	192 00	272 00	20 00	30 00	205 00
Leelanaw	2	.....	6	4	13	144 00	108 00	10 00	29 00	48 50
Lenawee	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	216 00	396 00	13 00	.....	278 50
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	.....	.....	2	.....	16	192 00	55 00	10 00	.....	.....
Macomb	1	.....	3	.....	.....	180 00	234 00	12 00	45 00	.....
Manistee	.....	.....	3	.....	12	.....	104 00	.....	.....	.....
Manitou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	136 00	76 00	20 00	24 10	63 00
Mason	1	.....	.....	.....	1	218 00	110 00	33 00	.....	64 00
Mecosta	2	.....	14	8	2	168 00	190 00	19 00	22 92	106 50
Menominee	3	.....	.....	.....	51	204 00	68 00	4 50	.....	109 50
Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	135 00	112 00	2 50	.....	56 50
Missaukee	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	120 00	86 00	11 50	9 25	41 00
Monroe	.....	.....	7	.....	18	216 00	280 00	.....	25 00	.....
Montcalm	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192 00	270 00	33 00	.....	206 00
Montmorency	.....	.....	11	6	12	144 00	50 00	6 00	.....	27 00
Muskegon	.....	.....	11	2	50	200 00	172 00	.....	60 00	124 50
Nowaygo	.....	.....	27	15	3	360 00	208 00	28 00	75 00	79 00
Oakland	3	.....	10	8	27	228 00	420 00	.....	.....	229 00
Oceana	5	4	.....	.....	16	192 00	178 00	10 00	.....	93 50
Ogemaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon	.....	.....	3	1	17	160 00	28 00	2 00	7 00	15 00

TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Meetings of Co. Teachers' Association.	No. of Meetings of Tp. Teachers' Association.	No. of Visits to Schools by Secretaries.	No. of Visits by other Members of Board.	No. of days Devoted to Meetings of Co. Board.	Total amount of per diem Compensation received by Examiners.	Amount received by Secretaries for Services as Secretaries.	Amount received as Special Examination Fees.	Amount allowed by Supervisors for Stationery, etc.	Amount of Institute Fees.
Osceola	.....	.....	1	.....	3	$168 00	$178 00	$8 00	.....	$69 50
Oscoda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	10	.....	1	180 00	76 00	.....	$7 00	50 00
Ottawa	13	.....	5	17	18	216 00	234 00	10 00	.....	194 50
Presque Isle	.....	.....	6	.....	5	80 00	20 00	15 00	6 00	22 00
Roscommon	.....	.....	2	.....	6	40 00	28 00	6 00	.....	10 00
Saginaw	.....	.....	2	.....	78	242 00	253 54	24 00	.....	280 00
St. Clair	2	.....	9	.....	11	12 00	304 00	4 00	30 00	162 00
St. Joseph	2	4	12	5	20	240 00	250 00	1 00	.....	225 00
Sanilac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	.....	.....	.....	20	10	120 00	32 00	.....	.....	5 50
Shiawassee	2	.....	4	.....	15	180 00	244 00	6 00	25 00	183 50
Tuscola	2	.....	8	.....	22	236 00	274 00	10 00	17 00	180 00
Van Buren	1	.....	15	.....	8	216 00	326 00	22 00	72 05	208 00
Washtenaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	11	74	.....	12 00	.....	4 00	130 31	418 50
Wexford	.....	.....	2	.....	18	216 00	130 00	6 00	28 80	67 50

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Extent to which Physiology was Taught in the Public Schools of the State during the Year ending Sept. 5, 1887.

Counties.	No. of Districts in the County.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology Taught.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology not Taught.	No. of Districts not Reporting.
State	7,034	3,833	1,438	1,763
Alcona	22	11	8	3
Alger	9	4	.....	5
Allegan	184	123	34	27
Alpena	20	10	1	9
Antrim	65	39	19	7
Arenac	26	18	3	5
Baraga	8	3	.....	5
Barry	147	91	23	33
Bay	50	30	6	14
Benzie	43	25	5	13
Berrien	149	88	30	31
Branch	130	65	35	30
Calhoun	166	86	43	37
Cass	116	71	21	24
Charlevoix	67	37	15	15
Cheboygan	50	25	6	19
Chippewa	46	20	2	24
Clare	37	10	15	12
Clinton	130	72	33	25
Crawford	40	22	10	8
Delta	29	6	9	14
Eaton	147	73	34	40
Emmet	61	29	14	18
Genesee	159	101	23	35
Gladwin	22	14	5	3
Gogebic	7	4	.....	3
G'd Traverse	63	38	8	17
Gratiot	126	70	27	29
Hillsdale	168	81	43	44
Houghton	19	14	1	4

TABLE XVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Districts in the County.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology Taught.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology not Taught.	No. of Districts not Reporting.
Huron	107	53	22	32
Ingham	135	80	20	35
Ionia	144	66	31	47
Iosco	23	14	6	3
Iron	10	7	3	----------
Isabella	98	58	22	18
Isle Royal	----------	----------	----------	----------
Jackson	158	98	20	40
Kalamazoo	137	82	20	35
Kalkaska	49	35	7	7
Kent	214	131	41	42
Keweenaw	12	9	----------	3
Lake	47	28	7	12
Lapeer	186	75	25	36
Leelanaw	54	25	12	17
Lenawee	199	103	56	40
Livingston	133	56	32	45
Luce	* 7	2	2	3
Mackinac	30	8	7	15
Macomb	112	64	13	35
Manistee	53	46	3	4
Manitou	6	4	2	----------
Marquette	36	18	17	1
Mason	55	35	11	9
Mecosta	99	62	16	21
Menominee	42	28	6	8
Midland	56	24	12	20
Missaukee	38	21	6	11
Monroe	138	52	35	51
Montcalm	134	74	29	31
Montmorency	20	13	7	----------
Muskegon	91	50	22	19
Newaygo	105	57	25	23
Oakland	216	108	51	57
Oceana	86	53	15	18
Ogemaw	40	28	5	7
Ontonagon	10	5	2	3
Osceola	86	44	25	17

TABLE XVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Districts in the County.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology Taught.	No. of Districts Reporting Physiology not Taught.	No. of Districts not Reporting.
Oscoda	30	15	7	8
Otsego	38	26	6	6
Ottawa	119	91	12	16
Presque Isle	30	9	12	9
Roscommon	14	6	1	7
Saginaw	148	82	23	43
St. Clair	154	77	38	39
St. Joseph	125	60	25	40
Sanilac	132	84	23	25
Schoolcraft	16	5	5	6
Shiawassee	123	58	11	54
Tuscola	140	77	22	41
Van Buren	155	80	38	37
Washtenaw	168	63	42	63
Wayne	150	61	56	33
Wexford	70	43	9	18

TABLE XVII.—*Graded School Statistics, compiled from School Inspectors' Reports for the year ending September 5, 1887.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Totals		308,359	$8,100,098 00	$1,565,608 56	$77 43	$39 16	$3,405,624 89	$1,400,535 25	191,248	89,679	636	3,135	$440,161 16	$1,143,160 37
Ada	Kent	158	$5,500 00	$739 00	.....	$41 00	1,479 72	$500 00	150	177	.....	2	.....	$739 00
Addison	Lenawee	103	2,000 00	1,026 00	70 00	22 00	1,510 51	156 00	85	180	1	2	$630 00	396 00
Adrian	Lenawee	2,356	104,000 00	14,834 25	123 00	38 39	21,292 60	.....	1,492	198	3	29	3,700 00	11,134 25
Albion	Calhoun	933	55,000 00	6,093 00	140 00	33 00	11,498 16	.....	791	187	1	15	1,400 00	4,693 00
Alaska	Kent	97	2,000 00	395 00	35 00	20 00	489 80	400 00	85	180	1	1	315 00	80 00
Algonac	St. Clair	318	9,000 00	1,488 00	70 00	31 80	2,066 84	.....	253	180	1	3	630 00	858 00
Allegan	Allegan	845	12,000 00	5,495 00	122 00	36 60	8,885 46	2,000 00	687	190	1	14	1,100 00	4,395 00
Allen	Hillsdale	123	8,000 00	735 00	50 00	23 67	1,078 87	.....	104	178	1	2	450 00	285 00
Allouez	Keweenaw	248	1,000 00	1,125 00	.....	62 50	1,459 80	.....	207	180	.....	2	.....	1,125 00
Alma	Gratiot	505	20,000 00	2,950 00	70 00	31 00	7,537 66	17,500 00	482	200	2	5	1,400 00	1,550 00
Almont	Lapeer	307	15,000 00	2,050 00	80 00	31 00	4,524 53	7,500 00	270	200	1	4	800 00	1,250 00
Alpena	Alpena	3,133	40,000 00	11,060 00	81 00	35 90	16,756 70	.....	1,410	200	3	24	2,450 00	8,610 00
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	2,959	160,000 00	24,366 40	111 45	41 08	34,147 21	10,500 00	1,982	193	9	36	9,576 60	14,789 80
Applegate	Sanilac	107	1,500 00	358 00	30 00	22 00	464 45	.....	78	180	1	1	270 00	88 00
Armada	Macomb	222	5,500 00	1,840 00	100 00	28 00	2,168 68	500 00	155	196	1	3	1,000 00	840 00
Ashley	Gratiot	208	3,000 00	588 00	.....	32 60	1,664 48	2,581 20	151	180	.....	2	.....	588 00
Athens	Calhoun	118	4,000 00	825 00	55 00	27 50	1,023 15	.....	106	180	1	2	495 00	330 00
Atlantic Mine	Houghton	325	5,000 00	1,650 00	85 00	40 00	2,039 99	.....	224	195	1	2	850 00	800 00
Attica	Lapeer	212	1,200 00	967 50	57 50	25 00	1,139 30	.....	142	180	1	2	517 50	450 00

Augusta	Kalamazoo	195	7,000 00	1,510 00	77 00	30 00	3,165 40	2,120 00	160	178	1	3	700 00	810 00
Au Sable	Iosco	725	3,500 00	1,900 00	70 00	40 00	2,435 79	.....	234	200	1	4	700 00	1,200 00
Bad Axe	Huron	308	5,500 00	1,245 00	65 00	30 00	2,009 95	3,000 00	260	200	1	2	650 00	600 00
Baldwin	Lake	144	2,500 00	527 25	.....	47 92	2,921 28	2,500 00	130	111	.....	2	.....	527 25
Bancroft	Shiawassee	211	3,000 00	1,220 00	72 00	31 60	1,888 51	486 20	201	177	1	2	650 00	570 00
Bangor Tp. No. 1	Bay	207	2,800 00	540 00	.....	30 00	1,288 67	500 00	108	173	.....	2	.....	540 00
Bangor Tp. No. 2 fl	Van Buren	308	4,800 00	2,074 00	93 30	34 00	5,449 94	700 00	293	180	1	4	550 00	1,224 00
Bangor Tp. No. 3 fl	Van Buren	119	2,000 00	540 00	.....	30 00	747 35	.....	104	175	.....	2	.....	540 00
Bath	Clinton	149	3,000 00	1,160 00	60 00	28 00	1,460 93	78 13	205	200	1	2	600 00	560 00
Battle Creek	Calhoun	3,123	177,000 00	15,714 63	110 00	34 74	26,726 43	40,000 00	1,937	195	3	36	3,500 00	12,214 63
Bay City	Bay	7,293	198,000 00	33,914 94	136 90	38 69	51,546 54	9,200 00	3,918	196	3	71	3,560 00	27,474 94
Beacon	Marquette	667	15,000 00	5,192 50	121 80	60 00	8,353 30	5,000 00	524	198	2	5	2,192 50	3,000 00
Bear Lake	Manistee	188	4,000 00	816 25	45 00	32 50	1,968 11	1,800 00	115	160	1	3	360 00	456 25
Belding	Ionia	283	6,000 00	1,710 00	90 00	30 00	2,165 94	.....	200	200	1	3	900 00	810 00
Belleville	Wayne	185	10,000 00	1,330 00	85 00	24 00	1,711 44	.....	172	200	1	2	850 00	480 00
Bellevue	Eaton	311	7,000 00	1,508 00	43 70	26 60	1,957 45	.....	240	180	2	3	788 00	720 00
Benton Tp. No. 3	Cheboygan	419	2,000 00	1,100 00	77 00	33 00	1,298 93	.....	189	215	1	1	770 00	330 00
Benton Harbor	Berrien	954	20,000 00	4,920 00	111 00	36 30	7,877 78	.....	652	180	1	12	1,000 00	3,920 00
Berlin	Ottawa	117	1,000 00	733 25	51 63	29 83	811 46	.....	91	174	1	3	464 75	268 50
Berrien Springs	Berrien	230	9,000 00	1,880 00	88 00	30 00	3,595 43	500 00	204	180	1	4	800 00	1,080 00
Bessemer	Gogebic	401	12,000 00	1,440 00	85 00	51 90	10,164 64	6,000 00	295	180	1	2	765 00	675 00
Big Rapids	Mecosta	1,718	47,000 00	10,125 00	97 50	38 90	23,000 00	8,000 00	1,304	197	2	21	1,950 00	8,175 00
Birmingham	Oakland	313	15,000 00	2,420 00	90 00	30 40	4,000 44	.....	363	200	1	5	900 00	1,520 00
Blissfield No. 1	Lenawee	227	6,000 00	1,560 00	78 00	26 00	2,432 87	1,000 00	200	200	1	3	780 00	780 00
Blissfield No. 2	Lenawee	206	3,000 00	1,518 75	70 00	28 23	2,148 60	.....	194	200	1	4	700 00	818 75
Bloomingdale	Van Buren	192	3,500 00	1,008 00	50 00	31 00	2,294 58	2,000 00	202	180	1	2	450 00	558 00
Bluffton	Muskegon	142	1,200 00	805 00	50 00	30 50	939 15	.....	100	198	1	1	500 00	305 00
Boyne City	Charlevoix	172	9,000 00	945 00	.....	35 00	2,090 01	3,200 00	132	180	.....	3	.....	945 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Breckenridge	Gratiot	104	$1,200 00	$540 00	.....	$30 00	$945 96	$500 00	86	180	.....	2	.....	$540 00
Breedsville	Van Buren	127	1,000 00	679 50	$47 50	28 00	775 29	.....	79	180	1	1	$427 50	252 00
Bridgehampton, No. 1	Sanilac	121	500 00	270 00	30 00	.....	331 67	.....	106	177	1	.....	270 00	.....
Bridgehampton, No. 2	Sanilac	174	600 00	510 00	45 00	20 00	696 83	.....	100	200	1	1	450 00	60 00
Bridgeport	Saginaw	125	2,500 00	753 00	50 00	33 60	893 65	.....	100	180	1	2	450 00	303 00
Brighton	Livingston	246	16,000 00	1,870 00	80 00	26 75	2,907 39	.....	242	200	1	4	800 00	1,070 00
Brockway Centre	St. Clair	292	2,700 00	1,150 00	60 00	27 50	2,251 55	7,985 00	238	193	1	3	600 00	550 00
Bronson	Branch	315	4,000 00	1,673 25	83 30	34 15	2,231 18	.....	289	180	1	3	750 00	923 00
Brooklyn	Jackson	229	12,000 00	1,850 00	55 00	37 70	2,409 45	.....	203	200	2	2	1,100 00	750 00
Brown City	Sanilac	200	700 00	650 00	45 00	20 00	807 62	700 00	180	197	1	1	450 00	200 00
Buchanan	Berrien	562	40,000 00	4,152 50	78 90	34 00	8,912 22	6,000 00	529	190	2	9	1,500 00	2,652 50
Buel	Sanilac	103	500 00	405 00	45 00	.....	490 99	.....	52	180	1	.....	405 00	.....
Buena Vista, Tp. No. 6	Saginaw	310	6,000 00	850 00	50 00	35 00	1,185 20	.....	167	200	1	1	1,350 00	1,291 00
Burlington	Calhoun	139	2,000 00	793 00	48 30	23 80	1,056 04	.....	122	180	1	2	435 00	334 00
Burr Oak	St. Joseph	250	1,500 00	1,440 00	60 00	25 00	2,065 57	435 00	269	180	1	4	540 00	900 00
Byron Centre	Kent	121	3,000 00	520 50	38 00	79 80	985 01	333 33	95	180	1	1	342 00	178 50
Byron	Shiawassee	150	5,000 00	1,260 00	70 00	28 00	1,595 16	.....	119	200	1	2	700 00	560 00
Cadillac	Wexford	1,159	24,000 00	6,816 00	68 30	39 70	13,411 49	6,000 00	976	196	3	12	2,050 00	4,766 00
Caledonia	Kent	175	2,000 00	950 00	60 00	23 30	1,026 31	.....	154	196	1	2	600 00	350 00
Calumet	Houghton	3,150	8,000 00	10,012 00	95 80	50 98	37,283 15	.....	2,020	194	6	32	5,080 00	15,092 00

Cannonsburg	Kent	92	1,000 00	530 00	45 00	25 00	641 90	.....	82	180	1	1	405 00	125 00
Capac	St. Clair	250	10,000 00	1,000 00	50 00	25 00	2,514 28	2,000 00	230	200	1	2	500 00	500 00
Carleton	Monroe	186	3,000 00	665 00	47 20	26 60	810 67	.....	157	180	1	2	425 00	240 00
Caro	Tuscola	547	9,000 00	3,800 00	100 00	35 00	9,453 40	16,625 00	417	200	1	9	1,000 00	2,800 00
Carrolton	Saginaw	429	10,000 00	1,649 37	77 81	29 04	3,940 81	5,000 00	343	200	1	3	778 12	871 25
Carson City	Montcalm	357	8,000 00	1,566 00	65 00	27 70	3,061 01	1,105 50	323	196	1	4	650 00	916 00
Carsonville	Sanilac	111	600 00	400 00	40 00	.....	498 88	.....	50	195	1	.....	400 00	.....
Caseville	Huron	250	5,000 00	1,250 00	65 00	30 00	1,638 40	.....	175	200	1	2	650 00	600 00
Casnovia	Muskegon	119	2,850 00	855 00	60 00	45 00	1,203 13	.....	95	180	1	1	540 00	315 00
Cass City	Tuscola	230	10,000 00	1,575 00	47 50	30 00	2,865 21	8,000 00	209	196	2	2	950 00	600 00
Cassopolis	Cass	378	15,000 00	3,040 00	80 00	37 50	5,344 30	.....	300	200	1	6	800 00	2,240 00
Cedar Springs	Kent	320	20,000 00	2,646 66	80 00	36 93	5,378 85	1,000 00	325	197	1	8	800 00	1,846 66
Central Mine	Keweenaw	316	8,500 00	1,810 00	111 00	45 00	2,781 89	.....	206	180	1	2	1,000 00	810 00
Centreville	St. Joseph	266	20,000 00	2,550 00	90 00	33 00	4,129 33	1,410 00	192	200	1	5	900 00	1,650 00
Charlevoix	Charlevoix	361	4,000 00	2,345 00	105 50	31 00	3,166 11	50 00	309	175	1	5	950 00	1,395 00
Ceresco	Calhoun	93	800 00	570 00	40 00	30 00	701 63	.....	70	180	1	1	360 00	210 00
Charlotte	Eaton	1,103	33,000 00	9,084 50	60 60	44 62	14,407 60	2,000 00	1,001	196	2	19	606 00	8,478 50
Chase	Lake	320	2,500 00	1,650 00	65 00	33 30	2,115 06	.....	274	200	1	3	650 00	1,000 00
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	629	10,000 00	3,127 30	72 50	34 02	6,388 63	.....	376	200	1	5	1,450 00	1,677 30
Chelsea	Washtenaw	421	8,600 00	2,786 00	87 60	27 20	3,768 16	.....	394	200	1	7	876 00	1,910 00
Chesaning	Saginaw	402	15,000 00	2,156 00	70 00	29 10	4,503 08	5,500 00	392	196	1	5	700 00	1,456 00
Chickaming, Tp. No. 3	Berrien	135	500 00	300 00	.....	37 50	338 84	.....	90	160	.....	1	.....	300 00
Chippewa Lake	Mecosta	128	2,400 00	585 00	40 00	25 00	1,313 19	1,500 00	123	180	1	1	360 00	225 00
Clare	Clare	345	2,000 00	1,576 25	65 00	31 94	2,335 13	75 00	201	192	1	3	650 00	926 25
Clarkston	Oakland	158	2,000 00	1,240 00	70 00	27 00	1,627 17	14 89	111	192	1	2	700 00	540 00
Clayton	Lenawee	131	3,000 00	795 00	100 00	94 00	982 64	.....	120	180	1	1	900 00	846 00
Clifton Tp. No. 1	Keweenaw	16	1,500 00	450 00	45 00	.....	482 75	.....	20	197	1	.....	450 00	.....
Climax	Kalamazoo	97	400 00	466 10	37 50	23 13	515 09	3,137 36	65	177	1	5	150 00	277 60

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount Paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Clinton	Lenawee	302	$5,500 00	$2,040 00	$80 00	$31 00	$3,081 91		251	200	1	5	$800 00	$1,240 00
Clio	Genesee	193	400 00	800 00	50 00	30 00	1,782 96	$4,000 00	80	200	1	1	500 00	300 00
Coldwater	Branch	1,264	60,000 00	9,930 00	92 50	41 00	15,507 04	2,000 00	1,058	180	3	20	2,500 00	7,430 00
Coleman	Midland	211	1,200 00	640 00		40 00	1,092 37		122	159		2		640 00
Coloma	Berrien	146	800 00	596 00	55 00	24 60	782 41		117	180	1	3	275 00	321 00
Colon	St. Joseph	170	3,000 00	1,116 00	60 00	32 00	1,478 80		132	180	1	2	540 00	576 00
Columbiaville	Lapeer	189	800 00	800 00	50 00	30 00	1,063 03		165	197	1	1	500 00	300 00
Concord	Jackson	202	7,500 00	1,760 00	80 00	32 00	2,362 12		191	197	1	3	800 00	960 00
Constantine	St. Joseph	334	3,500 00	3,700 00	125 00	30 05	5,407 10		337	200	1	8	1,250 00	2,450 00
Coopersville	Ottawa	278	5,000 00	1,620 75	61 10	33 65	2,152 15	246 40	274	200	1	4	611 00	1,009 75
Coral	Montcalm	202	2,000 00	800 00	50 00	30 00	936 83		188	200	1	1	500 00	300 00
Corunna	Shiawassee	453	28,500 00	3,380 00	100 00	34 00	6,381 31	8,000 00	361	200	1	7	1,000 00	2,380 00
Covert	Van Buren	179	1,200 00	712 00	42 00	23 50	815 02		165	160	1	2	336 00	376 00
Croswell	Sanilac	248	4,000 00	1,000 00	50 00	27 70	2,184 79	2,690 00	142	200	1	2	500 00	500 00
Crystal Falls	Iron	295	8,000 00	1,700 00	80 00	45 00	2,741 88	8,000 00	152	200	1	2	800 00	900 00
Dansville	Ingham	154	4,000 00	1,540 00	70 00	28 00	2,364 15		143	198	1	3	700 00	840 00
Davisburg	Oakland	73	1,200 00	491 00	39 00	20 00	580 54		59	180	1	1	351 00	140 00
Davison	Genesee	144	4,300 00	491 60		24 58	2,281 17	2,000 00	140	200		2		491 60
Dearborn	Wayne	320	2,500 00	890 00	60 00	35 00	1,141 05		210	200	1	1	540 00	350 00
Decatur	Van Buren	381	15,000 00	3,058 06	100 00	36 05	5,708 73	511 51	326	190	1	9	1,000 00	2,055 06

Dearfield	Lenawee	269	5,000 00	2,040 00	74 26	29 00	1,756 85	.....	241	178	3	4	668 40	828 00
Deer Lake	Lake	104	750 00	530 00	.....	32 30	740 17	.....	79	180	.....	2	.....	530 00
Detroit	Wayne	66,963	1,190,350 00	222,776 82	121 50	52 20	485,167 18	.....	21,434	200	20	380	24,810 00	196,466 82
Dewitt	Clinton	140	7,000 00	852 50	55 50	29 37	1,046 37	.....	110	180	1	2	500 00	352 50
Dexter	Washtenaw	324	17,000 00	1,974 00	141 00	28 10	11,297 12	12,000 00	260	200	1	6	850 00	1,124 00
Dimondale	Eaton	145	3,000 00	765 00	50 00	35 00	876 34	.....	115	180	2	1	450 00	315 00
Douglas	Allegan	178	4,000 00	1,290 00	83 30	30 00	1,607 68	.....	197	178	1	2	750 00	540 00
Dowagiac	Cass	629	20,000 00	5,052 50	70 00	37 37	7,693 15	.....	514	193	3	8	2,100 00	2,952 50
Downington	Sanilac	317	3,800 00	1,[illegible]00 00	54 50	45 40	1,887 40	3,500 00	310	220	1	2	600 00	500 00
Dryden	Lapeer	172	3,500 00	1,300 00	70 00	30 0[illegible]	1,525 06	50 00	160	197	1	2	700 00	600 00
Dundee	Monroe	412	20,000 00	2,600 00	85 00	29 10	5,329 22	15,555 00	369	200	1	6	850 00	1,750 00
East Holland	Ottawa	119	400 00	370 00	.....	26 44	460 24	20 00	101	200	.....	2	.....	370 00
East Lake	Manistee	378	3,600 00	1,475 00	60 00	47 50	2,430 28	575 00	275	195	1	2	600 00	950 00
East Saginaw	Saginaw	8,768	225,705 00	44,679 50	96 30	44 60	90,239 35	3,000 00	4,537	194	11	79	10,600 00	34,079 50
East Tawas	Iosco	564	4,200 00	2,520 00	95 00	31 40	4,380 52	.....	441	200	1	5	950 00	1,570 00
Eaton Rapids	Eaton	570	25,000 00	3,642 00	80 00	31 57	10,291 64	16,461 00	544	196	1	9	800 00	2,842 00
Ecorse	Wayne	268	3,900 00	682 50	48 30	27 50	872 68	.....	189	180	1	1	435 00	247 50
Edmore	Montcalm	276	2,500 00	1,660 00	70 00	30 00	2,186 22	.....	216	200	1	3	700 00	900 00
Edwardsburg	Cass	152	3,500 00	1,125 00	55 00	35 00	1,334 80	.....	165	180	1	2	495 00	630 00
Elk Rapids	Antrim	428	27,000 00	4,140 00	100 00	43 60	7,460 95	15,086 00	390	188	1	8	1,000 00	3,140 00
Elm Hall	Gratiot	131	2,500 00	762 00	59 06	24 12	1,443 10	.....	113	200	1	3	472 50	289 50
Elsie	Clinton	228	2,000 00	1,219 50	57 50	26 00	1,875 60	.....	221	180	1	3	517 50	702 00
Escanaba	Delta	1,340	33,200 00	4,430 00	93 70	39 50	8,029 18	19,850 00	441	200	2	9	1,500 00	2,980 00
Essexville	Bay	431	7,000 00	1,800 00	55 00	35 00	2,832 79	30 00	363	196	2	2	1,100 00	700 00
Evart	Osceola	449	6,000 00	2,437 65	100 00	31 23	3,040 07	535 00	457	165	1	8	1,000 00	1,437 65
Erie	Monroe	204	6,000 00	720 00	40 00	.....	1,396 56	1,600 00	157	180	2	.....	720 00	.....
Fairfield	Lenawee	101	2,000 00	412 00	40 00	22 50	784 69	400 00	89	160	1	1	320 00	92 00
Farmington	Oakland	125	600 00	825 00	52 50	30 00	1,013 21	.....	122	195	1	1	525 00	300 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Farwell	Clare	198	$4,000 00	$1,215 00	$65 00	$35 00	$1,733 02	$200 00	149	178	1	2	$585 00	$630 00
Fayette	Delta	160	.....	881 43	57 70	30 44	1,523 75	.....	109	190	1	1	577 00	304 43
Fenton	Genesee	785	50,000 00	4,822 50	75 00	33 22	8,389 46	2,000 00	550	200	2	10	1,500 00	3,322 50
Ferrysburg	Ottawa	245	1,500 00	1,046 00	63 00	21 80	1,194 54	.....	145	200	1	2	630 00	416 00
Fife Lake	Gd. Traverse	109	4,000 00	870 00	55 00	32 00	1,629 19	2,130 00	111	200	1	1	550 00	320 00
Fillmore Centre	Allegan	174	900 00	585 00	.....	32 50	687 78	37 99	146	180	.....	2	.....	585 00
Fillmore Tp. No. 1	Allegan	153	2,000 00	490 00	.....	30 60	657 78	.....	112	179	.....	2	.....	490 00
Fillmore Tp. No. 4	Allegan	164	1,300 00	537 00	39 00	25 00	856 54	25 30	107	180	1	1	312 00	225 00
Fillmore Tp. No. 5 fl	Allegan	120	1,200 00	462 00	47 00	25 70	525 50	.....	90	140	1	1	282 00	180 00
Flat Rock	Wayne	256	12,000 00	1,100 00	60 00	25 00	1,654 27	.....	160	200	1	2	600 00	500 00
Flint	Genesee	2,351	140,000 00	16,878 50	118 00	38 59	29,985 93	99,340 00	1,814	200	2	37	2,600 00	14,278 50
Flushing	Genesee	260	8,000 00	1,844 50	47 70	29 65	2,140 11	.....	181	200	3	6	955 00	889 50
Forestville	Sanilac	179	1,000 00	403 00	35 00	22 00	657 47	38 00	98	180	1	1	210 00	198 00
Fort Gratiot	St. Clair	674	8,000 00	2,600 00	95 00	33 00	4,734 76	.....	460	196	1	5	950 00	1,650 00
Fowler	Clinton	108	1,800 00	825 00	50 00	32 50	889 31	.....	109	200	1	1	500 00	325 00
Fowlerville	Livingston	322	2,500 00	2,180 00	70 00	29 60	3,152 17	.....	312	200	1	5	700 00	1,480 00
Frankfort	Benzie	384	5,000 00	2,587 00	88 75	34 00	3,485 69	.....	323	200	2	5	887 50	1,700 00
Franklin Tp. No. 1	Houghton	308	800 00	800 00	.....	40 00	1,179 17	.....	184	198	.....	2	.....	800 00
Franklin Tp. No. 2	Houghton	305	4,000 00	1,850 00	90 00	47 50	2,042 70	.....	197	198	1	2	900 00	950 00
Franklin Tp. No 5	Houghton	385	2,000 00	1,850 00	90 00	47 50	2,476 11	.....	267	200	1	2	900 00	950 00
Freeland	Saginaw	136	2,000 00	675 00	42 50	25 00	701 48	.....	102	200	1	1	425 00	250 00

Fremont	Newaygo	444	5,000 00	2,000 00	80 00	30 00	2,472 20	.....	338	200	1	4	800 00	1,200 00
Fruitport	Muskegon	99	3,000 00	722 50	55 00	25 27	840 96	.....	101	182	1	2	495 00	227 50
Gaines	Genesee	187	.....	716 00	50 00	24 00	978 99	.....	57	200	1	1	500 00	216 00
Galesburg	Kalamazoo	186	10,000 00	1,494 00	65 00	23 50	2,152 05	.....	179	180	1	4	585 00	909 00
Galien	Berrien	171	4,000 00	1,206 50	60 00	30 29	1,514 39	.....	175	180	1	3	540 00	666 50
Garden	Delta	267	4,000 00	1,400 00	60 00	40 00	1,789 46	3,240 00	229	200	1	2	600 00	800 00
Gaylord	Otsego	198	2,500 00	1,300 00	47 50	35 00	1,596 02	305 94	198	195	2	1	950 00	350 00
Girard	Branch	84	2,500 00	650 00	45 20	27 00	949 55	.....	94	178	1	1	407 00	243 00
Gobleville	Van Buren	171	2,500 00	895 00	50 00	21 70	1,107 28	.....	127	180	1	2	450 00	445 00
Goodrich	Genesee	101	1,500 00	572 00	50 00	30 20	783 79	.....	74	185	1	1	300 00	272 00
Graafschap	Allegan	212	2,600 00	690 00	45 00	28 80	1,310 99	500 00	181	200	1	3	315 00	375 00
Grand Haven	Ottawa	1,898	50,000 00	8,776 00	117 80	37 50	13,677 56	.....	1,349	200	3	19	1,650 00	7,126 00
Grand Ledge No. 9 fl	Eaton	228	.....	925 62	66 60	19 30	1,589 45	8,600 00	220	180	1	3	600 00	465 00
Grand Ledge No. 11 fl	Eaton	253	8,000 00	199 25	35 00	32 31	726 61	6,000 00	130	120	1	2	70 00	129 25
Grand Rapids	Kent	14,066	652,100 00	96,974 60	127 00	46 41	246,224 83	196,000 00	8,539	198	10	200	10,175 00	86,799 60
Grand Rapids No. 1	Kent	518	15,000 00	2,411 50	90 00	30 84	4,120 19	11,500 00	340	260	1	6	900 00	1,511 50
Grand Rapids No. 6	Kent	296	2,150 00	1,090 00	.....	36 30	1,579 93	425 00	119	197	.....	4	.....	1,090 00
Grand Rapids No. 15	Kent	369	3,500 00	1,188 50	59 00	26 87	2,178 32	2,950 00	150	200	2	2	651 00	537 50
Grandville	Kent	269	10,000 00	2,269 75	59 98	31 40	2,829 04	.....	304	197	2	4	1,199 75	1,070 00
Grass Lake	Jackson	223	8,000 00	2,102 00	101 60	27 80	2,940 70	250 00	240	195	1	4	1,016 00	1,086 00
Grattan	Kent	100	2,000 00	765 00	50 00	45 00	849 63	.....	95	176	1	1	450 00	315 00
Grayling	Crawford	252	6,500 00	1,875 00	100 00	39 70	3,042 74	2,000 00	207	196	1	4	1,000 00	875 00
Green	Alpena	119	1,175 00	779 00	29 16	34 57	1,038 27	.....	76	200	1	3	87 50	691 50
Greenland	Ontonagon	52	1,000 00	1,000 00	70 00	30 00	1,163 46	.....	67	195	1	1	700 00	300 00
Greenland	Ontonagon	52	.....	775 00	65 00	25 00	1,030 00	.....	60	200	1	1	650 00	125 00
Greenville	Montcalm	911	40,000 00	7,316 00	102 50	37 60	9,698 47	.....	838	200	2	14	2,050 00	5,266 00
Grindstone City	Huron	263	2,000 00	1,000 00	70 00	30 00	1,796 88	.....	163	197	1	1	700 00	300 00
Hadley	Lapeer	111	2,000 00	925 00	58 30	26 60	995 20	.....	130	180	1	2	525 00	400 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Hamilton	Allegan	117	$2,000 00	$405 00	.....	$22 50	$2,101 77	$367 00	90	180	.....	3	.....	$405 00
Hamtramck Tp. No. 2	Wayne	253	5,000 00	473 75	$38 30	24 37	5,899 07	3,710 00	138	195	1	1	$230 00	243 75
Hancock	Houghton	1,241	26,000 00	7,211 25	120 00	48 11	14,851 73	13,000 00	605	195	2	10	2,400 00	4,811 25
Hanover	Jackson	157	8,000 00	1,800 00	80 00	33 33	2,166 31	.....	193	200	2	3	800 00	1,000 00
Harbor Springs	Emmet	327	5,000 00	1,476 00	70 00	31 33	2,260 75	825 00	247	180	1	3	630 00	846 00
Harrison	Clare	259	2,500 00	1,450 00	70 00	30 00	1,925 71	.....	239	195	1	3	700 00	750 00
Harrisville	Alcona	301	4,000 00	1,710 00	50 50	37 50	3,403 27	700 00	231	200	2	2	960 00	750 00
Hart	Oceana	243	3,000 00	1,554 93	77 70	31 66	2,021 41	.....	201	180	1	3	700 00	854 93
Hartford	Van Buren	337	5,000 00	2,024 00	88 80	34 00	3,130 64	.....	317	177	1	4	800 00	1,224 00
Hartland	Livingston	101	2,000 00	770 00	50 00	27 00	898 74	.....	140	200	1	2	500 00	270 00
Hastings	Barry	791	40,000 00	4,800 00	100 00	29 20	20,075 47	11,500 00	810	198	1	13	1,000 00	3,800 00
Hersey	Osceola	172	3,500 00	1,300 00	70 00	30 00	2,537 67	1,170 00	130	200	1	2	700 00	600 00
Hesperia	Newaygo	247	4,000 00	1,196 00	46 40	40 00	1,377 82	.....	207	180	3	1	836 00	360 00
Highland Sta.	Oakland	138	1,500 00	740 00	50 00	24 00	897 96	.....	106	195	1	1	500 00	240 00
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	1,077	51,000 00	6,412 75	111 70	44 45	18,524 09	9,000 00	880	190	2	13	1,900 00	4,512 75
Holland	Ottawa	1,271	19,000 00	5,022 75	57 50	29 79	8,989 02	13,000 00	930	196	2	13	1,150 00	3,872 75
Holland Tp. No. 1	Ottawa	133	1,000 00	400 00	.....	40 00	482 70	.....	94	200	.....	1	.....	400 00
Holland Tp. No. 9	Ottawa	124	1,500 00	400 00	40 00	.....	668 84	.....	80	200	1	.....	400 00	.....
Holly	Oakland	401	20,000 00	3,020 00	100 00	33 66	5,299 85	1,500 00	477	200	1	6	1,000 00	2,020 00
Holt	Ingham	142	1,800 00	702 00	48 00	30 00	1,388 03	530 00	118	177	1	1	432 00	270 00

Homer	Calhoun	308	8,500 00	2,235 00	70 00	32 65	2,549 28	.....	261	187	1	7	700 00	1,535 00
Horton	Jackson	115	4,000 00	991 40	55 50	27 30	1,607 97	434 60	101	177	1	2	500 00	491 40
Houghton	Houghton	1,014	40,000 00	9,592 50	95 00	44 95	13,746 71	.....	804	196	3	17	2,850 00	6,742 50
Howard City	Montcalm	299	4,500 00	1,700 00	75 00	31 60	2,794 54	2,000 00	272	197	1	3	750 00	950 00
Howell	Livingston	639	25,000 00	4,244 00	110 00	33 43	8,300 87	4,000 00	687	196	1	10	1,100 00	3,144 00
Hubbardston	Ionia	170	4,500 00	1,015 00	52 70	30 00	2,397 14	500 00	150	180	1	2	475 00	540 00
Hudson	Lenawee	382	12,000 00	3,285 00	100 00	36 27	4,857 71	52 74	367	195	1	7	1,000 00	2,285 00
Hudson Tp. No. 5	Lenawee	230	4,000 00	1,742 75	100 00	31 30	2,085 38	3 25	215	180	1	3	900 00	846 00
Humboldt	Marquette	119	3,000 00	450 00	.....	50 00	1,235 24	.....	70	179	.....	2	.....	450 00
Ida	Monroe	119	1,500 00	480 00	40 00	24 00	653 09	162 00	83	180	1	1	360 00	120 00
Imlay City	Lapeer	512	15,000 00	2,787 33	85 00	26 96	14,391 61	9,577 67	464	200	1	9	850 00	1,887 33
Ionia	Ionia	1,336	56,000 00	11,222 00	76 60	40 40	18,232 49	5,333 34	890	193	4	20	3,125 00	8,097 00
Iron Mountain	Menominee	1,017	18,000 00	6,785 00	133 30	50 30	14,401 33	6,500 00	812	180	1	13	1,200 00	5,585 00
Iron River	Iron	225	3,000 00	1,490 00	75 00	46 25	3,285 72	.....	180	200	1	2	750 00	740 00
Ironton	Charlevoix	187	3,000 00	630 00	40 00	30 00	1,019 05	92 00	123	176	1	1	360 00	270 00
Ironwood	Gogebic	911	5,000 00	2,400 00	80 00	53 30	5,904 00	2,500 00	325	200	1	3	800 00	1,600 00
Ishpeming	Marquette	2,209	57,000 00	11,011 25	200 00	50 06	42,981 97	25,000 00	1,537	200	1	18	2,009 00	9,011 25
Ishpeming Tp. No. 1	Marquette	166	1,200 00	900 00	50 00	40 00	1,080 83	.....	118	193	1	1	500 00	400 00
Ithaca	Gratiot	514	25,000 00	3,505 00	77 70	32 50	9,083 44	19,000 00	541	200	2	6	1,550 00	1,955 00
Jackson No. 1	Jackson	2,775	125,000 00	22,345 22	158 00	47 96	34,100 59	16,000 00	2,085	189	3	38	4,608 00	17,745 22
Jackson No. 17	Jackson	2,248	55,000 00	9,030 15	74 62	35 65	13,791 48	1,500 00	1,459	197	2	21	1,492 50	7,537 65
Jamestown	Ottawa	98	3,000 00	560 00	50 00	30 00	3,295 61	2,000 00	85	140	1	1	350 00	210 00
Jonesville	Hillsdale	519	40,000 00	2,740 00	85 00	37 80	4,535 30	550 00	332	200	1	5	850 00	1,890 00
Jasper	Lenawee	105	3,000 00	550 00	36 10	25 00	770 60	.....	104	177	1	1	325 00	225 00
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	4,598	220,000 00	25,235 40	133 00	36 61	47,658 54	.....	2,873	197	3	58	4,000 00	21,235 40
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	259	9,000 00	1,705 00	84 40	35 00	2,822 64	5,350 00	192	180	1	3	760 00	945 00
Kendall	Van Buren	128	2,000 00	615 42	40 00	28 38	746 90	.....	82	190	1	1	360 00	255 42
Kingsley	G'd Traverse	155	1,000 00	720 00	45 00	35 00	1,406 30	400 00	104	180	1	1	405 00	315 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Kingston	Tuscola	146	$1,200 00	$646 25	$40 00	$24 62	$846 62	$450 00	123	195	1	1	$400 00	$246 25
Laingsburg	Shiawassee	205	4,400 00	1,642 50	65 00	30 00	2,572 98	666 66	203	192	1	3	650 00	900 00
Lake Linden	Houghton	1,775	7,500 00	8,440 00	100 00	48 00	15,123 07	.....	807	192	2	14	2,000 00	6,440 00
Lake View	Montcalm	260	3,000 00	1,920 00	70 00	31 25	2,458 75	.....	272	200	1	4	700 00	1,220 00
Lamont	Ottawa	102	800 00	580 00	.....	34 28	701 63	.....	83	180	.....	2	.....	580 00
L'Anse	Baraga	318	10,000 00	2,550 00	90 00	41 25	5,337 24	1,000 00	234	200	1	4	900 00	1,650 00
Lansing	Ingham	2,944	100,000 00	16,487 96	145 00	35 10	38,525 43	51,000 00	2,005	199	2	37	2,900 00	13,587 96
Lapeer	Lapeer	843	26,000 00	5,850 00	92 50	30 70	9,157 40	.....	843	197	2	13	1,850 00	4,000 00
Lawrence	Van Buren	204	9,000 00	1,558 00	66 60	35 40	2,439 27	.....	155	180	1	3	600 00	957 00
Lawton	Van Buren	229	10,000 00	1,398 00	60 00	28 50	1,858 26	.....	230	185	1	3	600 00	798 00
Leslie	Ingham	442	15,000 00	2,550 00	95 00	32 00	3,504 91	.....	490	200	1	5	950 00	1,600 00
Lexington	Sanilac	307	3,000 00	1,900 00	80 00	27 50	2,491 44	.....	269	200	1	4	800 00	1,100 00
Leroy	Osceola	206	1,000 00	630 00	.....	35 00	767 68	.....	149	180	.....	3	.....	630 00
Linden	Genesee	181	5,000 00	990 00	60 00	25 00	2,374 27	1,000 00	110	177	1	2	540 00	450 00
Lisbon	Ottawa	97	2,500 00	810 00	60 00	30 00	967 18	.....	105	180	1	1	540 00	270 00
Litchfield	Hillsdale	212	2,000 00	1,487 16	66 76	34 08	1,815 38	.....	220	175	2	3	600 91	686 25
Lowell	Kent	809	13,500 00	3,380 00	80 00	32 25	6,915 93	1,200 00	568	196	1	10	800 00	2,580 00
Ludington	Mason	2,026	50,000 00	12,248 50	85 51	41 02	39,198 55	66,015 72	1,528	196	3	24	2,565 50	9,683 00
Luther	Lake	400	7,000 00	2,110 00	70 00	30 00	3,549 78	.....	269	200	1	9	700 00	1,410 00
Lyons	Ionia	202	2,000 00	1,568 00	72 00	34 00	1,907 58	.....	172	176	1	3	650 00	918 00

Mackinac	Cheboygan	93	3,500 00	631 25	50 00	25 89	1,122 38	1,013 27	70	177	1	1	450 00	181 25
McBride	Montcalm	227	2,000 00	1,080 00	36 00	45 00	1,243 20	.....	171	180	2	2	540 00	540 00
Mackinac Island	Mackinac	194	2,500 00	1,113 02	64 40	20 69	1,484 10	.....	158	160	3	2	644 00	469 02
Mancelona	Antrim	421	6,500 00	2,195 00	80 00	27 91	3,335 06	2,500 00	405	200	1	5	800 00	1,395 50
Manchester	Washtenaw	452	25,000 00	3,072 00	80 00	32 40	4,200 52	.....	305	200	1	7	800 00	2,272 00
Manistee	Manistee	3,351	84,000 00	17,967 95	83 57	49 38	67,574 98	28,000 00	1,750	197	5	32	2,955 25	15,212 70
Manistique	Schoolcraft	533	5,000 00	3,460 00	100 00	47 40	4,947 25	2,512 00	311	176	1	6	900 00	2,560 00
Manton	Wexford	238	10,000 00	983 75	55 00	27 15	7,753 85	8,000 00	153	180	1	2	495 00	488 75
Maple Rapids	Clinton	213	3,000 00	1,460 00	44 00	29 00	1,666 93	.....	210	200	2	2	880 00	580 00
Marcellus	Cass	201	7,500 00	1,175 00	50 00	31 50	2,211 34	2,400 00	160	176	1	3	450 00	725 00
Marine City	St. Clair	843	1,500 00	2,315 00	90 00	28 40	3,231 26	.....	333	180	1	6	810 00	1,505 00
Marlette	Sanilac	241	3,000 00	1,300 00	60 00	26 90	1,679 82	.....	212	200	1	3	600 00	700 00
Marquette	Marquette	2,170	60,000 00	11,359 00	100 00	46 70	20,614 86	41,777 00	1,360	195	2	20	2,000 00	9,350 00
Marshall	Calhoun	1,228	100,000 00	9,162 00	99 90	34 53	18,513 83	.....	791	194	2	20	2,497 50	6,664 50
Marysville	St. Clair	140	2,500 00	630 00	.....	35 00	811 29	38 87	90	175	.....	2	.....	630 00
Mason	Ingham	585	18,000 00	4,116 00	100 00	37 54	7,139 38	.....	517	200	1	9	1,000 00	3,116 00
Mattawan	Van Buren	105	3,000 00	441 00	.....	31 50	737 45	.....	88	140	.....	2	.....	441 00
May	Tuscola	235	800 00	920 00	51 00	25 60	1,173 27	.....	178	200	1	2	510 00	410 00
Mears	Oceana	126	1,400 00	482 00	46 00	25 70	557 72	100 00	122	160	1	2	276 00	206 00
Mecosta	Mecosta	240	3,000 00	1,260 00	52 50	35 00	1,477 44	.....	183	180	2	1	945 00	315 00
Memphis	Macomb	258	5,000 00	1,260 00	70 00	28 00	1,790 40	336 00	197	197	1	2	700 00	560 00
Mendon	St. Joseph	246	12,000 00	1,975 00	50 00	32 50	2,579 56	.....	263	196	2	3	1,000 00	975 00
Menominee	Menominee	2,214	45,000 00	10,146 50	89 80	46 39	25,594 50	12,000 00	1,294	196	2	18	1,796 00	8,350 50
Metamora	Lapeer	151	3,500 00	963 00	55 00	26 00	1,186 65	.....	135	180	1	2	495 00	468 00
Michigamme	Marquette	392	5,000 00	2,000 00	80 00	40 00	2,618 93	.....	322	197	1	3	800 00	1,200 00
Middleville	Barry	220	14,000 00	1,600 00	70 00	30 00	4,544 94	2,000 00	170	200	1	3	700 00	900 00
Midland Tp. No. 3	Midland	651	23,640 00	4,342 50	100 00	37 93	6,446 83	10,000 00	432	196	1	9	1,000 00	3,342 50
Midland Tp. No. 6	Midland	157	2,000 00	600 00	.....	37 50	984 02	.....	122	160	.....	3	.....	600 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Milan	Washtenaw	287	$3,500 00	$1,251 33	$68 66	$26 00	$2,138 78	$1,500 00	237	180	1	8	$549 33	$702 00
Milford	Oakland	376	16,000 00	2,270 00	90 00	27 40	4,326 36	8,000 00	285	200	1	5	900 00	1,370 00
Millburg	Berrien	109	2,500 00	600 00	50 00	25 00	759 43	.....	100	160	1	1	400 00	200 00
Millington	Tuscola	238	6,500 00	1,390 00	65 00	24 60	2,790 94	5,500 00	200	200	1	5	650 00	740 00
Minden City	Sanilac	190	2,000 00	585 00	40 00	25 00	1,400 41	531 12	135	180	1	1	360 00	225 00
Montague	Muskegon	580	19,000 00	3,450 00	62 50	37 50	5,988 86	3,650 00	360	200	4	4	2,062 50	1,387 50
Monroe City	Monroe	1,905	25,000 00	4,800 00	120 00	32 70	9,846 33	10,000 00	650	196	1	11	1,200 00	3,600 00
Morenci	Lenawee	354	12,000 00	2,170 40	77 70	27 23	3,189 40	15 43	353	176	1	8	700 00	1,470 40
Morrice	Shiawassee	163	6,000 00	1,020 00	50 00	26 00	1,684 21	3,000 00	146	198	1	2	500 00	520 00
Morley	Mecosta	149	1,800 00	1,120 00	67 00	45 00	1,254 57	.....	171	197	1	1	670 00	450 00
Moscow	Hillsdale	73	1,000 00	699 44	55 54	22 16	811 44	.....	73	177	1	1	499 94	199 50
Mt. Clemens	Macomb	1,365	27,800 00	4,438 00	120 00	30 50	11,447 23	.....	686	200	1	12	1,200 00	3,288 00
Mt. Morris	Genesee	176	2,000 00	675 00	.....	37 50	835 71	.....	111	178	.....	2	.....	675 00
Mt. Pleasant	Isabella	701	18,000 00	4,110 00	100 00	33 80	8,003 73	10,000 00	601	200	1	10	1,000 00	3,110 00
Muir	Ionia	223	6,500 00	1,464 00	66 20	22 40	3,054 60	1,630 00	165	178	2	2	1,060 00	404 00
Muskegon	Muskegon	6,105	150,000 00	35,185 79	131 90	45 90	51,375 84	22,000 00	4,029	196	4	60	3,693 00	31,492 79
Napoleon	Jackson	135	5,000 00	1,545 00	59 00	31 50	1,769 73	.....	108	190	2	2	945 00	600 00
Nashville	Barry	340	16,000 00	2,005 25	80 00	30 13	6,090 57	4,000 00	285	200	1	6	800 00	1,205 25
National Mine	Marquette	306	6,000 00	1,863 00	85 75	47 50	3,651 49	1,175 00	200	196	2	2	857 50	950 00
Negaunee	Marquette	1,605	5,500 00	7,810 00	85 00	45 30	11,361 38	.....	800	193	3	12	2,550 00	5,260 00

Newaygo	Newaygo	446	4,000 00	2,173 00	100 00	43 89	2,580 70	154 82	240	174	1	4	900 00	1,273 00
New Baltimore	Macomb	350	22,000 00	1,044 00	60 00	28 00	1,633 65	.....	126	180	1	2	540 00	504 00
New Buffalo	Berrien	223	4,000 00	1,275 00	60 00	26 70	1,700 19	.....	170	180	1	3	480 00	795 00
Newberry	Luce	227	5,500 00	1,493 75	75 00	37 13	5,658 12	3,000 00	124	200	1	2	750 00	743 75
New Haven	Macomb	248	1,500 00	972 00	60 00	24 00	1,364 02	.....	193	180	1	2	540 00	432 00
New Holland	Ottawa	184	1,000 00	644 00	50 00	18 00	833 96	.....	117	200	1	1	500 00	144 00
New Hudson	Oakland	67	4,000 00	525 00	45 00	20 00	598 29	.....	57	180	1	1	405 00	120 00
New Troy	Berrien	126	4,000 00	670 00	60 00	25 00	1,096 58	.....	95	200	1	1	420 00	250 00
Niles	Berrien	1,291	50,000 00	2,200 00	115 70	35 97	13,298 00	.....	975	185	2	25	2,200 00	7,194 63
North Adams	Hillsdale	188	10,000 00	1,410 00	66 60	30 00	1,855 98	.....	209	180	1	4	600 00	810 00
North Branch	Lapeer	253	1,500 00	1,150 90	60 00	27 50	1,331 35	.....	218	197	1	2	600 00	550 00
North Muskegon	Muskegon	780	12,500 00	3,410 00	145 00	32 95	6,609 12	5,000 00	476	200	2	6	1,450 00	1,975 00
Northport	Leelanaw	159	2,000 00	690 00	55 00	36 10	803 29	.....	145	177	1	2	220 00	470 00
Northville	Wayne	409	15,000 00	2,200 00	80 00	28 00	3,670 01	.....	321	200	1	5	800 00	1,400 00
Norway	Menominee	503	9,000 00	3,575 00	80 00	42 04	5,795 45	.....	475	200	1	7	800 00	2,775 00
Nunica	Ottawa	136	2,500 00	750 00	55 00	25 00	750 00	.....	96	200	1	1	550 00	200 00
Okemos	Ingham	148	600 00	609 00	50 75	29 00	773 32	.....	125	180	2	4	203 00	406 00
Olivet	Eaton	247	7,000 00	1,296 00	77 70	29 80	2,507 97	5,200 00	152	180	1	3	700 00	596 00
Onekama	Manistee	159	2,000 00	675 00	.....	37 50	1,031 07	1,035 00	120	180	.....	2	.....	675 00
Onondaga	Ingham	125	1,000 00	585 00	45 00	20 00	727 42	.....	88	180	1	2	405 00	180 00
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	334	5,000 00	2,900 00	100 00	38 00	4,032 28	.....	267	196	1	5	1,000 00	1,900 00
Opechee	Houghton	723	.....	3,322 00	100 00	42 00	6,480 63	30 00	378	200	1	6	1,000 00	2,352 00
Orange	Ionia	87	350 00	315 00	.....	35 00	424 57	37 86	65	176	.....	2	.....	315 00
Orion	Oakland	206	4,000 00	800 00	50 00	30 00	1,002 75	.....	106	200	1	1	500 00	300 00
Ortonville	Oakland	121	3,000 00	690 00	55 00	14 00	986 69	.....	112	198	1	1	550 00	140 00
Oscoda	Iosco	1,057	9,000 00	3,935 00	75 60	38 80	6,532 22	1,000 00	512	160	2	7	1,210 00	2,725 00
Osseo	Hillsdale	123	3,000 00	450 00	33 70	22 50	562 13	.....	98	170	1	1	270 00	180 00
Otisville	Genesee	171	4,000 00	890 00	45 00	22 00	1,615 92	452 21	126	197	1	2	450 00	440 00

TABLE XVII —*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Otsego	Allegan	425	$ 10,000 00	$2,732 00	$105 50	$33 00	$3,492 85	.....	400	180	1	7	$950 00	$1,782 00
Otter Lake	Lapeer	173	1,200 00	741 00	52 00	30 30	892 23	.....	142	195	1	1	468 00	273 00
Overisel	Allegan	127	2,000 00	495 00	43 00	18 00	987 49	$350 79	91	178	1	1	387 00	108 00
Ovid	Clinton	421	20,000 00	3,200 00	100 00	31 00	5,020 73	.....	429	200	1	8	1,000 00	2,200 00
Owosso	Shiawassee	1,504	64,000 00	9,542 50	57 60	38 29	30,092 99	7,000 00	1,128	195	5	20	2,880 00	6,662 50
Oxford	Oakland	319	14,000 00	539 50	75 00	29 62	13,751 18	11,000 00	241	200	1	5	675 00	1,214 50
Palmyra	Lenawee	152	3,000 00	585 00	40 00	45 00	765 54	.....	110	177	1	1	360 00	225 00
Palo	Ionia	93	4,000 00	1,110 00	60 00	30 00	1,294 46	.....	103	199	1	2	600 00	510 00
Paris	Mecosta	85	1,200 00	713 00	47 20	32 00	792 57	.....	81	180	1	1	425 00	288 00
Paris Tp. No. 1	Kent	97	1,500 00	360 00	.....	40 00	430 25	.....	75	180	.....	1	.....	360 00
Parma	Jackson	223	15,000 00	1,876 00	59 00	30 26	4,069 28	11 00	220	200	3	3	1,180 00	696 00
Paw Paw	Van Buren	345	40,000 00	3,804 00	120 00	34 26	8,346 83	4,000 00	440	200	1	8	1,200 00	2,604 00
Pentwater	Oceana	470	8,000 00	2,600 00	60 00	35 00	3,690 55	.....	357	200	2	4	1,200 00	1,400 00
Pequaming	Baraga	115	.....	949 65	.....	47 48	1,318 43	.....	88	198	.....	2	.....	949 65
Perry	Shiawassee	148	4,000 00	1,313 25	70 00	26 66	2,171 66	500 00	161	195	1	4	700 00	613 25
Petoskey	Emmet	754	7,500 00	4,328 75	115 00	36 43	6,574 22	3,500 00	568	200	1	11	1,150 00	3,178 75
Petersburg	Monroe	180	8,000 00	927 00	50 00	26 50	1,299 97	.....	133	176	1	2	450 00	477 00
Pewamo	Ionia	126	1,500 00	1,098 00	60 00	31 00	1,359 33	.....	108	177	1	2	540 00	558 00
Phœnix	Keweenaw	47	3,000 00	650 00	65 00	.....	990 43	.....	40	193	1	.....	650 00	.....
Pierson	Montcalm	146	2,000 00	632 00	45 00	30 00	703 74	43 00	127	180	1	1	405 00	270 00

Pinckney	Livingston	211	1,000 00	1,155 00	61 60	33 30	1,437 80	.....	200	180	1	2	555 00	600 00
Pinconning	Bay	297	5,000 00	1,150 00	50 00	32 50	2,269 09	2,000 00	200	197	2	2	500 00	650 00
Pinnebog	Huron	188	2,200 00	726 00	55 00	22 00	918 58	22 50	125	200	1	1	550 00	176 00
Pine Run	Genesee	100	1,000 00	500 00	.....	27 70	683 49	.....	76	159	.....	2	.....	500 00
Plainwell	Allegan	552	16,000 00	2,974 00	100 00	32 90	6,288 81	1,638 45	424	176	1	7	900 00	2,074 00
Plymouth	Wayne	400	15,000 00	3,075 00	100 00	34 50	5,268 84	6,000 00	392	200	1	6	1,000 00	2,075 00
Pontiac	Oakland	1,264	80,000 00	10,838 50	114 58	30 80	15,328 21	.....	1,089	200	3	24	3,437 50	7,401 00
Port Austin	Huron	375	4,000 00	1,396 25	80 00	30 00	1,234 47	3 75	178	199	1	2	800 00	600 00
Port Crescent	Huron	147	3,500 00	750 00	45 00	30 00	1,066 20	.....	129	196	1	1	450 00	300 00
Port Hope	Huron	280	2,500 00	875 00	55 00	32 50	1,364 34	.....	125	195	1	1	550 00	325 00
Port Huron	St. Clair	3,787	102,900 00	14,815 70	160 00	35 71	31,045 19	14,500 00	2,238	196	1	37	1,600 00	13,215 70
Portland	Ionia	533	17,000 00	4,274 45	38 96	36 41	6,847 96	6,800 00	566	190	4	8	1,480 50	2,293 95
Port Sanilac	Sanilac	229	2,000 00	1,035 00	60 00	27 50	1,376 26	1,235 00	200	180	1	2	540 00	495 00
Potterville	Eaton	212	4,000 00	950 50	53 61	26 00	1,243 24	.....	200	176	2	2	482 50	468 00
Quincy	Branch	310	12,000 00	2,562 50	76 50	34 57	5,718 67	500 00	326	200	2	7	765 00	1,797 50
Quincy Tp. No. 1	Houghton	517	10,000 00	2,350 00	100 00	45 00	3,134 94	.....	254	195	1	3	1,000 00	1,350 00
Reading	Hillsdale	261	8,000 00	1,915 00	56 00	33 30	4,488 06	1,600 00	180	180	2	3	1,015 00	900 00
Reed City	Osceola	650	10,000 00	3,000 00	60 00	30 00	4,560 18	1,800 00	550	200	2	7	1,200 00	1,800 00
Reese	Tuscola	226	2,000 00	656 25	54 68	27 34	863 96	.....	150	164	1	1	437 50	218 75
Republic	Marquette	680	12,600 00	4,120 00	132 00	46 60	7,245 27	.....	447	198	1	6	1,320 00	2,800 00
Richland	Kalamazoo	139	5,500 00	1,333 00	72 50	30 40	2,239 24	1,500 00	150	198	1	3	725 00	608 00
Richmond	Macomb	226	8,000 00	1,410 00	75 00	27 20	3,594 12	1,700 00	207	177	1	3	675 00	735 00
Ridgeway	Lenawee	87	2,500 00	500 00	37 50	25 00	2,449 69	.....	73	160	1	1	300 00	200 00
Rochester	Oakland	309	3,000 00	1,736 80	80 00	31 22	2,179 50	.....	228	196	1	7	800 00	936 80
Rockford	Kent	247	15,000 00	1,780 00	55 00	34 00	3,988 19	7,000 00	252	200	2	2	1,100 00	680 00
Rockland	Ontonagon	287	3,000 00	3,100 00	92 50	41 60	3,994 11	.....	181	195	2	3	1,850 00	1,250 00
Rogers City	Presque Isle	200	3,000 00	840 26	52 51	.....	2,290 94	5,000 00	150	160	3	.....	840 26	.....
Romeo	Macomb	505	25,000 00	3,875 00	150 00	33 90	10,346 29	8,480 00	391	200	1	7	1,500 00	2,375 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Royal Oak	Oakland	170	$2,000 00	$550 20	$50 00	$27 80	$706 20	.....	120	180	1	1	$300 00	$250 20
Ryerson	Muskegon	439	2,500 00	2,232 50	42 50	37 50	2,752 72	.....	300	190	2	4	807 50	1,425 00
Saginaw	Saginaw	4,856	126,228 00	22,316 28	89 50	35 28	46,492 60	$27,000 00	2,584	197	6	48	5,375 00	16,941 28
St. Charles	Saginaw	324	7,000 00	1,305 00	75 00	35 00	3,394 94	3,000 00	190	180	1	2	675 00	630 00
St. Clair	St. Clair	790	22,000 00	4,310 00	53 30	35 10	6,435 26	7,000 00	604	198	3	8	1,600 00	2,710 00
St. Ignace	Mackinac	665	14,000 00	3,514 50	50 30	33 40	5,333 39	9,990 00	488	200	3	6	1,510 00	2,004 50
St. James	Manitou	104	600 00	220 00	40 00	26 00	275 00	300 00	46	200	1	1	200 00	130 00
St. Johns	Clinton	810	39,000 00	5,880 00	120 00	36 00	11,313 07	21,600 00	796	197	1	13	1,200 00	4,680 00
St. Joseph	Berrien	1,142	45,000 00	5,489 76	73 00	34 78	11,764 74	12,000 00	782	185	2	13	1,315 00	4,174 76
St. Louis	Gratiot	784	12,000 00	4,205 00	100 00	32 05	7,288 83	6,000 00	674	194	1	11	1,000 00	3,205 00
Salem	Washtenaw	96	1,300 00	533 75	38 70	20 00	939 97	795 00	88	160	2	1	310 00	100 00
Saline	Washtenaw	278	25,000 00	2,580 00	90 00	32 00	3,363 38	322 67	236	196	1	5	900 00	1,680 00
Sand Beach	Huron	390	5,000 00	2,050 00	80 00	31 20	3,337 59	1,189 89	304	199	1	4	800 00	1,250 00
Sand Lake	Kent	151	2,500 00	893 25	49 25	25 00	1,116 55	550 00	188	180	1	2	443 25	450 00
Sanilac Tp. No. 3	Sanilac	119	1,000 00	360 00	40 00	.....	407 90	.....	93	180	1	.....	360 00	.....
Saranac	Ionia	310	13,000 00	1,835 75	65 00	29 64	3,188 03	.....	316	198	1	4	650 00	1,185 75
Saugatuck	Allegan	357	8,000 00	1,800 00	65 00	28 75	2,321 59	.....	348	198	1	4	650 00	1,150 00
Sault Ste. Marie	Chippewa	1,143	30,000 00	3,617 50	100 00	32 72	5,426 94	3,000 00	663	200	1	8	1,000 00	2,617 50
Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	285	24,000 00	2,474 00	88 80	37 20	3,229 21	.....	293	180	1	5	800 00	1,674 00
Sebewaing	Huron	349	3,500 00	850 00	60 00	25 00	1,092 17	.....	116	200	1	1	600 00	250 00

Shelby	Oceana	275	3,500 00	1,332 00	60 00	29 30	1,569 30		234	180	1	3	540 00	792 00
Shepherd	Isabella	190	1,700 00	606 00	45 00	32 30	1,098 31		154	140	1	2	315 00	291 00
Sheridan	Montcalm	232	4,000 00	1,395 62	69 15	30 09	1,668 08		193	177	2	3	553 25	842 30
Sherman	Wexford	86	4,000 00	751 67	50 00	33 50	1,970 86	1,484 22	83	180	1	1	450 00	301 67
Sherwood	Branch	156	3,000 00	859 00	36 10	30 00	1,125 67		98	180	2	1	589 00	270 00
Smyrna	Ionia	89	1,200 00	625 00	44 40	25 00	663 88		66	180	1	1	400 00	225 00
Somerset Centre	Hillsdale	86	1,800 00	462 00	45 00	18 30	514 16		80	170	1	3	270 00	192 00
South Frankfort	Benzie	148	3,500 00	900 00	55 00	35 00	1,532 12		138	200	1	1	550 00	350 00
South Haven	Van Buren	472	7,000 00	2,693 20	85 50	29 64	6,297 13	200 00	426	190	1	8	855 00	1,838 20
South Lyon	Oakland	235	4,000 00	1,315 00	65 00	23 70	2,445 32	2,050 00	180	189	1	3	650 00	665 00
Spalding	Menominee	210	2,800 00	950 00	60 00	35 00	2,028 56	656 00	148	198	1	1	600 00	350 00
Sparta Centre	Kent	199	5,000 00	1,760 00	90 00	31 80	2,163 32		228	200	1	3	900 00	860 00
Spring Lake	Ottawa	682	8,500 00	3,964 50	100 00	35 29	5,455 56		594	190	1	10	1,000 00	2,964 50
Springport	Jackson	149	4,000 00	1,350 00	70 00	32 50	1,631 53		147	197	1	2	700 00	650 00
Springwells Tp. No. 1	Wayne	354	7,000 00	587 50	47 90	30 00	8,503 34	5,500 00	112	200	1	1	287 50	300 00
Springwells Tp. No. 2	Wayne	287	3,000 00	900 00	55 00	35 00	1,879 08		185	200	1	1	550 00	350 00
Springwells Tp. No. 4	Wayne	489	7,000 00	480 00	50 00	30 00	7,321 95	5,000 00	55	120	1	1	300 00	180 00
Springwells Tp. No. 7	Wayne	169	1,600 00	480 00	48 00		676 52	400 00	88	197	1		480 00	
Stambaugh	Iron	173	3,000 00	950 00		47 50	1,207 85	500 00	126	200		2		950 00
Stanton	Montcalm	574	7,500 00	4,010 00	85 00	35 10	5,540 33		551	200	1	9	850 00	3,160 00
Stronach	Manistee	224	2,050 00	695 00	50 00	23 20	802 00	1,089 71	109	176	1	2	450 00	325 00
Sturgis	St. Joseph	555	35,000 00	3,829 00	111 00	37 20	5,132 52		467	180	1	9	1,000 00	2,829 00
Sumner	Gratiot	120	4,000 00	881 00	50 00	25 40	1,643 45	1,000 00	112	200	1	2	500 00	381 00
Sutton's Bay	Leelanaw	158	4,500 00	800 00	50 00	30 00	1,364 12		88	197	1	1	500 00	300 00
Tawas City	Iosco	532	5,000 00	1,990 00	80 00	39 60	3,226 15	2,400 00	217	198	1	3	800 00	1,190 00
Tecumseh	Lenawee	584	42,000 00	5,000 00	120 00	31 60	10,749 28	5,817 00	523	195	1	12	1,200 00	3,800 00
Tekonsha	Calhoun	178	10,000 00	1,240 00	77 70	30 00	1,645 25		151	180	1	2	700 00	540 00
Thornville	Lapeer	101	1,500 00	6[illegible]1 00	50 0[illegible]	23 00	660 93		82	180	1	2	450 00	161 00

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Average Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.	No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. of days School.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
					Men.	Women.					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Three Oaks	Berrien	323	$6,000 00	$1,620 00	$75 00	$35 00	$1,951 22	.....	238	176	1	3	$675 00	$945 00
Three Rivers No. 1	St. Joseph	532	20,000 00	4,300 00	120 00	34 40	6,944 83	$259 74	524	200	1	11	1,200 00	3,100 00
Three Rivers No. 4	St. Joseph	297	7,000 00	1,900 00	70 00	30 00	2,965 15	1,800 00	235	195	1	4	700 00	1,200 00
Traverse City	Gd. Traverse	1,012	40,000 00	7,611 91	155 00	44 37	24,160 91	24,000 00	834	180	1	16	1,400 00	6,211 95
Trenton	Wayne	430	2,500 00	1,100 00	55 00	27 50	1,408 99	.....	328	196	1	2	550 00	550 00
Trufant	Montcalm	183	600 00	540 00	.....	30 00	616 74	.....	169	180	.....	2	.....	540 00
Tuscola	Tuscola	136	1,500 00	740 00	50 00	24 00	951 35	55 30	132	195	1	1	500 00	240 00
Union City	Branch	460	20,000 00	4,058 99	55 69	33 47	7,372 20	1,500 00	364	195	3	8	1,448 12	2,610 87
Unionville	Tuscola	168	3,000 00	920 00	52 00	23 40	2,116 92	.....	140	190	1	2	475 00	445 00
Utica	Macomb	411	13,000 00	2,060 00	56 00	31 30	2,908 94	.....	265	200	2	3	1,120 00	940 00
Vandalia	Cass	190	8,000 00	1,297 00	75 00	27 48	1,509 69	.....	146	170	1	3	600 00	697 00
Vassar	Tuscola	639	24,000 00	3,465 00	100 00	32 00	6,560 75	2,500 00	538	200	1	9	1,000 00	2,465 00
Vermontville	Eaton	264	8,000 00	1,735 00	75 00	32 83	2,242 29	.....	253	200	1	3	750 00	985 00
Vernon	Shiawassee	203	3,000 00	1,500 00	60 00	30 00	2,043 23	100 00	204	198	1	3	600 00	900 00
Vicksburg	Kalamazoo	282	7,500 00	2,127 31	70 96	33 46	3,950 29	858 81	270	180	2	6	922 50	1,204 81
Vriesland	Ottawa	167	2,650 00	780 00	48 00	30 00	1,541 89	1,350 00	109	190	1	1	480 00	300 00
Vulcan	Menominee	148	3,000 00	1,200 00	.....	60 00	2,402 03	1,500 00	152	197	.....	2	.....	1,200 00
Wacousta	Clinton	104	1,200 00	676 66	45 00	30 00	761 65	.....	84	180	1	1	405 00	270 00
Waldron	Hillsdale	120	2,000 00	580 00	42 50	30 00	1,002 59	.....	106	158	1	1	340 00	240 00
Walker Tp. No. 14	Kent	190	2,000 00	495 00	.....	27 50	1,292 59	1,450 00	122	176	.....	2	.....	495 00

Washington	Macomb	92	1,500 00	552 78	32 80	29 10	803 99	.....	75	180	2	1	290 73	252 00
Washington Tp. No. 2 fl.	Sanilac	212	2,500 00	646 87	50 00	21 87	870 98	648 00	160	180	1	1	450 00	196 87
Waterford	Oakland	91	5,000 00	641 00	50 00	28 20	912 86	.....	88	200	1	1	500 00	141 00
Watervliet	Berrien	130	2,200 00	720 00	50 00	30 00	906 83	.....	118	180	1	1	450 00	270 00
Watrousville	Tuscola	95	200 00	720 00	50 00	30 00	773 66	.....	87	180	1	1	450 00	270 00
Wayland	Allegan	157	5,000 00	1,630 00	86 60	25 80	2,412 85	600 00	269	180	2	5	780 00	850 00
Wayne	Wayne	333	20,000 00	2,236 40	80 00	29 30	4,187 98	5,000 00	320	197	1	6	800 00	1,436 40
Webberville	Ingham	243	2,400 00	1,000 00	50 00	27 50	1,218 77	.....	160	200	1	2	450 00	550 00
West Bay City	Bay	3,324	75,000 00	15,445 00	77 50	38 33	36,789 53	12,000 00	2,511	196	4	34	3,100 00	12,845 00
West Branch	Ogemaw	315	6,000 00	845 00	55 00	38 80	6,140 81	6,279 40	215	180	1	1	495 00	350 00
Wheeler	Gratiot	109	1,800 00	534 00	.....	29 60	686 25	1,200 00	96	180	.....	3	.....	534 00
White Cloud	Newaygo	233	4,000 00	1,015 00	50 00	34 30	2,084 99	1,890 00	164	195	1	2	500 00	515 00
Whitehall	Muskegon	592	30,000 00	3,500 00	67 50	35 80	5,331 39	.....	458	200	2	7	1,350 00	2,150 00
White Pigeon	St. Joseph	309	20,000 00	2,800 00	120 00	32 00	3,565 98	.....	312	200	1	5	1,200 00	1,600 00
White Rock	Huron	136	2,000 00	475 00	45 60	25 00	570 03	.....	102	200	1	1	225 00	250 00
Williamston	Ingham	421	20,000 00	2,300 00	51 00	32 00	19,470 69	6,711 81	227	196	2	4	1,020 00	1,280 00
Woodland	Barry	98	3,500 00	673 00	38 30	32 60	849 05	1,000 00	128	190	4	1	575 00	98 00
Worth	Arenac	164	1,500 00	360 00	40 00	.....	1,911 09	1,000 00	71	178	1	.....	360 00	.....
Wyandotte	Wayne	1,375	50,000 00	4,080 00	100 00	34 20	11,778 56	.....	539	209	1	9	1,000 00	3,080 00
Ypsilanti City	Washtenaw	1,714	55,000 00	11,600 00	102 00	36 10	15,242 21	.....	849	200	5	18	5,100 00	6,500 00
Zeeland	Ottawa	350	4,000 00	1,330 00	58 00	25 00	1,797 92	.....	292	200	1	3	580 00	750 00
Zilwaukee	Saginaw	481	6,500 00	2,060 00	60 00	31 70	3,023 04	.....	355	200	3	3	1,140 00	920 00
Zutphen	Ottawa	138	1,200 00	360 00	45 00	.....	615 02	.....	80	160	1	.....	360 00	.....

TABLE XVIII.

Financial Statistics of Two Hundred and Forty Graded Schools as reported by Superintendents and Principals for the School Year 1886-7.

Districts.	Amount Paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Adams	$850 00	$800 00	.....	$1,650 00	$181 39	$1,831 39	$11 07	$1 22	$12 29
Addison	630 00	396 00	.....	1,026 00	124 00	1,150 00	12 07	1 46	13 53
Adrian	1,600 00	12,351 95	$650 00	14,601 95	5,947 28	20,549 23	14 43	5 87	20 30
Albion	1,400 00	4,693 00	.....	6,093 00	2,200 00	8,293 00	10 37	3 73	14 10
Allegan	1,100 00	4,395 00	.....	5,495 00	2,603 75	8,098 75	9 64	4 58	14 22
Alma	900 00	2,550 00	500 00	3,950 00	441 00	4,391 00	11 58	1 29	12 87
Alpena	1,200 00	9,936 00	.....	11,136 00	5,298 48	16,434 48	11 32	5 39	16 71
Ann Arbor	2,000 00	21,246 40	1,300 00	24,546 40	5,291 87	29,838 27	15 39	3 32	18 71
Atlantic Mine	850 00	800 00	.....	1,650 00	389 99	2,039 99	11 00	2 60	13 60
Augusta	700 00	810 00	.....	1,510 00	415 00	1,925 40	.....	.....	.....
Au Sable	700 00	1,200 00	.....	1,900 00	535 79	2,435 79	9 50	2 68	12 18
Bad Axe	650 00	600 00	.....	1,250 00	323 98	1,573 98	6 30	1 65	7 95
Bancroft	650 00	570 00	.....	1,220 00	402 31	1,622 31	6 25	2 06	8 31
Bath	600 00	560 00	.....	1,160 00	300 93	1,460 93	13 98	3 63	17 61
Battle Creek	1,600 00	13,214 63	900 00	15,714 63	8,364 82	24,079 45	11 94	6 36	18 30
Bay City	2,000 00	29,034 94	600 00	31,634 94	10,279 72	41,914 66	11 16	3 62	14 78
Belding	900 00	810 00	.....	1,710 00	455 94	2,165 94	9 81	3 62	13 43
Belleville	850 00	480 00	.....	1,330 00	150 00	1,480 00	8 79	98	9 77
Berrien Springs	800 00	1,080 00	.....	1,880 00	534 00	2,414 00	11 33	3 22	14 55
Big Rapids	1,500 00	8,625 00	.....	10,125 00	8,112 66	18,237 66	12 61	10 20	22 81
Birmingham	900 00	1,520 00	.....	2,420 00	1,580 44	4,000 44	6 66	4 36	11 02
Blissfield	780 00	780 00	.....	1,560 00	294 07	1,854 07	7 92	1 48	9 40
Breckenridge	405 00	140 00	.....	545 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breedsville	427 50	252 00	.....	679 50	95 79	775 29	8 33	1 18	9 51
Bridgeport	450 00	324 00	.....	774 00	90 00	864 00	9 44	1 10	10 54
Brighton	800 00	1,070 00	.....	1,870 00	530 93	2,400 93	10 74	3 05	13 79
Brockway Center	600 00	550 00	.....	1,150 00	.....	.....	8 93	1 70	5 63
Bronson	800 00	923 25	20 00	1,743 25	401 03	2,144 28	7 35	1 69	9 04
Buchanan	1,000 00	3,201 50	.....	4,201 50	1,416 80	5,618 30	10 53	3 55	14 08
Buel	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	50 00	450 00	6 67	83	7 50

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Byron	$700 00	$560 00	.....	$1,260 00	$270 00	$1,530 00	$10 75	$2 30	$13 05
Cadillac	1,200 00	5,300 00	$350 00	6,850 00	5,206 22	12,056 22	12 97	9 86	22 83
Calumet	2,150 00	17,172 00	850 00	20,172 00	10,086 51	30,258 51	13 50	6 74	20 24
Cannonsburg	450 00	225 00	.....	675 00	84 68	759 68	.....	.....	.....
Capac	500 00	500 00	.....	1,000 00	225 00	1,225 00	6 71	1 51	8 22
Carleton	425 00	240 00	.....	665 00	177 99	842 99	6 33	1 70	8 03
Caro	1,000 00	2,600 00	200 00	3,800 00	1,403 40	5,203 40	10 95	4 04	14 99
Carson City	650 00	916 00	.....	1,566 00	243 01	1,809 01	6 99	1 08	8 07
Carsonville	270 00	.....	.....	270 00	61 67	331 67	2 55	58	3 13
Caseville	650 00	600 00	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	7 25	2 25	9 50
Cass City	600 00	1,000 00	.....	1,600 00	625 00	2,225 00	7 66	2 99	10 65
Cassopolis	800 00	2,240 00	.....	3,040 00	3,080 30	6,120 30	11 35	11 50	22 85
Cedar Springs	800 00	1,840 00	.....	2,640 00	327 43	2,967 43	12 88	1 59	14 47
Central Mine	1,000 00	810 00	.....	1,810 00	671 34	2,481 34	11 75	4 35	16 10
Charlotte	1,200 00	7,584 50	300 00	9,084 50	2,358 63	11,443 13	12 08	3 13	15 21
Cheboygan	1,000 00	2,250 00	.....	3,250 00	1,138 33	4,388 33	10 83	3 79	14 62
Chelsea	775 00	2,011 00	.....	2,786 00	982 16	3,768 16	9 29	3 27	12 56
Chesaning	700 00	1,456 00	.....	2,156 00	549 83	2,705 83	8 76	2 24	11 00
Clarkston	700 00	580 00	.....	1,280 00	265 00	1,545 00	10 24	2 12	12 36
Clinton	800 00	1,240 00	.....	2,040 00	783 00	2,823 00	8 61	3 30	11 91
Coldwater	1,000 00	9,920 40	.....	10,920 40	5,450 23	16,370 63	12 74	7 00	19 74
Columbiaville	500 00	300 00	.....	800 00	263 03	1,063 03	6 72	2 21	8 93
Concord	800 00	960 00	.....	1,760 00	602 12	2,362 12	11 90	4 20	16 10
Constantine	1,250 00	2,450 00	.....	3,700 00	968 65	4,668 65	14 50	4 30	18 80
Coopersville	611 00	1,009 75	.....	1,620 75	281 00	1,901 75	8 00	1 40	9 40
Corunna	1,000 00	2,740 00	.....	3,740 00	1,000 00	4,740 00	12 18	3 26	15 44
Croswell	500 00	500 00	.....	1,000 00	329 23	1,329 23	9 17	3 02	12 19
Dansville	700 00	840 00	.....	1,540 00	473 14	2,013 14	12 62	3 88	16 50
Detroit	4,000 00	223,724 00	4,350 00	234,011 00	96,369 00	330,380 00	14 42	5 93	20 35
DeWitt	500 00	352 50	.....	852 50	193 87	1,046 37	.....	.....	.....
Dexter	850 00	1,124 00	.....	1,974 00	346 11	2,320 11	7 82	1 37	9 19
Douglas	750 00	540 00	.....	1,290 00	276 83	1,566 83	10 08	2 16	12 24
Dowagiac	1,100 00	3,952 50	.....	5,052 50	2,640 65	7,693 15	12 79	6 68	19 47
Dryden	700 00	600 00	.....	1,300 00	197 55	1,497 55	11 35	1 71	13 06
Dundee	850 00	1,350 00	.....	2,200 00	500 00	2,700 00	5 94	1 39	7 33
East Hudson	900 00	846 00	.....	1,746 00	248 00	1,994 00	9 14	1 30	10 44

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
East Lake	$600 00	$950 00	.....	$1,550 00	$269 34	$1,819 34	$10 84	$1 88	$12 72
East Saginaw	2,500 00	40,429 50	$1,550 00	44,479 50	18,259 37	62,738 87	12 62	5 46	18 08
East Tawas	950 00	1,570 00	.....	2,520 00	740 52	3,260 52	7 92	2 33	10 25
Eaton Rapids	800 00	2,842 00	.....	3,642 00	1,296 64	4,938 64	11 67	4 15	15 82
Ecorse	435 00	247 50	.....	682 50	190 18	872 68	3 57	1 00	4 57
Edmore	700 00	900 00	.....	1,600 00	300 00	1,900 00	7 61	1 69	9 30
Elm Hall	480 00	282 00	.....	762 00	119 50	881 50	7 47	1 18	8 65
Elsie	517 50	702 00	.....	1,219 50	656 10	1,875 60	6 77	3 64	10 41
Erie Tp. Dist. 2	.....	720 00	.....	720 00	130 00	850 00	4 58	83	5 41
Escanaba	1,200 00	4,450 00	.....	5,650 00	.....	.....	15 96	.....	.....
Essexville	650 00	1,150 00	.....	1,800 00	200 11	2,000 11	8 41	90	9 31
Evart	1,000 00	1,437 65	.....	2,437 65	602 42	3,040 07	5 82	1 31	6 63
Farmington	525 00	300 00	.....	825 00	143 81	968 81	9 06	1 58	10 64
Fenton	900 00	3,922 50	.....	4,822 50	1,655 75	6,478 25	12 56	4 29	16 85
Ferrysburg	630 00	416 00	.....	1,046 00	75 00	1,121 00	80	05	85
Fillmore	.....	490 00	.....	490 00	167 78	657 78	4 45	1 53	5 98
Flint	1,500 00	15,408 50	.....	16,908 50	5,510 80	22,419 30	11 93	3 89	15 82
Forestville	210 00	198 00	.....	408 00	125 00	533 00	.....	.....	.....
Fowlerville	700 00	1,480 00	.....	2,180 00	918 02	3,098 02	10 77	4 75	15 52
Gaylord	600 00	700 00	.....	1,300 00	412 38	1,712 38	.....	.....	.....
Girard	407 00	243 00	.....	650 00	299 55	949 55	7 22	3 33	10 55
Gobleville	500 00	495 00	.....	995 00	45 00	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Goodrich	300 00	272 00	.....	572 00	160 97	732 97	7 15	2 01	9 16
Graafschap	.....	690 00	.....	690 00	100 00	790 00	6 90	1 00	7 90
Grand Haven	1,200 00	7,576 00	.....	8,776 00	4,901 56	13,677 56	8 55	4 77	13 32
Grand Rapids City	2,250 00	91,724 60	3,000 00	96,974 60	31,353 53	128,328 13	15 06	4 87	19 93
Grass Lake	1,035 00	1,120 00	.....	2,155 00	500 00	2,655 00	14 37	3 33	17 70
Greenville	1,500 00	5,816 00	.....	7,316 00	2,263 00	9,579 00	11 41	3 53	14 94
Grindstone City	700 00	300 00	.....	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00	5 82	58	6 40
Hancock	1,500 00	5,361 25	350 00	7,211 25	1,383 27	8,594 52	16 27	3 12	19 39
Hart	700 00	900 00	.....	1,600 00	446 48	2,046 48	7 69	2 14	9 83
Hastings	1,000 00	4,170 00	.....	5,170 00	1,044 11	6,214 11	9 90	2 00	11 90
Hersey	700 00	600 00	.....	1,300 00	420 00	1,720 00	10 83	1 04	11 87
Hillsdale	1,300 00	4,808 50	323 00	6,431 50	3,541 54	9,973 04	10 74	5 92	16 66
Holland	1,000 00	3,872 75	150 00	5,022 75	1,562 95	6,585 70	6 78	2 11	8 89
Holly	1,000 00	2,020 00	.....	3,020 00	1,277 26	4,297 26	6 25	2 68	8 93

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Houghton	$1,500 00	$9,592 50	.....	$11,092 50	$5,483 21	$16,575 71	$17 92	$8 86	$26 78
Howard City	750 00	950 00	.....	1,700 00	399 48	2,099 48	10 36	2 42	12 78
Howell	1,100 00	3,144 00	.....	4,244 00	1,437 98	5,681 98	8 80	2 98	11 78
Hubbardston	475 00	540 00	.....	1,015 00	250 00	1,265 00	10 15	2 50	12 65
Hudson	1,000 00	2,180 00	$105 00	3,285 00	1,031 91	4,316 91	12 80	4 01	16 81
Hudson No. 5	900 00	1,080 00	.....	1,980 00	210 50	2,190 50	12 53	1 33	13 86
Humboldt No. 1	450 00	.....	.....	450 00	338 18	838 18	6 73	5 79	12 52
Imlay City	850 00	1,975 00	.....	2,825 00	1,958 94	4,783 94	9 51	6 59	16 10
Ionia	1,500 00	9,722 00	.....	11,222 00	4,685 37	15,907 37	14 27	5 98	20 25
Iron Mountain	1,200 00	5,585 00	.....	6,785 00	4,297 67	11,082 67	11 64	7 37	19 01
Ishpeming	2,000 00	9,020 50	487 50	11,508 00	2,847 62	14,355 62	10 77	2 66	13 43
Ishpeming No. 1	500 00	400 00	.....	900 00	180 83	1,080 83	11 69	2 34	14 03
Ithaca	1,100 00	2,405 00	.....	3,505 00	5,578 44	9,083 44	9 87	14 84	24 71
Jackson No. 1	1,800 00	19,845 22	700 00	22,345 22	6,755 33	29,100 55	14 59	4 41	19 00
Jackson No. 17	1,500 00	7,680 00	.....	9,180 00	3,460 98	12,640 98	10 03	3 78	13 81
Jamestown	360 00	.....	.....	360 00	214 45	574 45	7 20	4 28	11 48
Jamestown Center	350 00	210 00	.....	560 00	418 53	978 53	7 27	5 43	12 70
Jasper	325 00	225 00	.....	550 00	70 60	620 60	6 88	88	7 76
Jonesville	850 00	1,890 00	.....	2,740 00	1,540 66	4,280 66	12 18	6 76	18 94
Kalamazoo	2,000 00	22,050 40	1,000 00	25,050 40	6,767 73	31,818 13	11 83	3 19	15 02
Kalkaska	760 00	945 00	.....	1,705 00	417 64	2,122 64	10 09	2 47	12 56
Laingsburg	650 00	900 00	.....	1,550 00	200 00	1,750 00	10 33	1 33	11 66
Lake Linden	1,400 00	6,840 00	200 00	8,440 00	3,306 33	11,746 33	15 06	5 91	20 97
Lake View	700 00	1,300 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	8 06	.....	.....
Lamont	450 00	234 00	.....	684 00	150 00	834 00	10 20	2 23	12 43
L'Anse	900 00	1,650 00	.....	2,550 00	870 38	3,420 38	15 83	5 58	21 41
Lapeer	1,050 00	4,800 00	.....	5,850 00	2,624 00	8,474 00	10 25	4 60	14 85
Lawrence	600 00	906 00	.....	1,506 00	933 27	2,439 27	11 26	7 77	19 13
Leslie	950 00	1,600 00	.....	2,550 00	954 91	3,504 91	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	800 00	1,100 00	.....	1,900 00	465 19	2,365 19	9 74	2 38	12 12
Lisbon	540 00	270 00	.....	810 00	153 23	963 23	10 40	1 94	12 34
Litchfield	600 00	1,487 16	.....	1,487 16	328 19	1,815 35	6 75	1 40	8 15
Lowell	800 00	2,580 00	.....	3,380 00	3,386 75	6,766 75	8 49	8 50	16 99
Ludington	1,300 00	10,783 50	.....	12,083 50	3,506 47	15,589 97	10 33	2 14	12 47
Lyons	650 00	918 00	.....	1,568 00	339 58	1,907 58	11 20	2 14	13 34
Mancelona	800 00	1,395 00	.....	2,195 00	550 96	2,745 96	6 79	1 70	8 49

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount Paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Manchester	$800 00	$2,272 00	.....	$3,072 00	$826 14	$3,898 14	$10 74	$2 95	$13 69
Manistee	1,400 00	7,832 50	$430 00	9,162 50	3,152 09	12,314 59	14 97	5 15	20 12
Manton	600 00	383 75	.....	983 75	300 00	1,283 75	5 23	1 59	6 82
Marine City	810 00	1,505 00	.....	2,315 00	916 26	3,231 26	7 72	3 06	10 78
Marquette	1,700 00	9,350 00	300 00	11,350 00	5,864 51	17,214 51	10 91	5 64	16 55
Marlette	600 00	700 00	.....	1,300 00	379 21	1,679 21	7 88	2 30	10 18
Marysville	360 00	270 00	.....	630 00	181 29	811 29	9 84	2 82	12 66
Mason	1,000 00	3,116 00	.....	4,116 00	3,023 38	7,139 38	11 73	8 61	12 34
Mattawan	264 00	177 00	.....	441 00	291 45	732 45	7 11	4 70	11 81
Mayville	500 00	550 00	.....	1,050 00	150 00	1,200 00	7 00	1 00	8 00
Mears	276 00	206 00	.....	482 00	75 72	557 72	8 71	58	4 29
Memphis	700 00	560 00	.....	1,260 00	230 00	1,490 00	8 57	1 56	10 13
Mendon	700 00	1,275 00	.....	1,975 00	300 00	2,275 00	11 55	1 75	13 30
Michigamme	800 00	1,200 00	.....	2,000 00	618 93	2,618 93	10 00	3 09	13 09
Midland No. 3	1,000 00	3,382 50	.....	4,382 50	1,911 09	6,293 59	10 19	4 44	14 63
Milan	549 33	702 00	.....	1,251 33	327 45	1,578 78	5 20	3 82	9 02
Milford	900 00	1,370 00	.....	2,270 00	824 93	3,094 93	8 44	3 07	11 51
Millington	650 00	740 00	.....	1,390 00	250 00	1,640 00	.....	.....	8 00
Monroe	1,200 00	3,600 00	.....	4,800 00	980 80	5,780 80	7 68	1 56	9 24
Morenci	700 00	1,470 40	.....	2,170 40	1,019 00	3,189 40	6 14	2 89	9 03
Morley	670 00	450 00	.....	1,120 00	109 57	1,229 57	9 91	97	10 88
Mt. Clemens	1,200 00	3,251 00	.....	4,451 00	1,786 73	6,237 73	8 78	2 13	10 91
Mt. Pleasant	1,000 00	3,100 00	.....	4,100 00	1,893 73	5,993 73	9 71	4 50	14 21
Napoleon	700 00	845 00	.....	1,545 00	200 00	1,745 00	9 25	.....	.....
Newaygo	900 00	1,480 00	.....	2,380 00	300 00	2,680 00	9 92	1 25	11 17
Newberry	750 00	718 75	.....	1,468 75	510 68	1,979 43	13 73	4 77	18 50
New Haven	540 00	432 00	.....	972 00	392 02	1,364 02	6 27	2 53	8 80
New Holland	500 00	144 00	.....	644 00	189 96	833 96	7 76	2 29	10 05
New Hudson	405 00	120 00	.....	525 00	73 29	598 29	9 21	1 29	10 50
Niles	1,300 00	8,094 63	.....	9,394 63	1,842 76	11,237 39	13 50	2 65	16 15
North Branch	600 00	550 00	.....	1,150 00	145 00	1,295 00	8 33	1 05	9 38
North Muskegon	1,000 00	2,410 00	.....	3,410 00	879 02	4,289 02	10 21	2 63	12 84
Northport	420 00	270 00	.....	690 00	112 54	802 54	.....	.....	.....
Northville	800 00	1,400 00	.....	2,200 00	650 00	2,850 00	7 26	2 14	9 40
Norway	800 00	2,775 00	.....	3,575 00	2,220 45	5,795 45	11 57	7 19	18 76
Orion	500 00	300 00	.....	800 00	276 00	1,076 00	8 69	3 00	11 69

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Oscoda	$1,000 00	$2,935 00	.....	$3,935 00	$1,569 42	$5,504 42	$11 24	$4 48	$15 72
Osseo	270 00	180 00	.....	450 00	110 00	560 00	3 75	92	4 67
Otisville	450 00	440 00	.....	890 00	295 92	1,185 92	11 63	2 34	13 97
Otsego	950 00	1,782 00	.....	2,732 00	.....	.....	10 19	.....	.....
Ovid	1,000 00	2,200 00	.....	3,200 00	1,255 45	4,455 45	10 70	4 34	15 04
Owosso	1,200 00	8,342 00	$500 00	10,042 00	20,581 30	30,623 30	11 94	24 47	36 41
Palo	600 00	510 00	.....	1,110 00	145 00	1,255 00	10 99	1 43	12 42
Parma	780 00	1,088 00	.....	1,868 00	440 45	2,308 45	9 48	2 23	11 71
Paw Paw	1,200 00	2,520 00	100 00	3,820 00	1,318 00	5,138 00	12 44	4 29	16 73
Pentwater	850 00	1,750 00	.....	2,600 00	672 40	3,272 40	10 31	2 66	12 97
Petersburg	450 00	477 00	.....	927 00	356 27	1,283 27	5 36	2 07	7 43
Petoskey	1,150 00	3,178 75	.....	4,328 75	2,545 47	6,874 22	9 97	5 86	15 83
Pewamo	540 00	556 00	.....	1,096 00	244 33	1,340 33	11 07	2 47	13 54
Phœnix	650 00	.....	.....	650 00	115 00	765 00	32 50	5 75	38 25
Pierson	405 00	270 00	.....	675 00	40 65	715 65	5 16	32	5 48
Plainwell	900 00	2,106 00	.....	3,006 00	1,698 20	4,704 20	9 14	5 16	14 30
Pontiac	1,500 00	9,151 00	300 00	10,951 00	4,489 71	15,440 71	10 28	5 25	15 53
Port Austin	800 00	600 00	.....	1,400 00	289 00	1,689 00	8 38	1 72	10 10
Port Crescent	450 00	300 00	.....	750 00	.....	.....	5 08	.....	.....
Port Hope	550 00	325 00	.....	875 00	489 34	1,364 34	5 47	3 06	8 53
Port Huron	1,600 00	13,511 00	.....	15,111 00	2,103 00	17,214 00	9 46	1 32	10 78
Portland	1,000 00	3,254 45	.....	4,254 45	232 43	4,486 88	11 22	61	11 83
Reading	700 00	1,215 00	.....	1,915 00	320 00	2,235 00	10 64	1 77	12 41
Reed City	900 00	2,100 00	.....	3,000 00	559 08	3,559 08	8 57	1 59	10 16
Republic	1,320 00	2,800 00	.....	4,120 00	3,125 27	7,245 27	10 12	7 68	17 80
Rockford	750 00	1,030 00	.....	1,780 00	2,208 19	3,988 19	8 28	10 27	18 55
Rockland	1,200 00	1,900 00	.....	3,100 00	607 95	3,707 95	22 96	4 50	27 46
Royal Oak	300 00	250 20	.....	550 20	144 51	694 71	4 70	1 64	6 34
Saginaw City	1,800 00	19,516 28	900 00	22,216 28	7,124 47	29,340 75	11 64	3 73	15 37
St. Charles	675 00	630 00	.....	1,305 00	1,633 93	2,938 93	7 59	9 50	17 09
St. Clair	900 00	3,285 00	125 00	4,310 00	2,125 26	6,435 26	9 83	4 84	14 67
St. Johns	1,200 00	4,360 00	320 00	5,880 00	2,023 19	7,903 19	10 51	3 61	14 12
St. Joseph	1,000 00	4,489 76	.....	5,489 76	6,376 97	11,866 73	9 32	10 83	20 15
St. Louis	1,000 00	3,350 00	.....	4,350 00	1,200 00	5,550 00	9 77	2 70	12 47
Saline	900 00	1,680 00	.....	2,580 00	817 17	3,397 17	12 22	4 34	16 56
Sand Beach	800 00	1,250 00	.....	2,050 00	551 00	2,601 00	9 50	2 55	12 05

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Amount paid Superintendent or Principal.	Amount paid Regular Teachers.	Amount paid Special Teachers.	Total Amount paid for Instruction.	Amount paid for Incidentals.	Total Cost of Schools.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Saugatuck	$650 00	$1,150 00	.....	$1,800 00	$516 67	$2,316 67	$9 28	$2 66	$11 94
Sault Ste. Marie	1,000 00	2,617 50	.....	3,617 50	1,158 20	4,775 70	12 19	3 30	15 49
Schoolcraft	800 00	1,674 00	.....	2,474 00	.....	.....	10 35	.....	.....
Sheridan	553 25	842 37	.....	1,395 62	271 46	1,667 08	4 84	95	5 79
Sherwood	414 00	445 00	.....	859 00	400 00	1,259 00	7 81	3 64	11 45
South Haven	855 00	1,868 20	.....	2,723 20	535 23	3,258 43	7 34	1 44	8 78
Springport	700 00	650 00	.....	1,350 00	263 66	1,613 66	11 06	2 16	13 22
Springwells	300 00	200 00	.....	500 00	150 00	650 00	8 33	2 50	10 83
Stanton	850 00	3,160 00	.....	4,010 00	1,804 72	5,814 72	10 98	4 93	15 91
Sturgis	1,000 00	2,829 00	.....	3,829 00	1,303 52	5,132 52	9 62	3 26	12 88
Sutton's Bay	500 00	300 00	.....	800 00	429 77	1,229 77	13 56	7 28	20 84
Tekonsha	700 00	540 00	.....	1,240 00	560 00	1,800 00	8 27	3 73	12 00
Three Rivers	1,200 00	3,100 00	.....	4,300 00	1,400 91	5,700 91	.....	.....	.....
Traverse City	1,400 00	5,775 00	$560 00	7,735 00	1,842 00	9,577 00	13 40	3 19	16 59
Trenton	550 00	550 00	.....	1,100 00	308 99	1,408 99	5 09	1 43	6 52
Tuscola	500 00	240 00	.....	740 00	211 35	951 35	5 60	1 60	7 20
Union City	1,000 00	2,959 87	98 12	4,057 99	863 39	4,921 38	11 46	2 44	13 90
Vassar	1,000 00	2,540 00	.....	3,540 00	3,020 75	6,560 75	11 53	9 84	21 37
Vermontville	750 00	985 00	.....	1,735 00	594 00	2,329 00	11 12	3 80	14 92
Vernon	600 00	900 00	.....	1,500 00	538 23	2,038 23	9 43	3 39	12 82
Vicksburg	765 00	1,362 31	.....	2,127 31	462 03	2,589 34	6 38	1 20	7 58
Vriesland	480 00	300 00	.....	780 00	148 13	928 13	7 95	1 51	9 46
Wayland	780 00	850 00	.....	1,630 00	410 85	2,040 85	6 06	1 52	7 58
West Bay City	1,500 00	13,945 00	.....	15,445 00	7,156 19	22,601 19	6 15	2 85	9 00
White Cloud	500 00	650 00	.....	1,150 00	268 00	1,418 00	11 39	2 65	14 04
Whitehall	1,000 00	2,500 00	.....	3,500 00	1,568 71	5,068 71	10 77	4 83	15 60
Wyandotte	1,000 00	3,080 00	.....	4,080 00	2,094 33	6,174 33	11 27	5 79	17 06
Ypsilanti	1,500 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland	580 00	750 00	.....	1,330 00	451 69	1,781 69	5 66	1 92	7 58
Zilwaukee	750 00	1,310 00	.....	2,060 00	963 04	3,023 04	10 56	4 11	14 67

TABLE XIX.

Miscellaneous Statistics of Two Hundred and Forty Graded Schools, as Reported by Superintendents and Principals, for the School Year 1886–7.

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's Time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
Adams	224	149	124	1	2	....	46	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Addison	101	85	79	1	2	....	28	.....	....	....	....	...	no	no	yes
Adrian	1,492	1,012	944	3	28	1	34	all	26	....	5	24	no	yes	yes
Albion	791	587	560	1	15	....	39	2-3	....	....	....	...	no	no	no
Allegan	739	570	537	1	13	....	41	1-3	26	....	....	14	no	no	no
Alma	646	341	311	3	5	1	43	1-10	4	....	....	13	yes	no	yes
Alpena	1,603	963	955	3	22	....	36	4-5	20	....	....	12	no	no	no
Ann Arbor	2,077	1,595	1,534	7	35	3	38	3-4	203	50	40	117	yes	yes	yes
Atlantic Mine	221	150	124	1	2	....	50	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Augusta	.....	.....	.....	1	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Au Sable	234	200	167	1	3	....	50	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Bad Axe	268	198	138	1	2	....	66	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Bancroft	220	195	155	1	2	....	65	1-12	....	...	....	8	no	no	no
Bath	205	83	92	1	2	....	28	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Battle Creek	2,049	1,316	1,271	3	36	1	35	all	51	4	....	22	yes	yes	yes
Bay City	5,236	2,834	2,666	3	73	1	37	all	62	....	13	28	yes	no	no
Belding	267	174	162	1	3	....	53	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Belleville	177	152	134	1	2	....	51	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Berrien Springs	200	166	154	1	4	....	34	3-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Big Rapids	1,304	795	752	2	21	....	47	all	16	....	....	7	no	no	yes
Birmingham	363	283	252	1	5	....	47	1-12	10	..	...	10	no	no	no
Blissfield	198	198	116	1	3	....	50	.....	3	....	....	....	no	no	no
Breckenridge	81	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	6	no	no	no
Breedsville	81	81	.....	1	1	....	40	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Bridgeport	92	82	58	1	1	....	41	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Brighton	264	174	160	1	4	....	36	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Brockway Center	238	210	153	1	2	....	70	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Bronson	291	237	216	1	4	....	46	1-40	1	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Buchanan	529	399	374	2	9	....	36	1-4	7	....	....	....	no	no	no

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's Time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
Buel	60	60	45	1	....	..	60	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Byron	130	117	104	1	2	....	43	2-7	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Cadillac	977	528	478	3	12	1	34	2-3	....	...	....	6	yes	no	no
Calumet	2,022	1,494	1,286	6	26	1	47	2-3	....	....	12	27	yes	no	no
Cannonsburg	105	.....	80	1	1	....	....	.....	...	...	...	...	no	no	no
Capac	232	149	130	1	2	...	50	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Carleton	155	105	80	1	1	....	52	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Caro	467	347	317	1	7	1	43	1-3	22	5	....	8	yes	no	no
Carson City	328	224	191	1	3	1	56	all	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Carsonville	106	106	46	1	...	.. .	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Caseville	169	.....	115	1	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Cass City	209	209	161	2	2	....	52	.....	....	....	....	...	yes	no	yes
Cassopolis	297	268	247	1	6	....	38	1-6	5	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Cedar Springs	354	205	177	1	5	....	34	1-8	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Central Mine	206	154	119	1	2	....	33	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Charlotte	1,159	752	712	1	19	1	42	5-6	45	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Cheboygan	365	300	260	2	5	....	43	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Chelsea	486	300	275	1	7	....	38	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Chesaning	384	246	228	1	6	....	35	1-5	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Clarkston	141	125	109	1	2	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Clinton	251	237	230	1	3	....	38	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Coldwater	1,134	779	774	2	20	1	36	1-2	29	9	....	23	no	no	yes
Columbiaville	119	.....	70	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Concord	191	149	142	1	2	....	35	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Constantine	383	.....	228	1	7	....	....	1-5	25	....	....	35	no	no	yes
Coopersville	326	202	188	1	3	....	50	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Corunna	307	.....	270	1	7	....	41	1-8	9	....	....	2	no	no	no
Croswell	182	146	109	1	2	...	48	1-20	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Dansville	132	122	117	1	3	....	33	1-20	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Detroit	21,434	16,226	15,165	19	365	5	44	all	252	16	104	179	yes	yes	no
De Witt	.....	.....	71	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Dexter	260	250	220	1	6	....	34	.....	4	....	....	6	no	yes	no
Douglass	224	128	108	1	2	....	43	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Dowagiac	542	395	375	3	8	....	36	1-2	....	....	....	13	no	no	yes
Dryden	166	115	98	1	2	....	38	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
Dundee	370	361	234	1	6	....	51	1-3	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
East Hudson	215	191	166	1	3	....	48	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
East Lake	275	143	135	1	2	....	48	1-4	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
East Saginaw	5,028	3,523	3,386	10	77	2	41	all	120	5	....	56	no	yes	yes
East Tawas	389	296	260	1	4	1	59	1-4	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Eaton Rapids	554	398	377	1	9	....	43	1-10	10	....	7	5	no	no	no
Ecorse	191	114	83	1	1	....	57	1-12	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Edmore	225	210	193	1	3	....	52	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	no	yes
Elm Hall	131	102	95	1	2	....	34	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Elsie	201	180	148	1	3	....	45	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Erie Tp. Dist. 2	157	102	86	2	....	....	51	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Escanaba	441	354	313	2	9	....	32	1-4	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Essexville	408	214	206	2	2	....	53	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Evart	459	392	300	1	5	....	65	1-6	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Farmington	122	.....	96	1	2	....	....	.....	1	....	....	5	no	no	no
Fenton	534	385	363	2	10	....	32	1-2	15	....	....	13	no	no	no
Ferrysburg	161	.....	136	1	2	....	....	1-4	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Fillmore	112	110	65	....	2	....	55	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Flint	2,583	1,417	1,358	2	36	....	38	all	140	5	31	49	no	no	yes
Forestville	120	.....	56	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Fowlerville	256	193	179	1	5	....	38	1-12	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Gaylord	204	.....	106	2	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Girard	95	90	64	1	1	....	45	.....	....	....	....	3	yes	no	yes
Gobleville	119	.....	87	1	2	....	....	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Goodrich	80	80	49	1	1	....	40	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Graafschap	120	100	99	1	2	....	33	1-10	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Grand Haven	1,487	1,026	958	1	20	....	48	3-4	6	....	....	....	no	no	no
Grand Rapids City	11,076	6,438	6,045	8	184	3	34	all	229	10	32	62	yes	yes	yes
Grass Lake	250	170	161	1	4	....	34	1-3	6	....	....	20	no	no	yes
Greenville	838	641	614	2	14	....	39	3-7	51	10	6	21	no	no	no
Grindstone City	172	.....	113	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Hancock	605	443	418	2	9	1	41	1-3	3	....	....	13	yes	no	no
Hart	250	208	185	1	3	....	52	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Hastings	825	523	474	1	13	....	37	3-8	21	....	6	14	no	no	no
Hersey	136	120	94	1	2	....	40	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
Hillsdale	880	599	520	2	12	1	43	1-2	27	1	....	....	yes	no	no
Holland	968	740	700	1	13	1	53	1-4	....	....	....	....	yes	no	yes
Holly	477	272	248	1	6	....	39	1-4	1	....	....	....	no	no	no
Houghton	804	619	560	3	14	....	36	1-2	8	....	...	...	no	no	no
Howard City	272	165	155	1	3	....	41	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Howell	832	482	448	1	10	....	44	1-8	6	....	....	10	no	no	no
Hubbardston	125	113	97	1	2	....	38	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Hudson	302	257	245	1	6	1	37	1-6	16	....	....	3	no	no	yes
Hudson No. 5	182	158	.....	1	3	....	39	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Humboldt No. 1	70	67	32	1	....	....	67	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Imlay City	378	297	264	1	7	....	37	1-6	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Ionia	1,338	786	745	4	20	...	33	2-3	42	7	9	....	yes	yes	yes
Iron Mountain	1,097	583	499	1	13	....	42	1-2	4	....	....	....	no	no	no
Ishpeming	1,537	1,068	971	1	18	1	56	1-3	9	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Ishpeming No. 1	121	77	56	1	1	....	38	.....	....	....	....	...	no	no	yes
Ithaca	541	376	356	2	6	....	47	1-3	7	....	....	3	no	no	no
Jackson No. 1	2,269	1,531	1,415	3	38	1	37	all	33	....	4	49	no	yes	yes
Jackson No. 17	1,543	915	876	1	21	....	42	1-2	....	...	....	....	no	no	no
Jamestown	93	.....	50	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Jamestown Center	90	77	56	1	1	....	38	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Jasper	89	80	80	1	1	....	40	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Jonesville	332	225	211	1	5	....	38	1-4	14	....	....	11	no	no	yes
Kalamazoo	3,459	2,116	1,971	2	57	3	36	all	67	4	19	10	yes	no	yes
Kalkaska	250	169	135	1	3	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Laingsburg	200	150	134	1	3	....	52	.....	....	....	....	3	no	no	yes
Lake Linden	860	560	518	2	13	1	37	1-3	17	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Lake View	395	248	197	1	4	....	50	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Lamont	84	67	67	....	2	....	34	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
L'Anse	191	156	127	1	4	....	31	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Lapeer	843	570	551	2	13	....	38	1-2	20	....	....	12	no	no	no
Lawrence	163	120	103	1	4	....	24	1-6	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Leslie	.....	.....	.....	1	5	....	....	1-6	6	....	4	10	no	yes	yes
Lexington	280	195	175	1	4	....	39	1-6	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Lisbon	102	79	66	1	1	....	39	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Litchfield	220	234	149	1	4	....	56	1-6	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
Lowell	566	398	375	1	8	....	44	1-6	....	....	....	....	yes	no	yes
Ludington	1,715	1,170	1,023	3	23	....	45	1-2	30	....	....	20	no	no	yes
Lyons	172	140	132	1	3	....	35	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Mancelona	404	184	.....	1	5	....	31	1-5	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Manchester	289	.....	.....	1	7	....	....	1-6	10	....	....	12	no	yes	yes
Manistee	791	612	587	2	19	1	29	2-3	13	....	....	3	no	no	yes
Manton	212	188	188	1	3	....	47	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Marine City	325	300	278	1	6	....	43	1-12	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Marquette	1,496	1,040	960	1	20	1	50	5-11	31	....	....	15	yes	no	no
Marlette	.....	165	160	1	3	....	41	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Marysville	90	64	62	....	2	....	32	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Mason	456	351	310	1	9	....	35	1-2	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Mattawan	94	62	.....	....	2	..	31	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Mayville	160	150	140	1	2	....	50	1-8	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Mears	130	130	70	1	1	....	65	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Memphis	197	147	114	1	2	...	49	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Mendon	263	171	150	2	3	....	34	1-12	....	....	....	4	no	no	no
Michigamme	322	200	174	1	3	....	50	1-25	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Midland No. 3	750	430	377	1	9	....	43	1-3	19	....	....	....	no	no	no
Milan	203	.....	140	1	3	....	....	.....	10	....	....	..	no	no	yes
Milford	366	269	244	1	5	....	45	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Millington	197	168	.....	1	3	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Monroe	650	625	605	1	11	....	52	all	55	8	....	5	no	no	no
Morenci	353	.....	256	1	6	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Morley	171	116	94	1	1	....	58	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Mt. Clemens	838	507	484	1	11	....	42	1-10	6	....	....	4	yes	no	no
Mt. Pleasant	572	422	390	1	9	....	42	1-3	....	....	....	16	yes	yes	yes
Napoleon	166	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	1-10	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Newaygo	240	240	225	1	4	....	48	1-6	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Newberry	141	107	84	1	2	....	36	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
New Haven	.....	155	131	1	2	....	52	1-10	....	....	....	1	yes	yes	yes
New Holland	117	83	.....	1	1	....	41	1-8	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
New Hudson	59	57	49	1	1	....	26	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Niles	975	696	651	2	20	....	32	5-6	7	....	....	3	no	yes	yes
North Branch	240	138	124	1	2	....	46	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
North Muskegon	476	334	365	2	5	....	48	all	....	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Northport	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Northville	321	303	245	1	5	....	51	.....	6	....	....	4	no	no	no
Norway	475	309	264	1	6	1	44	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Orion	121	92	81	1	1	....	46	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Oscoda	512	350	265	1	7	....	44	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Otsego	105	.....	75	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Otisville	120	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Otsego	390	268	253	1	6	....	38	1-6	....	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Ovid	448	299	289	1	7	....	39	1-6	1	....	....	....	no	no	no
Owosso	1,393	841	775	5	20	1	34	3-4	25	....	....	15	no	no	yes
Palo	120	101	86	1	2	....	34	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Parma	203	197	172	2	2	....	49	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Paw Paw	407	307	284	1	8	1	34	1-2	20	....	....	20	no	no	yes
Pentwater	367	262	235	2	4	....	44	1-6	5	....	....	20	no	yes	yes
Petersburg	181	181	88	1	2	....	60	1-18	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Petoskey	568	434	411	1	9	....	43	1-4	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Pewamo	108	99	.....	1	2	....	33	1-3	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Phoenix	43	20	15	1	....	....	20	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Pierson	127	127	62	1	1	....	63	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Pine Run	72	.....	53	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Plainwell	424	329	283	1	7	....	41	1-5	2	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Pontiac	1,131	855	830	4	20	1	36	2-3	42	2	8	26	yes	no	no
Port Austin	180	167	132	1	2	....	53	1-12	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Port Crescent	129	.....	63	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Port Hope	160	.....	127	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Port Huron	2,295	1,597	.....	1	36	....	43	1-4	25	5	6	3	no	no	no
Portland	566	374	360	4	7	....	34	1-4	5	....	....	6	yes	yes	yes
Reading	215	180	150	2	3	....	36	1-12	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Reed City	525	350	301	2	6	....	44	1-6	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Republic	552	407	325	1	6	....	58	.....	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Rockford	.....	215	201	2	2	....	54	1-30	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Rockland	181	135	65	2	3	....	27	1-20	....	....	2	1	yes	no	yes
Royal Oak	138	126	76	1	1	....	63	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	no	no
Saginaw City	2,807	1,906	1,819	6	48	2	35	all	39	....	7	19	yes	yes	no
St. Charles	260	172	141	1	2	....	57	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Total Enrollment.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	Portion of Superintendent's time given to Supervision.	Number of Pupils Studying—				Is Special Instruction given in—		
									Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Vocal Music?	Drawing?	Penmanship?
St. Clair	613	438	390	3	8	1	39	8-9	10	1	4	3	yes	no	no
St. Johns	796	558	525	1	12	1	43	1-2	27	....	....	23	yes	no	no
St. Joseph	866	589	517	2	12	....	42	1-3	1	....	....	3	no	no	no
St. Louis	698	443	400	1	11	....	37	1-2	13	....	....	....	yes	no	yes
Saline	274	211	201	1	5	....	35	1-7	5	....	....	17	no	no	no
Sand Beach	304	216	200	1	4	....	53	1-5	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Saugatuck	348	194	169	1	4	....	39	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Sault Ste. Marie	663	353	309	1	9	....	35	1-3	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Schoolcraft	293	.....	288	1	5	....	....	.....	7	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Sheridan	243	.....	134	1	3	....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Sherwood	120	110	76	2	1	....	37	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
South Haven	426	371	276	1	7	....	46	1-12	....	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Springport	146	122	106	1	2	....	41	1-12	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Springwells	64	60	60	1	1	....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Stanton	551	366	331	1	9	....	37	1-11	10	....	....	....	no	no	no
Sturgis	719	398	366	1	9	....	40	1-3	9	....	....	28	yes	yes	yes
Sutton's Bay	103	59	48	1	1	....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Tekonsha	170	150	139	1	2	....	50	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Three Rivers	507	.....	348	1	10	....	....	1-3	6	....	....	11	no	yes	yes
Traverse City	834	577	.....	1	15	2	36	1-2	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Trenton	328	216	180	1	2	....	72	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Tuscola	132	66	65	1	1	....	33	1-5	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Union City	402	354	321	3	8	1	32	1-8	18	....	....	15	no	no	no
Vassar	826	307	257	1	8	....	34	1-3	1	....	....	....	no	yes	yes
Vermontville	223	156	133	1	3	....	39	.....	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Vernon	204	159	141	1	3	....	40	.....	8	....	....	....	no	no	yes
Vicksburg	365	250	215	2	4	....	42	.....	....	....	....	4	no	no	yes
Vriesland	109	98	75	1	1	....	49	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
Wayland	269	261	.....	1	4	....	52	.....	....	....	....	....	yes	yes	yes
West Bay City	2,511	1,710	1,416	4	34	....	45	all	....	....	....	....	no	no	yes
White Cloud	144	101	58	1	2	....	34	1-20	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Whitehall	458	324	301	2	6	....	40	1-3	....	....	....	....	no	no	no
Wyandotte	539	362	332	1	9	....	36	1-3	7	....	....	10	no	yes	yes
Ypsilanti	849	646	600	4	18	1	29	1-2	35	10	....	18	yes	no	no
Zeeland	281	235	199	1	3	....	59	1-15	....	....	....	....	yes	no	yes
Zilwaukee	355	.....	212	2	3	....	....	1-5	....	....	....	40	no	no	yes

TABLE XX.

Statistics of the High School Department of One Hundred and Thirty-five Graded School Districts, compiled from the Reports of Superintendents and Principals, for the School Year 1886-7.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Graduated.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Adrian	147	119	114	1 1-2	3	26	22	18	.....	$28 47	$5 87	$34 34
Albion	112	92	89	1	3	31	6	.....	.....	.....	3 73	.....
Allegan	72	54	51	1	2 1-2	24	.....	17	5	9 64	4 58	14 22
Alma	78	41	34	1 1-3	1	34	.....	17	.....	23 17	10 75	33 92
Alpena	73	62	59	3	1	20	.....	18	.....	29 33	5 39	35 22
Ann Arbor	578	448	430	5	6	41	290	18	.....	24 33	3 25	27 58
Atlantic Mine	51	35	32	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	24 01	2 60	26 61
Bancroft	60	50	45	1	.....	.....	13	16	.....	11 43	2 06	13 49
Bath	65	24	29	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	122	96	91	1 2-3	3	19	24	18	6	32 28	6 36	38 64
Bay City	201	160	146	2	6	26	4	19	....	30 71	3 62	34 33
Belding	106	65	61	1	1	40	50	16	.....	13 90	3 62	17 52
Belleville	63	53	45	1	.....	50	40	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien Springs	44	36	35	7-10	1	18	4	18	.....	18 80	3 22	22 02
Big Rapids	90	67	61	2	2	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	83	82	70	1	1	41	55	17	4	.....	.....	.....
Blissfield	77	77	47	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 72	.....	.....
Brighton	57	48	39	1	.....	43	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockway Centre	58	56	55	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronson	61	54	42	1	.....	50	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan	65	43	41	1 3-4	1-4	20	32	19	.....	15 93	3 55	19 48
Byron	45	40	38	1	.....	40	39	18	.....	14 21	2 30	16 51
Cadillac	67	45	41	2-3	2	22	11	.....	.....	26 08	9 86	35 94
Calumet	66	56	53	1 2-5	1-3	33	5	16	6	.....	.....	.....
Capac	63	33	29	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caro	99	73	67	7-9	1 1-2	32	25	18	5	19 91	4 04	23 95
Carson City	74	44	35	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass City	50	50	43	1	.....	50	7	18	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Cedar Springs	87	47	45	1	1	25	18	17	.....	22 85	6 68	29 53
Charlotte	198	144	138	.....	4	36	98	18	4	15 47	3 13	18 60

TABLE XX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Graduated.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Cheboygan	75	60	50	.....	.....	45	12	.....	.....	$23 05	$3 16	$26 21
Chelsea	82	45	42	1	1	22	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesaning	131	79	75	1	1	40	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	68	65	63	1	1	65	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coldwater	142	105	103	1 1-2	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	43	33	32	1	.....	33	13	17	.....	11 90	4 20	16 10
Coopersville	110	50	50	1	.....	50	36	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dansville	30	28	26	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 62	3 87	16 49
Detroit	333	622	601	8	15	37	.....	18	6	33 45	5 93	39 38
Dowagiac	70	55	53	1	2	19	18	17	6	12 79	6 68	19 47
Dundee	80	80	49	1	1	40	23	19	3	15 62	.....	.....
East Saginaw	267	220	218	1	7	28	10	18	.....	27 27	5 46	32 73
Eaton Rapids	106	74	72	1	2	37	34	13	7	12 12	.....	.....
Elsie	53	50	45	1	.....	50	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evart	65	50	45	1	1	45	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenton	74	55	53	1	.....	22	11	.....	.....	27 82	.....	.....
Ferrysburg	50	.....	44	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint	302	203	200	1	5	37	45	18	.....	20 72	3 89	24 61
Grand Haven	76	65	61	1-4	2	30	1	17	8	21 94	4 11	26 05
Grand Rapids	673	492	468	1 5-6	11 1-2	37	57	18	4	.....	.....	.....
Grass Lake	76	55	52	1	1	27	35	18	.....	21 13	3 33	24 46
Greenville	170	143	134	2	3	29	23	18	5	20 68	3 53	24 21
Hancock	50	30	28	1 2-3	.....	18	7	17	6	64 46	3 12	67 58
Hart	102	72	67	1	1	36	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	233	116	110	5-8	2 1-2	39	105	19	8	14 48	2 00	16 48
Hillsdale	147	114	195	2	2	41	29	18	.....	12 17	5 95	18 12
Holland City	63	56	54	1 1-2	.....	29	8	17	6	10 93	2 11	13 04
Houghton	48	43	41	3-5	1	27	12	18	2	.....	8 86	.....
Howard City	54	33	32	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 30	2 42	12 72
Howell	116	63	60	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbardston	41	33	28	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	14 13	2 30	16 43
Hudson	81	61	58	1	1	30	16	17	8	21 65	.....	.....
Hudson East	87	75	80	1	3	43	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia	188	130	127	.....	.....	26	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	106	67	63	2	1-2	27	30	18	.....	20 82	14 84	35 66
Jackson No. 1	253	195	187	1 2-3	5	30	38	18	.....	30 38	4 41	34 79
Jackson No. 17	49	41	37	1-2	1	41	.....	18	4	26 50	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Graduated. Years.	Av. Age of Class Graduated. Months.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Jonesville	77	62	59	1	1	31	27	18	4	$17 74	$13 63	$31 37
Kalamazoo	155	143	137	1 1-3	4	29	16	19	3	25 41	3 19	28 60
Kalkaska	35	27	20	1	.....	27	14	17	.....	14 07	2 47	16 54
Laingsburg	60	37	34	1	.....	39	12	12	.....	10 85	3 33	14 18
Lake Linden	46	37	36	1	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakeview	64	40	30	1	.....	40	15	12	7	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse	23	27	24	1	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	89	67	64	2	1	27	20	18	.....	25 92	.....	.....
Lawrence	80	54	45	1	2	18	18	18	.....	18 56	7 77	26 43
Lexington	22	19	18	1	.....	19	10	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	20	18	14	1	.....	18	9	.....	.....	14 21	.....	.....
Lowell	120	74	67	1	1	37	50	16	6	17 56	8 50	26 06
Lyons	24	18	17	1	.....	.....	5	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	88	67	67	1 1-3	2	20	25	17	5	41 50	5 15	46 65
Marquette	93	77	72	6-11	2	30	2	17	1	30 56	5 63	36 19
Mason	78	57	48	.....	5	25	39	.....	.....	19 80	8 39	28 19
Memphis	53	37	27	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendon	74	50	44	1	2-3	30	38	.....	.....	18 50	.....	.....
Midland	83	45	41	1	1	23	3	17	8	26 71	4 44	31 15
Milford	77	49	45	3-4	1-4	49	31	17	.....	15 46	3 06	18 52
Mt. Clemens	54	40	39	7	1	30	12	18	8	23 00	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	72	63	58	.....	1	31	13	15	.....	23 80	4 50	28 30
New Haven	66	54	47	1	.....	54	8	18	.....	10 00	.....	.....
North Branch	25	18	16	2-5	.....	45	14	.....	.....	13 03	1 20	14 23
North Muskegon	76	41	45	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	13 97	.....	.....
Northville	71	58	53	1	1	29	25	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	37	26	23	1	.....	26	1	16	6	.....	.....	.....
Oscoda	42	29	33	1	.....	29	.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	109	77	72	1	1	46	36	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovid	86	48	45	.....	.....	48	.....	18	.....	11 07	4 34	15 41
Owosso	118	71	88	3	2	24	25	18	5	.....	.....	.....
Palo	48	41	35	.....	.....	.....	22	16	4	14 63	.....	.....
Parma	32	32	31	1	.....	32	11	17	4	9 48	2 23	11 71
Paw Paw	120	80	72	.....	3	27	75	18	8	.....	.....	.....
Pentwater	22	17	16	3-4	1-3	16	2	.....	.....	25 77	2 66	28 43
Petersburg	40	40	20	1	.....	22	8	12	.....	5 56	2 07	7 43
Petoskey	90	65	59	1	1	39	16	16	.....	18 61	5 86	24 47

TABLE XX.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Graduated.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Plainwell	75	51	50	1	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac	128	107	106	1 5-12	3	25	35	18	5	$25 70	$5 25	$30 95
Port Austin	39	39	29	1	.....	39	2	12	.....	20 57	1 72	22 29
Port Huron	94	71	.....	.....	3	28	3	18	.....	24 70	.....	.....
Portland	148	107	104	1	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	65	60	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reed City	75	60	43	1	.....	25	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Republic	40	30	30	1	.....	30	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	33	20	21	1	.....	20	.....	17	8	60 00	4 50	64 50
St. Charles	61	40	37	1	.....	40	7	17	.....	16 88	.....	.....
St. Clair	47	43	40	1	1	20	9	17	.....	29 76	4 84	34 60
St. Johns	94	77	73	1	2	31	37	18	.....	21 64	3 61	25 25
St. Louis	64	57	47	1	2	34	10	18	.....	18 08	2 70	20 78
Saline	50	39	38	.....	1	39	13	17	6	28 25	4 34	32 59
Saugatuck	57	24	27	1	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	44	43	2-3	1	26	3	17	7	7 65	3 30	10 95
Schoolcraft	94	73	96	1	1	.....	26	17	.....	36 05	.....	.....
Sheridan	52	30	30	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springport	51	35	28	1	.....	37	23	17	4	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	37	27	26	1	1	13	2	16	.....	43 88	4 93	48 81
Sturgis	114	62	61	4-6	2	31	26	18	.....	13 75	3 26	17 01
Tekonsha	66	57	51	1	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	7 30	2 11	9 41
Three Rivers	78	70	68	1	2 1-2	32	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union City	117	91	80	3	2	25	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar	80	39	37	1	1	20	11	18	.....	27 33	9 84	37 17
Vernon	43	30	28	1	.....	30	14	17	.....	20 00	17 94	37 94
Wayland	158	156	.....	1	2	76	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bay City	66	60	50	2	1	.....	9	17	9	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall	38	25	24	1	.....	24	4	16	.....	26 64	.....	.....
Ypsilanti	95	74	72	3	2	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zilwaukee	65	48	36	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.

Statistics of the Grammar Department of One Hundred and Thirty-Five Graded School Districts, Compiled from Reports of Superintendents and Principals for the School Year 1886–7.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Years.	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Months.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
Adrian	523	380	355	5-12	11	35	16	14	....	$12 45	$5 87	$18 32
Albion	251	187	179	.....	9	47	3	....	....	.....	3 73	.....
Allegan	270	212	203	.....	4 1-2	47	.....	14	....	.....	12 13	.....
Alma	182	86	78	1 1-3	1	43	.....	13	....	12 56	5 13	17 69
Alpena	313	228	221	.....	5	45	.....	15	....	12 06	5 39	17 45
Ann Arbor	655	515	499	1	13	34	38	14	6	13 02	3 25	16 27
Atlantic Mine	54	40	30	.....	1	40	2	....	....	8 70	60	9 30
Bancroft	70	65	50	.....	1	.....	4	14	....	5 15	2 06	7 21
Bath	75	31	30	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	532	347	320	2-3	11	32	33	14	6	12 65	6 36	19 01
Bay City	1,097	605	600	.....	21 1-2	28	8	14	....	13 56	3 62	17 18
Belding	78	54	52	.....	1	54	10	12	....	5 55	3 62	9 17
Belleville	45	44	30	.....	1	50	.....	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien Springs	35	32	28	1-10	1	32	2	14	....	10 00	3 22	13 22
Big Rapids	245	234	209	.....	6	35	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	134	97	88	.....	2	48	19	12	8	.....	.....	.....
Blissfield	48	48	32	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	5 83	.....	.....
Brighton	95	56	52	.....	2	28	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Brockway Center	66	54	40	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Bronson	50	42	38	1	.....	42	2	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan	179	143	133	.....	3 3-4	35	12	15	....	10 96	3 55	14 51
Byron	37	34	31	.....	1	43	3	12	4	9 91	2 30	12 21
Cadillac	194	94	89	2-3	3	31	2	....	....	12 55	9 86	22 41
Calumet	304	283	203	1	4 1-3	44	.....	13	8	.....	.....	.....
Caro	113	88	80	1-9	2	44	9	14	....	10 24	4 04	14 28
Carson City	74	40	36	.....	1	.....	.....	14	....	.....	.....	.....
Cass City	109	109	78	1	1	52	.....	12	....	6 33	.....	.....
Cedar Springs	99	50	45	.....	2	25	.....	13	....	14 40	6 55	20 95
Charlotte	361	225	209	1	5	45	42	14	6	11 74	3 13	14 87

TABLE XXI.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Cheboygan	90	80	70	.....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	$9 06	$3 55	$12 61
Chelsea	142	92	86	.....	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesaning	131	88	80	.....	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	74	72	69	.....	1	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coldwater	378	290	282	.....	8	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	36	29	28	.....	1	29	4	14	.....	16 90	4 20	21 10
Coopersville	75	55	43	.....	1	50	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dansville	39	34	35	.....	1	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	5,825	4,444	4,196	7	127	36	.....	14	6	17 13	5 98	23 06
Dowagiac	187	144	134	2	1	48	2	15	8	12 79	6 68	19 47
Dundee	102	97	72	.....	2	48	1	13	4	6 20	.....	.....
East Saginaw	1,649	1,134	1,090	8	22	38	3	14	.....	15 28	5 46	20 74
Eaton Rapids	159	126	119	.....	3	42	5	15	7	9 51	.....	.....
Elsie	35	30	27	.....	1	30	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evart	139	117	95	.....	1	47	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenton	158	126	124	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 07	13 43	44 50
Ferrysburg	41	32	20	.....	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint	962	492	475	.....	12	41	15	15	2	11 33	3 89	15 22
Grand Haven City	315	239	225	.....	5	48	3	15	2	8 57	4 77	13 34
Grand Rapids City	3,290	1,918	1,823	1 1-3	52 1-2	35	54	14	2	.....	.....	.....
Grass Lake	51	30	29	.....	1	30	5	12	.....	12 33	3 33	15 66
Greenville	211	178	172	.....	5	35	3	14	.....	11 10	3 53	14 63
Hancock	186	129	126	.....	3	43	8	14	10	15 47	3 12	18 60
Hart	87	79	67	.....	1	79	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	203	153	138	.....	4	38	5	14	6	8 88	2 00	10 88
Hillsdale	317	231	214	.....	4	46	4	12	2	8 07	5 95	14 02
Holland City	240	186	166	.....	4 1-2	41	12	14	.....	9 24	2 11	11 35
Houghton	73	63	59	.....	2	32	9	.....	.....	8 85	.....	.....
Howell	290	181	171	.....	4	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbardston	39	35	35	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	7 25	2 30	9 55
Hudson	98	86	83	.....	2	43	4	14	.....	9 40	.....	.....
Ionia	339	201	191	.....	.....	34	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	260	104	92	.....	3	35	.....	.....	.....	15 93	.....	.....
Ithaca	153	120	113	.....	2 1-2	48	8	14	6	8 05	14 84	22 89
Jackson No. 1	651	483	446	2-3	13	34	26	.....	.....	14 98	4 41	19 39
Jackson No. 17	313	236	224	.....	7	33	.....	14	6	12 32	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Jonesville	108	80	75	.....	2	40	2	12	2	$10 25	$13 63	$23 88
Kalamazoo	1,013	584	554	1-3	19	31	18	15	4	13 24	3 19	16 43
Kalkaska	95	62	50	.....	1	31	6	11	....	11 23	2 47	13 70
Laingsburg	80	65	58	.....	2	78	1	10	....	7 90	5 21	13 11
Lake Linden	142	108	100	1	2	36	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lake View	125	82	68	.....	2	41	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse	48	40	30	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	234	178	172	.....	4	45	27	....	....	7 94	.....	.....
Lawrence	48	34	30	.....	1	34	2	13	....	7 41	7 77	15 18
Lexington	96	72	65	.....	2	36	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	25	20	18	.....	.....	20	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell	182	141	138	.....	3	45	3	....	....	8 81	8 50	17 31
Lyons	68	61	58	.....	1	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	269	218	205	1	8	27	20	14	3	13 31	5 15	18 46
Marquette	441	329	301	5-22	6	55	3	....	....	10 77	5 63	16 40
Mason	136	94	85	.....	3	31	4	....	....	11 41	8 39	19 80
Mendon	94	59	51	2-3	1	36	12	13	....	8 89	.....	.....
Midland	289	154	128	.....	3	51	.....	14	9	8 57	4 44	13 01
Milford	125	94	85	1-4	1 3-4	47	14	13	....	7 69	3 17	10 86
Mt. Clemens	237	146	136	.....	3 1-2	40	4	....	....	6 96	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	130	101	96	.....	3	34	7	12	....	11 89	4 50	16 39
New Haven	40	35	27	.....	1	40	.....	13	....	6 30	.....	.....
North Branch	72	45	41	3-5	1-3	48	5	15	....	10 02	1 20	11 22
North Muskegon	102	83	90	.....	.....	41	.....	12	1	13 23	.....	.....
Northville	75	70	61	.....	2	35	9	14	....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	89	65	56	.....	2	32	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....
Oscoda	170	76	75	.....	2	38	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	120	96	90	.....	3	28	1	13	....	.....	.....	.....
Ovid	89	62	56	.....	.....	31	.....	14	....	.....	.....	.....
Owosso	325	224	209	3	5	45	15	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Palo	44	32	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8 50	.....	.....
Parma	46	44	41	1	.....	.....	16	15	6	9 48	2 23	11 71
Paw Paw	129	107	98	.....	2 1-2	52	11	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Pentwater	125	95	85	1 1-4	1 1-3	60	5	14	....	11 77	2 66	14 43
Petersburg	57	57	27	.....	1	37	.....	10	....	5 30	2 07	7 37
Petoskey	159	123	118	.....	3	41	6	13	....	10 67	5 86	16 53

TABLE XXI.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	No. of Women Teachers.	Av. No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Plainwell	152	132	101	.....	.....	44	.....	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac	323	252	245	1 1-2	6	34	17	14	9	$13 62	$5 25	$18 87
Port Austin	41	35	30	1	.....	35	3	10	....	8 56	1 72	10 28
Port Huron	286	223	183	.....	6	45	7	14	....	9 85	.....	.....
Portland	164	117	110	2	1	34	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	70	60	50	1	1	.....	.....	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Reed City	160	114	101	3	.....	33	2	14	....	.....	.....	.....
Republic	289	224	177	.....	4	56	.....	11	....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	53	35	14	.....	1	.....	17	14	5	31 03	4 50	35 53
St. Clair	152	112	96	1	2	37	1	....	....	9 81	4 84	14 65
St. Charles	92	62	48	.....	1	62	4	13	....	5 08	.....	.....
St. Johns	206	160	150	.....	3	53	20	14	8	8 84	3 61	12 45
St. Louis	158	120	110	.....	3	40	8	15	....	9 45	2 70	12 15
Saline	93	73	71	.....	2	37	12	....	....	10 05	4 34	14 39
Saugatuck	121	74	61	.....	2	37	.....	13	....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste Marie	104	52	46	1-12	1 1-2	33	.....	13	....	14 64	3 30	17 94
Schoolcraft	90	97	77	.....	2	48	9	11	7	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	65	50	47	.....	1	50	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Springport	38	33	30	.....	1	37	1	12	8	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	109	86	83	.....	2	43	5	14	....	9 08	4 93	14 01
Sturgis	196	138	128	1-6	3	46	18	13	....	9 11	3 26	12 37
Tekonsha	50	48	45	.....	1	.....	2	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	200	134	120	.....	4	31	5	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	76	53	45	1	.....	53	.....	15	....	10 37	5 83	16 20
Union City	142	129	120	.....	3	43	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar	182	65	55	.....	2	33	1	13	6	11 90	9 84	21 74
Vernon	77	59	53	.....	1 1-2	39	4	13	....	7 63	9 12	16 75
Vicksburg	82	68	59	.....	2	34	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Wayland	47	43	41	.....	1	47	.....	13	....	.....	.....	.....
West Bay City	456	230	202	2	12	.....	30	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall	161	123	114	1	2	41	4	15	....	10 11	.....	.....
Ypsilanti	241	189	175	.....	5	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland	68	42	36	1	.....	42	.....	....	....	13 33	1 92	15 25
Zilwaukee	157	83	81	1	1	40	.....	12	....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXII.

Statistics of the Primary Department of One Hundred and Thirty-five Graded School Districts, Compiled from Reports of Superintendents and Principals, for the School Year 1886-7.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	Number of Women Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Adrian	822	513	475	1-12	14	37	3	11	....	$12 64	$5 87	$18 51
Albion	428	308	292	.....	8	39	.....	....	....	.....	3 73	.....
Allegan	397	308	281	.....	7	43	.....	10	....	.....	11 46	.....
Alma	580	214	199	1-3	4	52	.....	7	....	6 45	2 06	8 51
Alpena	1,217	693	675	.....	16	43	.....	13	....	9 43	5 39	14 82
Ann Arbor	844	632	605	1-2	16	40	23	10	4	10 51	3 25	13 76
Atlantic Mine	116	74	61	.....	1	74	.....	....	....	6 08	2 60	8 68
Bancroft	90	80	60	.....	1	.....	.....	10	....	3 91	2 06	5 97
Bath	65	30	28	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	1,395	873	860	2-3	22	40	6	10	....	9 53	6 36	15 89
Bay City	3,938	2,069	1,920	1	45 1-2	45	4	10	....	6 94	3 62	10 56
Belding	83	55	49	.....	1	65	.....	8	....	5 53	3 62	9 15
Belleville	69	58	49	.....	1	50	.....	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien Springs	63	50	45	1-10	1	50	.....	....	....	7 00	3 22	10 22
Big Rapids	969	494	482	.....	13	40	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	146	104	94	.....	2	52	6	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Blissfield	73	73	37	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	4 25	.....	.....
Brighton	112	75	69	.....	2	37	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Brockway Centre	114	100	58	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Bronson	180	141	136	.....	3	46	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan	285	212	198	.....	4 1-4	46	6	9	....	8 82	3 55	12 37
Byron	48	43	35	.....	1	43	1	8	....	8 20	2 30	10 50
Cadillac	716	389	348	1 2-3	7	49	2	....	....	9 49	9 86	19 35
Calumet	1,652	1,205	1,030	3	22 1-3	49	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Caro	255	186	170	1-9	4	47	6	10	....	7 77	4 04	11 81
Carson City	180	140	120	2	1	.....	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Cass City	50	50	40	.....	1	50	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Springs	168	106	87	.....	2	53	.....	11	....	6 98	3 07	10 05
Charlotte	600	383	365	.....	9	43	5	10	6	10 45	3 13	13 58
Cheboygan	200	160	140	.....	.....	50	8	....	....	8 65	4 15	12 80

TABLE XXII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	Number of Women Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Years.	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Months.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total cost per Capita.
Chelsea	262	183	147	.....	4	41	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Chesaning	122	78	72	.....	2	39	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	109	100	98	.....	1	50	.....	....	....	$8 12	$3 12	$11 24
Coldwater	619	383	359	.....	9	42	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	112	86	81	.....	1	43	3	9	5	11 80	4 20	16 00
Coopersville	70	43	44	.....	1	50	1	8	....	.....	.....	.....
Dansville	63	60	56	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	15,622	11,160	10,343	1	216	50	.....	10	6	10 56	5 93	16 49
Dowagiac	285	196	188	.....	5	40	1	10	8	12 79	6 68	19 47
Dundee	188	184	113	.....	3	61	1	8	2	4 16	.....	.....
East Saginaw	3,112	2,169	2,078	.....	48	45	2	10	....	9 79	5 46	15 25
Eaton Rapids	289	197	184	.....	4	49	.....	9	....	7 76	.....	.....
Elsie	113	100	76	.....	2	50	.....	8	....	.....	.....	.....
Evart	255	223	160	.....	3	74	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Fenton	302	202	185	.....	5	40	2	....	....	7 72	.....	.....
Ferrysburg	40	60	49	.....	.....	65	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Flint	1,319	721	682	.....	19	38	6	10	8	9 85	3 89	13 74
Grand Haven	1,096	722	672	1	13	52	.....	11	....	7 02	4 77	11 79
Grand Rapids	7,173	4,028	3,754	4 5-6	120	32	42	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Grass Lake	123	85	80	.....	2	42	.....	8	....	7 06	3 33	10 39
Greenville	457	319	307	.....	6 1-2	49	2	9	5	7 46	3 53	10 99
Hancock	369	284	264	.....	6	47	.....	11	5	10 53	3 12	13 65
Hart	61	57	51	.....	1	57	3	11	....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	389	254	226	.....	6	42	2	11	2	8 03	2 09	10 03
Hillsdale	416	252	110	.....	6	50	2	9	2	8 20	5 95	14 15
Holland City	665	502	480	.....	7	71	4	10	6	5 33	1 11	6 44
Houghton	683	513	460	2	11	37	1	....		8 85	.....	.....
Howell	426	238	217	.....	5	47	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbardston	45	45	33	1	2	41	.....	....	....	6 00	2 30	8 30
Hudson	123	110	104	.....	3	36	1	10	....	9 72	.....	.....
Ionia	811	455	427	.....	.....	38	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	833	475	403	.....	10	47	.....	....	....	9 83	.....	.....
Ithaca	282	189	179	.....	3	63	8	11	....	6 13	14 84	20 97
Jackson No. 1	1,365	352	78	2-3	20	41	10	....	....	10 77	4 41	15 18
Jackson No. 17	1,181	663	613	.....	13	51	.....	10	3	6 69	.....	.....
Jonesville	150	83	77	.....	2	42	2	9	....	9 66	13 63	23 29

TABLE XXII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendent.	No. of Men Teachers.	Number of Women Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Years	Av. Age of Class Promoted. Months.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total cost per Capita.
Kalamazoo	2,291	1,389	1,280	1-3	36	38	6	11	3	$9 80	$3 19	$12 99
Kalkaska	120	80	64	.....	2	40	2	8	....	8 72	2 47	11 19
Laingsburg	60	48	40	.....	1	39	.....	....	....	5 00	3 33	8 33
Lake Linden	672	414	381	.....	10	46	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lakeview	206	126	99	.....	2	63	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse	111	88	73	.....	3	29	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	520	325	315	.....	8	41	7	....	....	8 30	.....	.....
Lawrence	55	32	28	.....	1	32	4	9	....	8 00	7 77	15 77
Lexington	172	104	92	.....	2	52	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	57	41	34	.....	1	41	3	....	....	6 60	.....	.....
Lowell	264	183	170	.....	4	41	.....	....	....	8 13	8 50	16 63
Lyons	80	61	57	.....	2	35	1	11	....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	434	332	315	.....	9	37	.....	11	....	9 43	5 15	14 58
Marquette	962	634	586	2-22	11 1-6	56	5	....	....	8 18	5 63	13 81
Mason	242	200	177	1	1	40	1	....	....	12 15	8 39	20 54
Mendon	95	62	55	1-3	1 1-3	37	5	9	....	8 46	.....	.....
Midland	378	231	208	.....	5	46	1	11	8	8 34	4 44	12 78
Milford	164	126	114	.....	3	42	2	....	9	6 19	2 98	9 17
Mt. Clemens	547	319	306	.....	6 1-2	49	.....	....	....	5 82	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	370	258	236	.....	5	52	.....	....	....	6 46	4 50	10 96
New Haven	73	61	49	.....	1	61	.....	9	6	2 93	.....	.....
North Branch	143	75	67	.....	1 2-3	45	2	10	10	6 00	1 20	7 20
North Muskegon	298	210	230	.....	.....	70	.....	9	8	7 52	.....	.....
Northville	175	175	131	.....	2	87	1	10	....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	348	218	185	.....	4	54	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....
Oscoda	300	245	157	.....	5	49	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	161	95	91	.....	2	39	.....	10	....	.....	.....	.....
Ovid	273	189	188	.....	.....	47	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....
Owosso	750	526	478	3	13	40	3	10	5	.....	.....	.....
Palo	28	28	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8 50	.....	.....
Parma	72	72	50	1	.....	.....	2	10	8	9 48	2 23	11 71
Paw Paw	158	120	114	.....	2 1-2	64	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Pentwater	220	150	134	.....	2 1-3	64	3	10	....	6 81	2 66	9 47
Petersburgh	84	84	40	.....	1	56	.....	....	....	5 36	2 07	7 43
Petoskey	319	246	234	.....	5	49	1	9	....	7 71	5 86	13 57
Plainwell	197	146	132	.....	.....	48	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXII.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Men Teachers.	Number of Women Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Av. Age of Class Promoted.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total cost per Capita.
								Years.	Months.			
Pontiac	680	494	479	1 1-12	11	43	5	11	6	$9 57	$5 25	$14 82
Port Austin	100	93	73	1	1	93	5	....	....	3 22	1 72	4 94
Port Huron	1,915	1,303	1,238	.....	27	69	.....	10	....	4 76	.....	.....
Portland	254	153	146	1	4	30	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	80	65	40	.....	2	.....	.....	8	....	.....	.....	.....
Reed City	290	176	157	1	3	56	1	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Republic	223	153	118	.....	2	77	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	95	80	80	.....	2	40	.....	9	3	10 00	4 50	14 50
St. Clair	414	282	253	1	5	47	.....	....	....	5 77	4 84	10 61
St. Charles	107	70	56	.....	1	70	.....	9	....	4 50	.....	.....
St. Johns	496	320	300	.....	7	45	2	....	....	8 64	3 61	12 25
St. Louis	476	272	243	.....	6	45	4	11	....	8 28	2 70	10 98
Saline	131	99	92	.....	2	50	.....	....	....	6 85	4 34	11 19
Saugatuck	170	96	81	.....	2	48	.....	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	495	257	220	3-2	6	49	.....	10	....	15 65	3 30	18 95
Schoolcraft	109	89	95	.....	2	44	2	8	....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	126	54	54	.....	1	54	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Springport	57	54	48	.....	1	37	.....	10	....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	405	253	222	.....	6	42	3	12	....	8 06	4 93	12 99
Sturgis	409	198	177	1-6	4	49	4	9	....	8 65	3 26	11 91
Tekonsha	54	45	43	.....	1	.....	1	8	....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	229	170	160	.....	5	34	.....	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	252	163	135	.....	2	81	.....	....	....	3 37	1 89	5 26
Union City	143	134	121	.....	3	44	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar	564	203	165	.....	5	41	.....	10	5	8 37	9 84	18 21
Vernon	84	70	60	.....	1 1-2	47	2	9	3	6 43	7 68	14 11
Vicksburg	134	91	85	.....	2	46	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Wayland	64	64	54	.....	1	64	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....
West Bay City	1,989	1,989	1,846	.....	21	94	.....	46	....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall	259	176	163	.....	4	44	.....	1	11	9 04	.....	.....
Ypsilanti	513	383	354	1	11	38	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland	213	193	163	.....	3	64	.....	....	....	4 00	1 92	5 92
Zilwaukee	133	78	81	.....	2	49	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIII.

Receipts and Expenditures at Teachers' Institutes for the Calendar Year 1887.

Counties.	Locations.	Dates.	Receipts.		Disbursements.			
			County Fund.	State Fund.	Compensation of Instructors.	Expenses of Instructors.	Other Expenses.	Total.
Total			$7,542 19	$1,411 92	$5,745 47	$2,151 04	$1,057 60	$8,954 11
Allegan	Douglas	March 28-April 1	$143 17		$90 00	$32 67	$20 50	$143 17
Allegan	Otsego	Nov. 7-11	124 65		90 00	16 75	17 90	124 65
Alpena	Alpena	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	55 50	$60 00	60 07	48 75	6 68	115 50
Antrim	Bellaire	Aug. 1-5	64 50	50 00	71 35	32 10	11 05	114 50
Barry	Hastings	Aug. 15-19	142 90		90 00	35 15	17 75	142 90
Bay	West Bay City	March 28-April 1	65 00	60 00	77 71	20 60	26 69	125 00
Benzie	Benzonia	Aug. 8-12	43 50	60 00	51 60	41 59	10 31	103 50
Berrien	Benton Harbor	Aug. 15-19	155 55		90 00	40 65	24 90	155 55
Branch	Quincy	Aug. 8-12	138 97		90 00	23 25	25 72	138 97
Calhoun	Battle Creek	March 28-April 1	190 00		130 00	30 25	29 75	190 00
Cass	Cassopolis	July 18-22	133 00		90 00	33 00	10 00	133 00
Charlevoix	Boyne City	June 6-10	64 00	60 00	76 50	39 00	8 50	124 00
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	Aug. 22-26	49 50	60 00	49 50	47 30	12 70	109 50
Clare	Harrison	Aug. 1-5	38 50	60 00	61 25	28 50	8 75	98 50
Clinton	St. Johns	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	142 85		90 00	31 10	21 75	142 85
Crawford	Roscommon	Feb. 21-25	27 00	60 00	61 80	21 85	10 85	94 50
Roscommon			7 50					
Eaton	Charlotte	Aug. 15-19	150 29		90 00	35 44	24 85	150 29
Emmet	Harbor Springs	Aug. 22-26	57 00	60 00	53 30	55 30	8 40	117 00

Genesee	Flint	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	155 85		90 00	44 35	21 00	155 35
Grand Traverse	Traverse City	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	71 00	60 00	80 86	41 22	8 92	131 00
Gratiot	Ithaca	Aug. 22-26	132 60		90 00	28 35	14 25	132 60
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Aug. 22-26	188 70		130 00	34 35	19 35	183 70
Huron	Bad Axe	May 16-20	119 00	28 10	90 00	40 70	16 40	147 10
Ingham	Lansing	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	193 12		130 00	39 12	24 00	193 12
Ionia	Ionia	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	149 20		100 00	28 50	20 70	149 20
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	128 00		90 00	22 00	16 00	128 00
Jackson	Concord	March 28-April 1	162 70		120 00	16 70	26 00	162 70
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Aug. 8-12	146 50		90 00	33 60	22 90	146 50
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	Oct. 24-28	43 00	60 00	64 71	29 30	8 99	103 00
Kent	Sparta	March 28-April 1	193 25		120 00	48 55	24 70	193 25
Lake	Luther	Oct. 10-14	55 50	60 00	80 64	20 90	13 96	115 50
Lapeer	Imlay City	Aug. 15-19	178 17		120 00	31 92	26 25	178 17
Leelanaw	Leland	Aug. 15-19	59 50	60 00	75 19	35 80	8 51	119 50
Lenawee	Adrian	Aug. 8-12	215 59		130 00	59 34	26 25	215 59
Livingston	Howell	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	126 55		90 00	20 20	16 35	126 55
Mackinac	St. Ignace	June 20-24	60 50	52 95	57 00	42 90	13 55	113 45
Macomb	Armada	March 28-April 1	100 50	33 50	90 00	25 50	18 50	134 00
Manistee	Bear Lake	Oct. 17-21	108 00	39 41	90 00	46 61	10 80	147 41
Marquette	Republic	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	63 00	53 15	75 00	26 60	14 55	116 15
Mason	Ludington	Sept. 19-23	74 50	60 00	89 80	33 40	11 30	134 50
Mecosta	Big Rapids	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	114 50	20 00	90 00	26 75	17 75	134 50
Menominee	Iron Mountain	Aug. 22-26	97 50					
Iron			13 00	14 00	90 00	39 90	21 60	151 50
Delta			27 00					
Midland	Midland	Aug. 22-26	56 50	60 00	85 54	15 95	15 01	116 50
Missaukee	Lake City	Sept. 26-30	72 00	60 00	85 70	35 30	11 00	132 00

TABLE XXIII —*Continued.*

Counties.	Locations.	Dates.	Receipts.		Disbursements.			
			County Fund.	State Fund.	Compensation of Instructors.	Expenses of Instructors.	Other Expenses.	Total.
Monroe	Monroe	Aug. 15-19	$138 20		$90 00	$28 75	$19 45	$138 20
Montcalm	Stanton	Aug. 22-26	130 15		90 00	28 75	11 40	130 15
Muskegon	Muskegon	Aug. 15-19	126 50	$20 00	84 10	52 40	10 00	146 50
Newaygo	Newaygo	Oct. 24-28	79 00	44 85	90 00	23 85	10 00	123 85
Oakland	Holly	March 28-April 1	148 50		90 00	47 70	10 80	148 50
Oakland	Pontiac	Aug. 22-26	121 15		90 00	10 55	20 60	121 15
Oceana	Shelby	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	93 50	38 50	90 00	29 00	13 00	132 00
Ogemaw	West Branch	Nov. 7-11	26 50	60 00	61 85	13 35	11 30	86 50
Osceola	Reed City	Aug. 29-Sept 2	117 50	14 21	90 00	31 71	10 00	131 71
Oscoda	Mio	Oct. 31-Nov. 4	50 50	38 65	55 00	23 60	10 55	89 15
Otsego	Gaylord	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	50 00	54 60	57 00	32 60	15 00	104 60
Ottawa	Cooperville	March 28-April 1	117 08		90 00	14 55	12 48	117 08
Saginaw	East Saginaw	Aug. 22-26	152 35		90 00	52 35	10 00	152 35
St. Clair	Brockway Centre	Aug. 22-26	132 60		90 00	28 30	14 30	132 60
St. Joseph	Centreville	Aug. 22-26	146 10		90 00	40 05	16 05	146 10
Sanilac	Lexington	April 4-8	144 73		90 00	32 35	22 38	144 73
Shiawassee	Owosso	Aug. 22-26	141 27		90 00	37 02	14 25	141 27
Tuscola	Vassar	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	122 25		90 00	16 60	15 65	122 25
Van Buren	Bangor	Aug. 15-19	201 00		130 00	61 00	10 00	201 00
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Aug. 15-19	176 00		130 00	24 65	21 35	176 00
Wayne	Plymouth	Aug. 22-26	171 55		130 00	21 30	20 25	171 55
Wexford	Cadillac	Sept. 19-23	62 70	50 00	80 00	19 55	13 15	112 70

TABLE XXIV.

Local Committees, Conductors and Instructors at Teachers' Institutes for the Calendar Year 1887.

Counties.	Local Committees.	Conductors.	Assistant Instructors.
Allegan [1]	Jas. Warnock	A. E. Haynes	P. A. Latta.
Allegan [2]	G. A. Osinga	H. King	J. M. Ballou.
Alpena	E. L. Little	N. H. Walbridge	L. A. McLouth.
Antrim	C. S. Guile	H. M. Enos	F. O. Wickham.
Barry	H. B. Andrus	H. King	G. P. Glenn.
Bay	E. J. Demorest	J. W. Ewing	H. C. Rankin.
Benzie	T. B. Pettitt	C. L. Bemis	W. A. Drake.
Berrien	J. C. Lawrence	J. G. Plowman	O. D. Thompson.
Branch	W. H. Lockerby	J. G. Plowman	J. W. Simmons.
Calhoun	M. W. Cobb	Austin George	Delos Fall, L. R. Halsey.
Cass	F. S. Hall	E. P. Church	F. W. Arbury.
Charlevoix	R. L. Corbett	H. A. Ford	Mrs. Kate B. Ford.
Cheboygan	G. C. Nevins	A. E. Haynes	C. T. Grawn.
Clare	G. J. Cummins	Stuart McKibbin	L. A. McLouth.
Clinton	W. H. Brunson	H. K. Warren	Delos Fall.
Crawford, Roscommon	F. M. Richmond	H. C. Rankin	F. W. Lankenaw.
Eaton	G. E. Adams	H. R. Pattengill	Ferris Fitch, Joseph Estabrook.
Emmet	C. F. Newkirk	H. M. Slauson	Miss N. C. Vanderwalker.
Genesee	H. R. Gass	H. King	G. A. Osinga.
G'd Traverse	C. T. Grawn	S. W. Baker	Chas. Kelsey.
Gratiot	J. N. McCall	W. S. Perry	E. L. Briggs.
Hillsdale	W. C. Ginn	I. N. Demmon	W. C. Ginn, W. A. Drake.
Huron	A. J. Lynd	H. C. Rankin	A. E. Haynes.
Ingham	H. R. Pattengill	D. Howell	Julia A. King, E. C. Thompson.
Ionia	A. L. Silvernail	I. N. Demmon	C. L. Bemis, S. G. Burkhead.
Isabella	M. Devereaux	J. N. McCall	E. A. Wilson.
Jackson	D. E. Haskins	J. G. Plowman	E. C. Thompson, D. E. Haskins.
Kalamazoo	H. N. French	Austin George	O. E. Aleshire.
Kalkaska	G. R. Catton	C. L. Bemis	H. R. Gass.
Kent	Jas. Chalmers	David Howell	Miss Mary E. Tilton, Jas. Chalmers.
Lake	W. B. Pool	P. A. Latta	H. R. Gass.

[1] Institute held at Douglas, March 28–April 1.
[2] Institute held at Otsego, Nov. 7–11.

TABLE XXIV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Local Committees.	Conductors.	Assistant Instructors.
Lapeer	G. H. Broesamle	R. W. Putnam	G. H. Broesamle, Joseph Estabrook, J. B. Estabrook.
Leelanaw	Jennie H. Pickard	C. L. Bemis	W. A. Drake.
Lenawee	A. E. Curtis	H. King	J. Montgomery, G. P. Glenn.
Livingston	Geo. Barnes	Austin George	John Goodison.
Mackinac	Harriet O. Culver	H. C. Rankin	D. L. Monroe.
Macomb	I. L. Forbes	O. D. Thompson	G. A. Osinga.
Manistee	Ella S. Hopkins	H. A. Ford	H. R. Gass.
Marquette	John Northmore	H. C. Rankin	John Northmore, F. D. Davis.
Mason	H. T. Blodgett	S. G. Burkhead	H. R. Gass.
Mecosta	P. M. Brown	F. A. Barbour	W. N. Ferris.
Menominee, Iron, Delta	O. H. Chamberlain	H. C. Rankin	Chas. Kelsey.
Midland	E. M. Gardner	C. F. R. Bellows	J. O. Reed.
Misaukee	D. M. Day	H. R. Gass	S. G. Burkhead.
Monroe	J. W. Billmire	C. F. R. Bellows	W. D. Clizbe.
Montcalm	G. B. Benedict	E. P. Church	C. W. Pickell.
Muskegon	J. H. Cogshall	D. Howell	John Goodison.
Newaygo	Tyson Smith	I. N. Demmon	S. T. Morris.
Oakland [1]	C. Van Dorn	H. King	G. P. Glenn, Joseph Estabrook.
Oakland [2]	Elmer R. Webster	Ferris S. Fitch	O. D. Thompson.
Oceana	F. W. Van Wickle	Geo. Barnes	Jas. Chalmers.
Ogemaw	F. L. Snodgrass	H. A. Ford	A. E. Sharpe, Flora McDonald, Frank Bloomfield, W. E. Downer, J. A. Moore.
Osceola	A. B. Perrin	C. W. Pickell	C. M. McLean.
Oscoda	O. A. Crawford	H. R. Gass	O. A. Crawford.
Otsego	J. M. Sanborn	E. M. Russell	J. M. Sanborn.
Ottawa	C. C. Lillie	E. P. Church	E. L. Briggs.
Saginaw	C. P. Colvin	D. Howell	E. C. Thompson.
St. Clair	Mary M. Brown	R. W. Putnam	J. H. Shepard.
St. Joseph	W. H. Munson	H. K. Warren	H. R. Gass.
Sanilac	Lewis Baker	H. C. Rankin	C. E. Swift, Joseph Estabrook.
Shiawassee	A. J. Swain	S. G. Burkhead	J. W. Simmons.
Tuscola	O. G. T. Parker	H. A. Ford	Mrs. Kate B. Ford.
Van Buren	O. H. Bennett	W. S. Perry	W. C. Hewitt, W. H. Cheever.
Washtenaw	E. B. Perry	F. A. Barbour	Delos Fall, Miss Julia A. King.
Wayne	A. C. Brower	E. A. Strong	C. B. Hall, Mrs. A. M. Garrigues.
Wexford	A. S. Hall	H. A. Ford	A. S. Hall.

[1] Institute held at Holly, March 28–April 1.
[2] Institute held at Pontiac, Aug. 22–26.

TABLE XXV.

Enrollment at Teachers' Institutes for the Calendar Year 1887.

Counties.	No. of Teachers required to supply schools.	Number Enrolled.			Kinds and Grades of Certificates held by Members.						No. without experience in Teaching.	No. having received Normal Instruction.	Average Attendance each half day.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	State.	Normal.	First.	Second.	Third.	Special.			
Totals	9,783	1,728	4,626	6,354	31	75	247	431	3,639	104	1,625	612	64.5
Allegan	.....	32	74	106	2	1	.....	11	56	.....	40	4	94.4
	231	22	73	105	3	3	2	20	44	.....	.....	5	62.5
Alpena	66	10	55	65	.....	1	6	3	30	6	19	1	47.8
Antrim	78	17	48	65	.....	.....	5	1	41	1	17	3	47.8
Barry	173	35	75	110	.....	.....	6	13	67	1	13	.....	70.
Bay	164	30	125	155	.....	2	3	9	49	.....	37	10	94.
Benzie	47	17	54	71	.....	.....	1	7	31	4	28	8	56.
Berrien	230	46	123	169	1	2	9	9	86	.....	39	38	105.
Branch	174	36	86	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.
Calhoun	251	22	104	126	.....	1	5	4	59	2	53	12	66.7
Cass	140	23	47	70	.....	2	4	1	48	.....	15	13	48.5
Charlevoix	77	9	44	53	.....	.....	4	2	35	1	13	5	40.6
Cheboygan	60	14	44	58	.....	1	5	9	29	1	12	4	41.2
Clare	44	3	9	12	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	3	1	8.7
Clinton	162	34	101	135	.....	.....	1	9	91	5	36	5	97.
Crawford	42	19	32	51	.....	.....	2	4	20	2	20	4	42.
Roscommon	14												
Eaton	190	35	103	138	.....	1	7	6	74	* 2	40	7	90.
Emmet	70	11	27	38	1	1	1	3	26	.....	6	4	30.
Genesee	222	35	101	136	1	.....	2	11	97	* 6	9	.....	82.1
Gd. Traverse	80	21	55	76	1	2	2	10	41	.....	20	8	53.7
Gratiot	155	49	113	162	1	.....	4	5	118	2	38	16	114.3
Hillsdale	207	45	140	185	1	.....	7	11	122	3	54	12	124.7
Huron	122	43	68	111	3	2	6	24	52	.....	24	15	99.
Ingham	201	33	106	139	1	2	3	6	55	.....	31	12	102.6
Ionia	197	30	93	123	1	.....	3	5	100	.....	20	8	82.5
Isabella	109	29	85	114	.....	4	4	4	63	3	36	15	99.4
Jackson	244	57	93	150	.....	2	2	4	76	2	75	13	133.
Kalamazoo	220	37	129	166	5	3	6	14	89	.....	37	9	97.5
Kalkaska	52	12	37	49	.....	.....	3	7	27	2	11	2	45.6
Kent	465	70	147	217	.....	2	9	11	133	2	60	8	.....
Lake	54	10	39	49	.....	2	3	2	38	.....	4	7	42.

* For city schools.

TABLE XXV.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Teachers required to supply Schools.	Number Enrolled.			Kinds and Grades of Certificates held by Members.						No. without experience in Teaching.	No. having received Normal Instruction.	Average Attendance each half day.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	State.	Normal.	First.	Second.	Third.	Special.			
Lapeer	174	39	62	101	.....	2	4	11	38	24	.....	9	63.
Leelanaw	56	6	18	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	9	3	19.7
Lenawee	283	35	115	150	.....	.....	6	12	102	1	37	15	91.6
Livingston	155	63	90	153	.....	4	3	5	80	7	43	21	94.
Mackinac	39	10	22	32	.....	1	6	4	13	1	7	2	25.
Macomb	147	19	76	95	.....	1	.....	5	53	.....	25	7	70.4
Manistee	97	12	33	45	.....	1	.....	3	25	3	15	4	39.4
Marquette	108	11	42	53	2	4	1	5	30	4	7	8	46.7
Mason	86	19	66	85	.....	3	20	4	36	1	25	7	71.5
Mecosta	123	19	65	84	.....	.....	3	8	52	1	20	7	45.
Delta	41												
Menominee	86	9	62	71	1	1	4	3	35	.....	27	3	59.
Iron	14												
Midland	65	14	54	68	.....	2	2	2	37	5	20	17	50.5
Missaukee	38	6	26	32	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....	8	3	29.1
Monroe	160	51	97	148	.....	.....	1	18	91	2	36	37	117.4
Montcalm	179	20	68	88	.....	1	1	1	70	.....	15	8	64.
Muskegon	180	12	66	78	.....	.....	5	10	43	1	19	5	37.5
Newaygo	123	6	61	67	1	.....	1	3	53	1	10	6	52.4
Oakland	271	30	111	141	.....	.....	3	6	101	1	38	21	104.8
Oakland	.....	49	79	128	.....	.....	8	3	61	.....	60	10	83.9
Oceana	96	22	32	54	.....	.....	.....	5	40	1	8	3	34.8
Ogemaw	39	8	24	32	1	1	1	.....	21	1	8	2	26.3
Osceola	100	29	68	97	.....	4	6	11	56	1	28	14	62.
Oscoda	29	6	10	16	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	3	3	12.
Otsego	39	14	30	44	.....	.....	5	3	23	.....	13	5	34.7
Ottawa	180	38	94	132	.....	1	5	6	78	.....	46	12	96.7
Saginaw	307	24	89	113	1	.....	3	2	78	.....	29	11	71.9
St. Clair	221	28	53	81	1	.....	6	15	45	.....	14	.....	50.
St. Joseph	172	41	81	122	1	5	2	8	84	.....	35	21	84.
Sanilac	153	46	76	122	.....	1	7	23	49	1	41	9	83.
Shiawassee	170	34	75	109	2	1	4	3	74	1	24	10	57.9
Tuscola	170	30	68	98	.....	1	1	9	70	1	16	11	61.2
Van Buren	200	23	83	106	.....	1	1	6	75	.....	22	14	60.
Washtenaw	262	24	97	121	.....	1	4	8	81	.....	27	25	63.
Wayne	595	29	63	92	.....	3	7	2	54	.....	26	22	57.
Wexford	84	6	40	46	.....	2	4	1	36	.....	4	5	36.7

TABLE XXVI.

List of County School Examiners for 1888.

Counties.	Names.	Postoffices.	Occupations.	Terms Expire.
Alcona	L. Frederick, Chairman	Harrisville	Teacher	.....
	J. E. Fair, Secretary	Harrisville	Register of Deeds	1888
	E. Goheen	Greenbush	Teacher	.....
Alger	Mrs. C. H. Schaffer, Chairman	Onota	Housekeeper	1888
	Mrs. M. E. Oliver, Secretary	Rock River	Teacher	1888
	Mrs. Chas. Johnston	Rock River	Housekeeper	1889
Allegan	J. W. Humphrey, Chairman	Wayland	Merchant	1888
	P. A. Latta, Secretary	Allegan	Attorney	1888
	J. F. Taylor	Douglas	Clergyman	1889
Alpena	F. N. Fletcher, Chairman	Alpena	Journalist	1888
	E. L. Little, Secretary	Alpena	Clergyman	1888
	F. S. Dewey	Alpena	Merchant	1889
Antrim	W. R. Grant, Chairman	Mancelona	Teacher	1888
	C. S. Guile, Secretary	Bellaire	Attorney	1888
	F. M. Severance	East Jordan	Farmer	1889
Arenac	J. F. Decker, Chairman	Omer	Journalist	1888
	J. H. Belknap, Secretary	Omer	Merchant	1888
	A. L. Wilkins	Sterling	Teacher	1889
Baraga	D. J. Norton, Chairman	L'Anse	Druggist	1888
	W. L. Mason, Secretary	L'Anse	Attorney	1888
	C. S. Hebard	Pequaming	Lumberman	1889
Barry	J. W. Mathews, Chairman	Hastings	Student	1888
	D. C. Warner, Secretary	Dowling	Farmer	1888
	W. A. Morse	Middleville	Teacher	1889
Bay	T. S. Joslyn, Chairman	Pinconning	Engineer	1888
	G. H. Francis, Secretary	Bay City	Attorney	1888
	J. W. Smith	Bay City	Teacher	1889
Benzie	D. F. Holden, Chairman	Oviatt	Surveyor	1888
	Mrs. Rose Woodward, Sec	Frankfort	Housekeeper	1888
	T. B. Pettitt	Benzonia	Teacher	1889
Berrien	J. C. Lawrence, Chairman	Benton Harbor	Teacher	1888
	C. B. Groat, Secretary	Niles	Teacher	1888
	H. C. Crosby	New Buffalo	Teacher	1889
Branch	W. H. Lockerby, Chairman	Quincy	Attorney	1888
	B. S. Spofford, Secretary	Coldwater	Teacher	1888
	C. P. Johnston	Coldwater	Attorney	1889
Calhoun	Miss Lizzie M. Cook, Chairman	Homer	Teacher	1888
	R. A. Culver, Secretary	Homer	Teacher	1888
	S. G. Gorsline	Battle Creek	Farmer	1889
Cass	Chas. Mosher, Chairman	Cassopolis	Teacher	1888
	F. S. Hall, Secretary	Marcellus	Farmer	1888
	M. Pemberton	Vandalia	Teacher	1889
Charlevoix	John Redpath, Chairman	Boyne Falls	Clergyman	1888
	Wm. Harris, Secretary	Norwood	Farmer	1888
	R. L. Corbett	Boyne City	Attorney	1889
Cheboygan	D. J. Galbraith, Chairman	Cheboygan	Teacher	1888
	W. C. Thompson, Secretary	Cheboygan	Teacher	1888
	G. S. Moore	Cheboygan	Teacher	1889
Chippewa	G. L. Trempe, Chairman	Sault Ste. Marie	County Clerk	1888
	S. P. Tracy, Secretary	Sault Ste. Marie	Physician	1888
	A. Jay Murray	Sault Ste. Marie	Teacher	1889
Clare	G. J. Cummins, Chairman	Harrison	Attorney	1888
	D. E. Alward, Secretary	Clare	Journalist	1888
	A. J. Doherty	Clare	Merchant	1889

TABLE XXVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Names.	Postoffices.	Occupations.	Terms Expire.
Clinton	L. F. Conrad, Chairman	Wacousta	Farmer	1888
	W. H. Brunson, Secretary	St. Johns	Attorney	1888
	C. E. Hollister	Laingsburg	Surveyor	1889
Crawford	E. G. Payne, Chairman	Roscommon	Teacher	1888
	C. E. Hicks, Secretary	Frederic	Teacher	1888
	Julia Erb	Grayling	Teacher	1889
Delta	J. F. Oliver, Chairman	Escanaba	Merchant	1888
	John Power, Secretary	Escanaba	Attorney	1888
	Kirk Spoor	Escanaba	Teacher	1889
Eaton	J. L. Wagner, Chairman	Grand Ledge	Teacher	1888
	Orr Schurtz, Secretary	Charlotte	Teacher	1888
	Chas. McKenny	Olivet	Teacher	1889
Emmet	Miss Stella Brackett, Chairman	Petoskey	Teacher	1888
	Chas. S. Hampton, Secretary	Petoskey	Journalist	1888
	M. C. Crandall	Levering	Teacher	1889
Genesee	Geo. F. Brown, Chairman	Flint	Attorney	1888
	E. D. Black, Secretary	Flint	Attorney	1888
	A. E. Ransom	Flushing	Journalist	1889
Gladwin	F. C. Smith, Chairman	Gladwin	Teacher	1888
	C. C. Fouch, Secretary	Gladwin	Attorney	1888
	M. T. Matthews	Gladwin	Clerk	1889
Gogebic	L. L. Wright, Chairman	Ironwood	Teacher	1888
	Chas. Cheynoweth, Secretary	Bessemer	Surveyor	1888
	Jas. Monroe	Ironwood	Attorney	1889
Grand Traverse	C. J. Kneeland, Chairman	Traverse City	Physician	1888
	Lorin Roberts, Secretary	Traverse City	Attorney	1888
	D. S. Nickerson	Kingsley	Farmer	1889
Gratiot	W. B. Scattergood, Chairman	Ithaca	Banker	1888
	G. T. Brown, Secretary	Ithaca	Attorney	1888
	O. G. Tuttle	Elm Hall	Teacher	1889
Hillsdale	E. J. Townsend, Chairman	Moscow	Teacher	1888
	W. A. Drake, Secretary	Hillsdale	Teacher	1888
	C. R. Coryell	Jonesville	Farmer	1889
Houghton	C. G. White, Chairman	Lake Linden	Teacher	1888
	J. H. Wilson, Secretary	Lake Linden	Journalist	1888
	E. T. Curtis	Calumet	Teacher	1889
Huron	F. H. Stafford, Chairman	Port Hope	Book-keeper	1888
	M. Meddaugh, Secretary	Sebewaing	Teacher	1888
	A. J. Lynd	Bad Axe	Teacher	1889
Ingham	T. A. Stephens, Chairman	Stockbridge	Teacher	1888
	A. R. Hardy, Secretary	Pine Lake	Teacher	1888
	J. S. Huston	Williamston	Teacher	1889
Ionia	E. A. Murphy, Chairman	Pewamo	Teacher	1888
	C. L. Bemis, Secretary	Ionia	Teacher	1888
	W. D. Clizbe	Ionia	Teacher	1889
Iosco	A. C. LeDuc, Chairman	East Tawas	Teacher	1888
	S. B. Laird, Secretary	East Tawas	Teacher	1888
	D. E. Guiley	Au Sable	Surveyor	1889
Isabella	S. J. Jameson, Chairman	Loomis	Teacher	1888
	Fred Russel, Secretary	Mt. Pleasant	Attorney	1888
	T. Knox Jeffreys	Sheperd	Teacher	1889
Jackson	F. M. Harlow, Chairman	Springport	Teacher	1888
	D. E. Haskins, Secretary	Concord	Teacher	1888
	E. N. Palmer	Brooklyn	Physician	1889
Kalamazoo	Alex Hadlock, Chairman	Kalamazoo	Teacher	1888
	Ashley Clapp, Secretary	Vicksburg	Teacher	1888
	D. H. Reiter	Vicksburg	Clergyman	1889
Kalkaska	W. Douglass, Chairman	Lodi	Farmer	1888
	C. C. Jencks, Secretary	Kalkaska	Attorney	1888
	G. R. Catton	Kalkaska	Teacher	1889

TABLE XXVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Names.	Postoffices.	Occupation.	Terms Expire.
Kent	James Chalmers, Chairman	Ann Arbor	Teacher	1888
	E. A. Carpenter, Secretary	Caledonia	Teacher	1888
	A. H. Smith	Grandville	Teacher	1889
Keweenaw	W. C. Bottomley, Chairman	Phœnix	Teacher	1888
	J. C. Dunstan, Secretary	Central Mine	Teacher	1888
Lake	F. J. West, Chairman	Chase	Farmer	1888
	V. U. Smith, Secretary	Chase	Farmer	1888
	D. A. Cornell	Reed City	Farmer	1889
Lapeer	Geo. E. Bates, Chairman	North Branch	Teacher	1888
	C. E. Palmerlee, Secretary	Lapeer	Teacher	1888
	G. H. Broesamle	Imlay City	Teacher	1889
Leelanaw	Henry McManus, Chairman	Sutton's Bay	Teacher	1888
	A. E. Densmore, Secretary	Maple City	Teacher	1888
	W. H. Crowell	Maple City	Farmer	1889
Lenawee	Ira Waterman, Chairman	Hudson	Teacher	1888
	E. G. Walker, Secretary	Lenawee Junct.	Teacher	1888
	W. E. Tripp	Weston	Teacher	1889
Livingston	H. E. Reed, Chairman	Howell	Farmer	1888
	S. D. Williams, Secretary	Howell	Teacher	1888
	Milo Abbott	Plainfield	Farmer	1889
Luce	J. P. Mills, Chairman	McMillan	Clergyman	1888
	H. C. Farrend, Secretary	Newberry		1888
	G. B. Kelso	Newberry	Physician	1889
Mackinac	Jas. McNamara, Chairman	St. Ignace	Attorney	1888
	G. A. McAlpine, Secretary	St. Ignace	Teacher	1888
	J. R. Bailey	St. Ignace	Physician	1889
Macomb	David Hammell, Chairman	New Baltimore	Physician	1888
	S. B. Russell, Secretary	Mt. Clemens	Journalist	1888
	A. M. Keeler	Richmond	Teacher	1889
Manistee	G. H. Kilbourne, Chairman	Bear Lake	Farmer	1888
	Jean McDiarmid, Secretary	Bear Lake	Teacher	1888
	Chas. McDiarmid	Bear Lake	Farmer	1889
Manitou	Wm. J. Gallagher, Chairman	St. James	Fisherman	1888
	Owen O'Donnell, Secretary	St. James	Grocer	1888
	John Dunlevy	St. James	Shoemaker	1889
Marquette	John Northmore, Chairman	Republic	Teacher	1888
	Chas. Kelsey, Secretary	Marquette	Teacher	1888
	Harlow Olcott	Ishpeming	Teacher	1889
Mason	L. W. Rose, Chairman	Ludington	Farmer	1888
	B. S. Mills, Secretary	Fountain	Farmer	1888
	John Griffin	East Riverton	Farmer	1889
Mecosta	S. W. Baker, Chairman	Big Rapids	Teacher	1888
	P. M. Brown, Secretary	Big Rapids	Farmer	1888
	E. E. Wilson	Stanwood	Druggist	1889
Menominee	A. W. Bill, Chairman	Menominee	Clergyman	1888
	J. W. Bird, Secretary	Menominee	Merchant	1888
	O. H. Chamberlain	Iron Mountain	Teacher	1889
Midland	W. V. Sanford, Chairman	Lee's Corners	Teacher	1888
	T. W. Crissey, Secretary	Midland	Journalist	1888
	W. W. Allen	Midland	Teacher	1889
Missaukee	Wm. Bartholomew, Chairman	Pioneer	Farmer	1888
	Duncan McBain, Secretary	Galt	Farmer	1888
	J. B. Sleezer	Vogel Center	Lumberman	1889
Monroe	J. W. Billmire, Chairman	Monroe	Attorney	1888
	J. R. Rogers, Secretary	Temperance	Teacher	1888
	T. E. Allen	Carleton	Teacher	1889
Montcalm	A. B. Brown, Chairman	Sheridan	Farmer	1888
	D. A. McLean, Secretary	Stanton	Physician	1888
	S. F. Kennedey	Lakeview	Attorney	1889

TABLE XXVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Names.	Postoffices.	Occupation.	Terms Expire.
Montmorency	M. McCormack, Chairman	Vienna	Farmer	1888
	Wm. Briley, Secretary	Hetherton	Teacher	1888
	T. Babcock	Godfrey	Teacher	1889
Muskegon	J. H. Cogshall, Chairman	Muskegon	Teacher	1888
	N. R. Dryer, Secretary	Holton	Teacher	1888
	N. L. Downie	North Muskegon	Teacher	1889
Newaygo	John Harwood, Chairman	White Cloud	Attorney	1888
	Will. S. Millard, Secretary	Hesperia	Teacher	1888
	Tyson Smith	Newaygo	Physician	1889
Oakland	Fred. Wieland, Chairman	Pontiac	County Clerk	1888
	E. R. Webster, Secretary	Pontiac	Attorney	1888
	C. W. Soulby	Milford	Teacher	1889
Oceana	C. N. Young, Chairman	Hesperia	Journalist	1888
	C. N. Sowers, Secretary	Hart	Teacher	1888
	G. C. Myers	Hesperia	Farmer	1889
Ogemaw	A. L. Cumming, Chairman	West Branch	Teacher	1888
	A. E. Sharpe, Secretary	West Branch	Journalist	1888
	F. L. Snodgrass	West Branch	Attorney	1889
Ontonagon	W. W. Osband, Chairman	Ontonagon	Teacher	1888
	N. W. Haire, Secretary	Ontonagon	Attorney	1888
	G. A. Dennison	Greenland	Teacher	1889
Osceola	A. B. Perrin, Chairman	Reed City	Teacher	1888
	R. C. Hepburn, Secretary	Evart	Physician	1888
	B. E. Scott	Hersey	Teacher	1889
Oscoda	O. W. Crawford, Chairman	Mio	Teacher	1888
	Wm. Kittle, Secretary	Vanderbilt	Teacher	1888
	D. Blakely	Damon	Teacher	1889
Otsego	Wm. Kittle, Chairman	Vanderbilt	Teacher	1888
	Miss F. M. Towle, Secretary	Gaylord	Teacher	1888
	Henry Whitely	Gaylord	County Clerk	1889
Ottawa	Milan Coburn, Chairman	New Holland	Teacher	1888
	A. W. Taylor, Secretary	Nunica	Teacher	1888
	Mrs. A. V. Weatherwax	Jenisonville	Housekeeper	1889
Presque Isle	Frank Platz, Chairman	Rogers City	Merchant	1888
	E. Erskine, Jr., Secretary	Rogers City	Teacher	1888
	G. Covey	Rogers City	Attorney	1889
Roscommon	Frank Converse, Chairman	Roscommon	County Clerk	1888
	G. L. Alexander, Secretary	Roscommon	Attorney	1888
Saginaw	Myron T. Dodge, Chairman	East Saginaw	Teacher	1888
	W. B. Cubbage, Secretary	Freeland	Physician	1888
	J. A. F. Streiter	Frankenmuth	Teacher	1889
St. Clair	C. J. McCormick, Chairman	Smith's Creek	Teacher	1888
	Harvey Tappan, Secretary	Port Huron	Attorney	1888
	E. F. Law	Brockway Center	Teacher	1889
St. Joseph	Fred Glafke, Chairman	Mendon	Teacher	1888
	Sheridan Osbon, Secretary	Sturgis	Teacher	1888
	E. A. Hoisington	Three Rivers	Teacher	1889
Sanilac	H. A. Macklem, Chairman	Downington	Teacher	1888
	Lewis Baker, Secretary	Lexington	Teacher	1888
	C. L. Messer	Marlette	Cashier	1889
Schoolcraft	N. C. Mersereau, Chairman	Manistique		1888
	W. F. Riggs, Secretary	Manistique	Attorney	1888
	M. H. Stanley	Manistique	Teacher	1889
Shiawassee	G. R. Brandt, Chairman	Byron	Teacher	1888
	V. G. Lanning, Secretary	Bancroft	Teacher	1888
	E. L. Griffith	Laingsburg	Teacher	1889
Tuscola	I. L. Forbes, Chairman	Vassar	Teacher	1888
	J. A. Chappell, Secretary	Millington	Teacher	1888
	E. J. Darbee	Caro	Teacher	1889

TABLE XXVI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Names.	Postoffices.	Occupation.	Terms Expire.
Van Buren	C. C. Philipps, Chairman	Bangor	Journalist	1888
	A. C. Martin, Secretary	Paw Paw	Journalist	1888
	W. V. Sage	Gobleville	Teacher	1889
Washtenaw	August Lodeman, Chairman	Ypsilanti	Teacher	1888
	E. C. Warner, Secretary	Ypsilanti	Builder	1888
	G. S. Wheeler	Salem	Merchant	1889
Wayne	John Gillespie, Chairman	Dearborn	Teacher	1888
	J. P. Reid, Secretary	Rockwood	Physician	1888
	Cholott Cady	Wayne	Farmer	1889
Wexford	A. J. Teed, Chairman	Cadillac	Civil Engineer	1888
	A. G. Fuller, Secretary	Cadillac	Attorney	1888
	G. S. Hicks	Sherman	Clergyman	1889

TABLE XXVII.

General Statistics of State and Incorporated Institutions, Compiled from Reports of Officers for the Academic Year 1886–7.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Religious Denomination.	Name of Principal, President, or Superintendent.	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students (or Inmates) during Year.	No. of Graduates at last Commencement.	Whole No. of Graduates since Founded.	No. of Volumes in Library.	No. of Volumes added to Library during year.
State:										
University	Ann Arbor	1837	Non-sectarian	Jas. B. Angell	86	1,572	411	9,054	62,398	2,217
Agricultural College	Lansing	1855	Non-sectarian	Edwin Willits	18	323	35	410	10,775	955
State Normal School	Ypsilanti	1852	Non-sectarian	John M. B. Sill	26	719	99	1,441	7,938	260
Mich. Mining School	Houghton	1886	Non-sectarian	M. E. Wadsworth	3	27	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
Mich School for the Deaf	Flint	1854	Non-sectarian	M. T. Gass	18	303	20	181	2,608	.....
School for the Blind	Lansing	1879	Non-sectarian	U. G. Race	8	94	.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Reform School	Lansing	1856	Non-sectarian	C. A. Gower	10	590	.....	.....	1,000	150
Industrial Home for Girls	Adrian	1879	Non-sectarian	Margaret Scott	19	268	.....	.....	642	.....
School for Dependent Children	Coldwater	1874	Non-sectarian	Wesley Sears	6	230	.....	.....	1,650	.....
Incorporated:										
Adrian College	Adrian	1859	Methodist Protestant	D. S. Stephens	12	199	8	.....	4,000	.....
Albion College	Albion	1861	Methodist Episcopal	L. R. Fiske	16	413	* 26	† 201	5,621	421
Alma College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek College	Battle Creek	1874	Seventh Day Adventist	Wm. W. Prescott	16	498	7	.....	1,300	50
Detroit College	Detroit	1881	Catholic	John P. Frieden	15	266	10	24	6,050	800
Detroit Home and Day School	Detroit	1882	Non-sectarian	J. D. Liggett	12	242	11	55	1,000	.....
German American Seminary	Detroit	.....	Non-sectarian	G. Herriman	5	175	.....	.....	300	25
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale	1855	Free Baptist	George F. Mosher	14	629	32	600	7,060	60

Hope College	Holland	1866	Reformed Church	Chas. Scott	10	148	7	127	6,923	461
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	1833	Baptist	Kendall Brooks	10	151	8	179	8,736	74
Olivet College	Olivet	1859	Congregational and Presbyterian	Horatio Q. Butterfield	16	307	19	226	15,000	875
Mich. Female Seminary	Kalamazoo	1856	Non-sectarian	Antoinette Bryant	6	42	5	101	1,335	38
Michigan Military Academy	Orchard Lake	1877	Non-sectarian	J. Sumner Rogers	8	116	7	98	.....	.....
Raisin Valley Seminary	Adrian	.....	Society of Friends	F. R. Hathaway	3	93	1	79	500	.....
Somerville School	St. Clair	1881	Non-sectarian	Chas. C. Wetsell	9	47	1	.....	500	40
Spring Arbor Seminary	Spring Arbor	1872	Free Methodist	H. H. Stilwell	4	98	7	37	350	25

* Including ten graduates in music.
† Including sixty-three graduates in music.

TABLE XXVIII.

Financial Statistics of State and Incorporated Educational Institutions, Compiled from the Reports of Officers, for the Academic Year 1886-7.

Institutions.	Annual Cost of Tuition per Student.	Average Cost of Board per Week.	Total Average Annual Cost per Student (to the Student).	Total Average Annual Cost per Student (to the State).	Estimated Value of Grounds, Buildings, Apparatus, etc.	Amount of Productive Funds.	Income from Productive Funds.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation for the Year 1887.	Receipts from Tuition Fees during the Year.	Receipts from all Other Sources.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Expenses for Permanent Improvements.	Liabilities.
State:													
University	$30 00	[a] $4 00	$190 00	$55 41	$1,000,000 00	$544,151 66	$38,601 51	$108,365 94	$47,046 21	$63,645 99	$184,5 0	$68,415 94	.....
Agricultural College	.....	2 35	110 00	*31 39	385,237 07	448,349 24	30,805 06	37,602 50	.....	14,628 26	46,192 17	17,132 63	.....
State Normal School	10 00	3 00	150 00	47 77	170,793 00	69,126 04	4,260 59	68,178 00	3,079 50	450 00	42,000 00	28,500 00	.....
Mich. Mining School	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Mich. School for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	169 17	486,361 63	.....	.....	50,000 00	200 00	.....	52,500 00	.....	.....
School for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	264 77	215,162 70	.....	.....	27,800 00	.....	2,319 56	23,358 14	27 66	.....
State Reform School	.....	.....	.....	116 0[illegible]	202,000 00	.....	.....	66,950 00	.....	5,255 20	44,503 75	.....	.....
Industrial Home for Girls	.....	.....	.....	160 07	149,997 10	1,500 00	45 00	44,000 00	.....	553 36	30,164 70	1,210 60	.....
School for Dependent Children	.....	.....	.....	152 17	200,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	7,000 00	.....
Incorporated:													
Adrian College	[b] 9 00	2 00	.....	.....	118,000 00	100,000 00	5,000 00	.....	[b] 3,000 00	5,000 00	13,000 00	1,200 00	$21,000 00
Albion College	[b] 15 00	2 25	.....	.....	160,000 00	175,000 00	12,500 00	.....	[b] 8,176 52	366 81	21,320 98	1,000 19	23,000 00
Alma College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek College	35 00	[a] 2 75	.....	.....	78,665 47	.....	.....	.....	6,500 00	5,540 49	10,743 21	14,740 99	22,646 94
Detroit College	40 00	.....	.....	.....	95,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,487 00	1,000 00	4,500 00	340 00	15,000 00
Detroit Home and Day School	{50 00 / 100 00}	7 50	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[c] 15,622 07	14,223 09	700 00	.....
German American Seminary	15 00	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	600 00

Hillsdale College	.....	2 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	142,732 00	9,415 35	.....	3,128 60	2,249 87	14,148 45	.....	.....
Hope College	15 00	2 50	.....	.....	45,000 00	113,380 00	6,050 00	.....	1,554 00	2,924 00	10,445 00	825 00	1,000 00
Kalamazoo College	25 50	2 50	.....	.....	100,000 00	116,677 46	6,258 38	.....	2,268 77	889 26	8,172 11	.....	5,099 75
Olivet College	30 00	2 25	.....	.....	138,000 00	97,683 00	6,147 06	.....	5,171 82	5,843 90	18,109 17	1,231 32	6,923 06
Mich. Female Seminary	c200 00	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	34,000 00	2,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	7,000 00	400 00	.....
Mich. Military Academy	c350 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisin Valley Seminary	23 00	2 50	.....	.....	30,000 00	22,000 00	1,320 00	.....	1,962 70	.....	2,802 52	100 00	.....
Somerville School	200 00	6 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	3,500 00	9,000 00	500 00	.....
Spring Arbor Seminary	18 00	2 50	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	400 00

a Including room rent. b Including incidentals. c Including amount received for board. d Including tuition fees for the year.

* This average is obtained as follows: The state has expended on the college aside from land grants a total in appropriations of $699,553.84. Out of this has been purchased a plant inventorying $335,237.07, which leaves of the amount appropriated $314,316.77 chargeable to current expense account, an average of $10,139.25 per year while the college has been running. This divided among the 323 students in attendance during the past year gives an average of $31.39 per student per year.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

AT THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

LANSING, MICH., DEC. 27, 28, AND 29, 1887.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1887.

President.

J. W. EWING.....Alma.

Vice Presidents.

D. A. STEPHENS.....Adrian.

J. A. STEWART.....Monroe.

Secretary.

CHAS. W. PICKELL.....Ludington.

Treasurer.

E. L. BRIGGS.....Grand Haven.

Executive Committee.

1884-7.

C. F. R. BELLOWS.....Ypsilanti.

LUCY A. CHITTENDEN.....Ann Arbor.

HAMILTON KING.....Olivet.

1885-8.

J. M. B. SILL.....Ypsilanti.

S. G. BURKHEAD.....Portland.

ELLA DEAN.....Grand Rapids.

1886-9.

*L. MCLOUTH.....Lansing.

H. N. FRENCH.....Kalamazoo.

L. R. HALSEY.....Battle Creek.

Officers for 1888.

President.

E. P. CHURCH.....Greenville.

Vice Presidents.

W. D. CLIZBE.....Ionia.

P. M. PARKER.....Quincy.

Secretary.

E. C. THOMPSON.....East Saginaw.

Treasurer.

MRS. C. G. CHAFFEE.....Flint.

Executive Committee.

1885-8.

J. M. B. SILL.....Ypsilanti.

S. G. BURKHEAD.....Portland.

ELLA DEAN.....Grand Rapids.

1886-9.

*L. MCLOUTH.....Lansing.

H. N. FRENCH.....Kalamazoo.

L. R. HALSEY.....Battle Creek.

1887-90.

GEO. F. MOSHER.....Hillsdale.

MISS M. LOUISE JONES.....Charlotte

AUSTIN GEORGE.....Ypsilanti.

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*L. N. Demmon, of Ann Arbor, elected to fill vacancy caused by L. McLouth's removal from the State.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Lansing, Tuesday, December 27, 1887.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association was called to order by the President.

Dr. Fiske, of Albion College, led in prayer, after which the High School choir, of Lansing, rendered a fine chorus under the direction of Mrs. Flora Rarrick.

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of Michigan, followed with a most cordial address of welcome to the teachers of the State.

Supt. E. C. Thompson, of Saginaw, in behalf of the Association, heartily responded to the Governor's welcome.

The Association was then favored with a solo by Mrs. Rarrick, "My Lover is a Sailor Lad."

President J. W. Ewing delivered the annual inaugural address.

The exercises of the evening closed with two quartettes, "Last Night" and "Heather Rose," by Mrs. Rarrick, Mrs. Lee and Misses Nora Towne and Ella Baker.

Lansing, December 28, 1887.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened by prayer by Hon. Ira Mayhew, of Detroit.

A fine duet, "The Song of the New Year," was given by Mrs. Rarrick and Miss Ella Baker.

Paper: "To What Extent are Thought and Feeling Mutually Exclusive," Hon. J. M. B. Sill, Principal State Normal School.

Discussion opened by Prof. Daniel Putnam, of Ypsilanti, was continued by Dr. Fiske, of Albion, Prof. S. D. Barr, of Albion, H. R. Pattengill, of Lansing, Dr. D. S. Stephens, of Adrian, W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, and Supt. P. D. Cornell, of Harrison.

Principal Sill here reported that he had discharged the duties imposed upon him by this Association, and had delivered an address on behalf of the State Teachers' Association at the University Semi-centennial. The report was accepted with thanks and speech ordered spread on the minutes.

Miss Ella Baker then favored the Association with a solo, "The Grand Old Ocean," and being encored responded with another solo, "One Day."

Paper: "Reading," by Chas. Carlisle, of Ionia. Discussion was opened by Supt. E. L. Briggs, of Grand Haven.

Before any further discussion the president named the following committees:

Committee on Nominations—Supt. I. M. Wellington, Muskegon; Supt. A. S. Hall, Cadillac; Supt. O. D. Thompson, Romeo; Prof. S. D. Barr, Albion; Supt. H. M. Slauson, Houghton.

Committee on Resolutions—Supt. L. R. Halsey, Battle Creek; Prof. D. A. Stephens, Adrian; Supt. J. W. Simmons, Dowagiac; Prof. Daniel Putnam, Ypsilanti; Miss Josie Williams, Ionia.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music: Ladies' quartette, "Chimes," Mrs. Rarrick, Mrs. Lee, Misses Nora Towne and Ella Baker.

Miss M. H. Ross, of Chicago, then delivered a very excellent lecture on "The New Education an Outgrowth of the Old."

Discussion of the subject was opened by Miss Jennie Tibbits, of Lansing, and continued by Supt. Church, of Greenville, Supt. Howell, of Lansing, Dr. Fiske, of Albion, Supt. Clizbe, of Ionia, and Mr. Gibson, of Lyons.

Music: "The Kerry Dance," solo, by Mrs. Flora Rarrick.

After a short recess, Supt. Seelye, of Marshall, expressed satisfaction in the work done by his teachers after a special drill in kindergarten methods, under the supervision of Miss Ross.

Miss Ross was asked to define a *kindergarten*, which she did to the satisfaction of all.

Miss Mary E. Tilton, the secretary of the Reading Circle Council, made a report of the Reading Circle for the past year.

Prof. Daniel Putnam, President of the Reading Circle Council, followed with a short report.

Supt. W. S. Perry, of Ann Arbor, moved that the Association adopt Prof. Putnam's report, enlarge the Council from five to seven and appoint three from the County Examiners. Carried.

Messrs. S. D. Barr, O. D. Thompson, A. D. Bennett, J. N. McCall, Sinclair, Strieter, Cyrus Smith and Thornton gave some lively talks on the Reading Circle.

On motion the Reading Circle Council was authorized to establish a Reading Circle day at Bay View.

Moved that the members of the Reading Circle Council elected by the Association be chosen for one year, and that those of the County Examiners be chosen for two years. Carried.

Adjourned until evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a quintette, "Hie Thee Shallop," Mrs. Rarrick, Mrs. Thorne, Nora Towne, Messrs. Pratt and Esselstyn. Pianist, Mrs. Kilbourne. The two gentlemen responded to an encore with a duet, "Larboard Watch."

Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole, formerly of the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, favored the Association with a solo. Being loudly encored, she responded with "The Last Rose of Summer."

Address: "Universal Education the Duty of the Hour," Dr. E. E. White, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Public Schools.

The Doctor spoke for nearly two hours without notes, in a most eloquent manner.

Dr. Fiske moved that the hearty thanks of the Association be tendered to Dr. White for his able and intensely interesting lecture, which was carried amid great applause.

Mrs. Cole again favored the Association with a solo, which concluded the exercises of the evening.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Exercises opened with music by the Episcopal choir, "Venite."

Devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. H. E. Jameson, of the First Baptist Church, of Lansing.

Music: "Jubilate," Episcopal choir.

Paper: "Should the Study of Mind Have a Larger Place in Our High Schools," Hon. Geo. F. Mosher, President of Hillsdale College.

Discussion of the topic was opened by Supt. A. J. Swain, of Owosso, and continued by Prof. Putnam, of Ypsilanti; Supt. J. W. Simmons, of Dowagiac; Miss Ross, of Chicago; Dr. Fiske, of Albion; Supt. J. W. Smith, of Bay City; H. R. Pattengill, of Lansing; Supt. E. P. Church, of Greenville, and C. B. Thomas, of East Saginaw.

RECESS.

Music: Solo, Mrs. Sophia Knight, of Chicago.

Paper: "Manual Training," by Hon. C. A. Gower, Supt. of the Reform School.

Discussion opened by C. N. Kendall, of Jackson; was continued by Messrs. David Howell, of Lansing; Austin George, of Ypsilanti, and P. D. Cornell, of Harrison.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The president read the following telegram from the Colorado teachers:

DENVER, COL., 28th Dec.

Mich. State Teachers' Ass'n, Representative Hall:

Colorado teachers send greeting. Side track here for a rest, en route to California, July, '88.

O. W. REMINGTON, *Pres. S. T. A.*

On motion the secretary was instructed to send a suitable response. The following was sent:

LANSING, MICH., Dec. 29, '87.

O. W. REMINGTON, *Pres. Col. Teachers' Ass'n, Denver, Col.:*

Michigan teachers send greeting and wish the Colorado teachers a Happy New Year.

J. W. EWING, *Pres. Mich. Tea. Ass'n.*

The following was received from California:

BERKELEY, CAL., 28th Dec.

PRES. EWING, *State Teachers' Ass'n:*

The California State Teachers' Association in session here sends greeting to the Teachers' Association of Michigan, and invites every teacher in Michigan to attend the meeting of the National Teachers' Association in San Francisco next July.

A. E. KELLOGG, *Pres.*
MARY MADDEN, *Sec'y.*

And the following reply was sent:

LANSING, MICH., Dec. 29, 1887.

PRES. A. E. KELLOGG, *State Teachers' Ass'n, Berkeley, Cal.:*

The Michigan State Teachers' Association sends greeting to the teachers of California. We expect to grasp your hands at San Francisco next July.

J. W. EWING, *Pres.*
CHAS. W. PICKELL, *Sec'y.*

Paper: "The Teacher in Society," by Supt. J. N. McCall, of Ithaca.

Discussion was opened by Supt. O. C. Seelye, of Marshall, and continued by David Howell, of Lansing; E. P. Church, of Greenville; Ira Mayhew, of Detroit, and Prof. Austin George, of Ypsilanti.

RECESS.

Paper: Report, "Township Unit in Our Educational System," Hon. H. R. Gass.

Discussion opened by H. R. Pattengill, of Lansing; was continued by Hon. Mr. Simpson, of Van Buren Co.; State Supt. Joseph Estabrook, and Prof. S. D. Barr, of Albion.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following report:

Resolved, That we as an association extend our sincere thanks to the president and other officers of the association for their efforts in making this meeting a success; to the Board of Control of the Capitol for courtesies extended, and to the railroad officials of the state for reduced rate privileges.

Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of the eloquent and instructive address by Dr. Emerson E. White; of the timely and helpful exposition of kindergarten work by Miss M. H. Ross, and of the excellent music under the efficient direction of Mrs. Flora A. Rarrick, so kindly furnished for the occasion.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of this association, we request the Executive Committee to make some provision for the consideration of questions more directly relating to the work of colleges in the State, either by arranging for the meeting of the association in sections during one or more of its usual sessions, or by providing for an additional session with this end in view, and also to arrange for a department meeting of primary teachers.

Resolved, That the association recommend that the county secretaries exert their influence to establish a more uniform course of study in the district schools.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the association that the highest interests of the common schools of the State of Michigan demand that the township be made the unit of our educational system instead of the district, and that we request the Department of Public Instruction to call the attention of the county secretaries to the importance of bringing this subject before the people with a view to legislation, and to advance this movement in every possible manner.

L. R. HALSEY,
J. W. SIMMONS,
D. S. STEPHENS,
MISS J. A. WILLIAMS,
D. PUTNAM.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted.

H. R. Pattengill introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the teachers' department of the Bay View Assembly be asked by the State Reading Circle Council to provide for a permanent recognition of the Reading Circle in the plans for the future of that summer school.

Adopted.

Supt. E. J. Freeman, of Dundee, introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That the people of the State of Michigan do enact a law by which the skeletons of the dissected bodies, given to the medical colleges of the State for scientific advancement, by the law stated in Chapter 72 of Howell's Annotated Statutes, and amended in 1885, be cleansed, bleached, and articulated by State authority, and presented to the high schools of the State, at a cost not to exceed the cost of preparation.

Adopted.

Moved to proceed to the election of president. Carried. The following tellers were appointed: Messrs. Stephens, Barr, Swain and McCall. The result of first ballot was as follows: Supt. E. P. Church, Greenville, 34; Dr. L. R. Fiske, 20; Supt. M. Louise Jones, 8; scattering, 7.

Supt. Church's election made unanimous.

Report of committee on nominations read and adopted.

Vice-Presidents—W. D. Clizbe, Ionia; P. M. Parker, Quincy.

Secretary—Supt. E. C. Thompson, Saginaw City.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. G. Chaffee, Flint.

Executive Committee (*for 3 years*)—Hon. Geo. F. Mosher, President Hillsdale College; Miss M. Louise Jones, Charlotte; Prof. Austin George, Ypsilanti. (*For two years*), Prof. I. N. Demmon.

Reading Circle—Prof. Daniel Putnam, Supt. W. S. Perry.

President E. P. Church thanked the Association for the honor conferred, and asked for the hearty support of all members.

The Treasurer's Report was then read as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1887.

Receipts.

1887.			
Feb. 26.	From A. C. Brower	$193 48	
Dec. 29.	" Annual Fees	161 00	
			$354 48

Disbursements.

Oct. 27.	Chas. W. Pickell, secretary	$29 50	
Dec. 29.	Thorp & Godfrey, membership cards	2 00	
" "	Dr. E. E. White, lecture	50 00	
" "	D. Howell, music	20 00	
" "	C. W. Pickell, secretary	2 50	
" "	Telegrams to Colorado and California	2 84	
" "	J. W. Ewing, president, for circulars, stationery, railroad certificates, etc.	49 50	
" "	Miss M. H. Ross, services	10 00	
" "	Exchange and paper	40	
			$166 74
	Balance on hand		$187 74

E. L. BRIGGS, *Treasurer.*

The report was adopted.

The Association adjourned after singing "America."

J. W. EWING, *President.*

C. W. PICKELL, *Secretary.*

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1887.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
Andrews, C. T.	Michigamme.	Dryer, N. R.	Holton.
Arbury, F. W.	Fenton.	Dudley, Miss Leona	Mason.
Austin, Miss Lula K.	Reading.	Ellis, W. A.	Detroit.
Baker, S. W.	Big Rapids.	Estabrook, J. B.	Montague.
Baker, Lewis	Lexington.	Everest, Miss Louie	Lyons.
Ball, Miss Maud	Corunna.	Ewing, J. W.	Alma.
Barr, Chas. E.	Berea, Ohio.	Ferris, W. N.	Big Rapids.
Barr, Samuel D.	Albion.	Fisher, E. M.	Marine City.
Barton, H. H.	Muskegon.	Fiske, Dr. L. R.	Albion.
Bates, C. O.	Owosso.	Ford, Miss Jennie	Whitehall.
Beal, W. J.	Lansing.	Ford, Mrs. E. M.	Corey.
Beardsley, Miss Edith	Buchanan.	Freeman, E. J.	Dundee.
Bemis, A. L.	Nashville.	French, Henry N.	Kalamazoo.
Bemis, Mrs. A. L.	Nashville.	French, F. W.	Chesaning.
Benedict, Geo. B.	Stanton.	Gaige, F. S.	Concord.
Bennett, A. H.	Bangor.	Gardiner, E. M.	Midland.
Betts, Claudia	Hillsdale.	George, Prof. Austin	Ypsilanti.
Bowen, W. P.	Ypsilanti.	George, Miss Grace A.	Ypsilanti.
Brandt, G. R.	Byron.	Glover, Miss Fannie E.	Cassopolis.
Brock, H. Z.	Fenton.	Goodison, Prof. John	Ypsilanti.
Broesamle, G. H.	Imlay City.	Gotts, Miss Edith	Whitehall.
Briggs, E. I.	Grand Haven.	Gower, Hon. C. A.	Lansing.
Bronson, J. J.	St. Joseph.	Gregor, Miss Frances	Port Huron.
Brown, Miss T. C.	Jackson.	Griffith, E. L.	Laingsburg.
Brown, Miss Nettie	Jackson.	Genorr, Chas.	Elsie.
Brown, Miss Lillie E.	Tecumseh.	Gully, R. H.	South Haven.
Burgdorf, Miss Lillie M.	Marshall.	Hall, A. S.	Cadillac.
Burgoyne, Miss Anna	Bridgeport.	Hall, C. B.	Detroit.
Burkhead, S. G.	Charlotte.	Halsey, L. R.	Battle Creek.
Burrows, Miss A. E.	Saginaw.	Hammond, D. A.	Tecumseh.
Burrows, L. P.	Chesaning.	Harris, John M.	Ironton.
Carlisle, Chas.	Ionia.	Hayden, N. H.	Hudson.
Chaffee, Mrs. C. G.	Flint.	Hayes, Miss Ella	Ypsilanti.
Chatfield, L. O.	Benton Harbor.	Hayward, Maud L.	Mt. Clemens.
Chick, Miss Sophie	Whitehall.	Hathaway, F. R.	Adrian.
Church, E. P.	Greenville.	Heaton, Miss Carrie	Charlotte.
Clapp, Ashley	Vicksburg.	Hill, Flora E.	Flint.
Cochran, J. R.	St. Ignace.	Howell, David	Lansing.
Collins, Miss Ada	Leslie.	Hoxie, L. W.	Spring Brook.
Collingwood, C. B.	Howard City.	Hubbard, Miss Eliza F.	Union City.
Cornelius, J. D.	Adrian.	Hull, W. C.	Albion.
Cornell, P. D.	Harrison.	Hume, Miss M. A.	Lansing.
Cuddeback, Miss E.	Hubbardston.	Jennings, Albert	Manistee.
Dasef, J. W.	Sheridan.	Jones, Miss Grace	Adrian.
DeBar, E.	Almont.	Jones, Miss M. L.	Charlotte.
DeWitt, Mrs. A. D.	Leslie.	Jones, Miss Celia B.	Adrian.
Doxsie, Miss Georgia A.	Grand Ledge.	Kendall, F. M.	Grand Rapids.
Drake, W. A.	Hillsdale.	Knudsen, Miss Anna	Whitehall.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
King, Hamilton	Olivet.	Robinson, W. E.	Detroit.
Koboldt, C.	Frankenmuth.	Rogers, Miss Helen	Whitehall.
Laesch, Wm.	Frankenmuth.	Schiller, J. D.	Niles.
Laird, S. B.	East Tawas.	Schurtz, Orr	Charlotte.
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Lane, Miss H. L.	Webberville.	Shaffer, J. G.	Capac.
Law, E. F.	Brockway Center.	Sibley, C. A.	Chicago.
		Siebley, Miss Emma	Lansing.
Lillie, C. C.	Cooperville.	Sill, J. M. B.	Ypsilanti.
Lott, Emma	Portland.	Simmons, J. W.	Dowagiac.
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McCall, J. N.	Ithaca.	Smith, Cyrus W.	Indianapolis.
McClure, D. E.	Shelby.	Smith, J. W.	Bay City.
McElroy, G. B.	Adrian.	Smith, F. C.	Gladwin.
McIntosh, H. W.	Lapeer.	Smith, Miss Flora A.	Muskegon.
McLean, Chas. M.	Whitehall.	Soulby, C. W.	Milford.
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Mayhew, Ira	Detroit.	Straight, Eugene	Carson City.
Mayhew, Miss Emma	Detroit.	Sutherland, E. B.	Memphis.
Mosher, Hon. G. F.	Hillsdale.	Sutton, Miss Nellie	Detroit.
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Nease, Chas.	Greenville.	Taylor, F. M.	Albion.
Newman, Clara	Lansing.	Taylor, A. W.	Nunica.
Nicholson, Miss Flora	Detroit.	Terry, Miss Lucy	Portland.
Nichols, B. E.	Ann Arbor.	Thompson, O. D.	Romeo.
Osbon, Sheridan	Constantine.	Thomas, C. B.	East Saginaw.
Paddock, May	Parma.	Thompson, E. C.	Saginaw.
Parker, Mrs. M. E.	Adrian, R.V. S.	Thornton, S. R.	Trenton.
Parker, P. M.	Quincy.	Towle, Miss F. M.	Gaylord.
Parmelee, C. E.	Lapeer.	Townsend, W. L.	Reese.
Pattengill, H. R.	Lansing.	Tuck, C. E.	Mecosta.
Perry, W. S.	Ann Arbor.	Van Tyle, Miss Jennie	Gaylord.
Pickell, Chas. W.	Ludington.	Wagner, J. L.	Grand Ledge.
Phillips, W. A.	Manchester.	Wales, Alma E.	Charlotte.
Plunkett, E. M.	Ovid.	Warner, D. C.	Dowling.
Prentiss, Miss M. H.	Saginaw.	Webster, Elmer R.	Pontiac.
Putnam, Prof. D.	Ypsilanti.	Wellington, I. M.	Muskegon.
Quackenbush, E. J.	McBride.	Wheelock, Miss Clara	Lyons.
Rankin, H. C.	Lapeer.	White, T. W.	Adrian.
Reed, M. C.	Albion.	Wickham, F. O.	Cheboygan.
Reman, I. F.	Thomas.	Wieland, Fred	Pontiac.
Rice, Miss S. S.	Port Huron.	Wilson, E. A.	Petoskey.
Robertson, J. S.	Hillsdale.	Yntema, D. B.	St. Johns.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

PROF. J. W. EWING, ALMA.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the State Teachers' Association:

The annual recurrence of this State assembly of teachers is an occasion of no small interest.

It is worth all it costs and more, to meet each other face to face, to visit with one another, to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones, to welcome new recruits into our ranks and to extend the hand of greeting to those who have come among us from other states. We can scarcely estimate the amount of solid satisfaction that arises from this feature of our annual gatherings. Nor is this all; the teacher who expects to rise in his profession must come in contact with those of more experience than himself, and even with those of less experience. Much practical information may be gained by the live teacher while attending these associations, and still more, it is a professional duty devolving upon the teachers of this commonwealth to maintain a vigorous state association. For all of these reasons we are glad to meet so many of you here; we cordially invite you to remain throughout the session and to take part in the exercises.

It must be apparent to all thinking minds that the educational world is in a state of rapid transition.

It may be well to take our bearings and ascertain if we are making any real progress.

The free school is the product of the nineteenth century. General intelligence must keep pace with material prosperity if the foundations of government would be safe. It is a national necessity that the whole people should be educated; back of the ballot must be intelligence, and so free schools and general intelligence become a public necessity.

By the ordinance of 1787 provision was made for the maintenance of schools. Congressional land grants have been made from time to time for educational purposes. The policy of the government has been to encourage schools. Notwithstanding, much of the support of these schools was raised by rate bills on the individual patrons, and in our own state this was especially true till within a comparatively few years.

Throughout the south and some of the western states, "subscription schools" were in vogue, with no public support but a small primary school fund.

Illinois was a state for almost forty years before she had a free school

system and the southern states, following the lead of Virginia, left the interests of education to individual effort. But since the war a revolution has taken place in public sentiment on this subject and our southern friends are beginning to appreciate the benefits of general education and have adopted a system of free public instruction, and although greatly impoverished by the war, are vigorously supporting their schools.

While the general government has done much to foster education, there seems to be a loud call for it to grant immediate assistance to that portion of our country that suffered most severely from the war, that the millions may be educated and made fit for American citizenship. In no way can the surplus in the national treasury be used with more advantage to the whole country. Such a policy as this toward the South would go far toward healing the wounds of the late conflict and bringing about a state of prosperity which that portion of our country can now fully appreciate. The sentiment at one time in the South was opposed to the free school, but now the Massachusetts idea, as announced in 1647 and reiterated in her constitution in 1780, has spread not only over the North and West but over the entire South; a grand and noble triumph of ideas.

Has there been any real progress in the century or is it only a sentiment?

Let us draw a contrast. From a small section in New England the free public school has spread over the entire country; the log school-house, with its puncheon floor and seats, has everywhere been replaced by the elegant, well-furnished school building, with attractive school books in the hands of the pupils.

We now have the kindergarten with all its attractions, the very paradise of childhood, instead of the dingy old school-house with nothing inviting, the terror of the children. Better teaching qualification is demanded, better remuneration offered, improved methods of teaching have been introduced; then there were no normal schools; now public or private normal schools are to be found in every state in the Union, sending forth thousands of trained teachers every year.

Compulsory education laws have been enacted by a number of the states, and the sentiment in favor of enforcing them is rapidly growing, showing a deep conviction in the minds of the people, that universal education is the only safe support of republican institutions.

The higher education of women shows a marked contrast between the present and a century ago.

Colleges for women have been founded through the generosity of men of wealth and liberal ideas; not satisfied with this, women have knocked at the doors of our colleges and universities for admission, and notwithstanding the strong prejudice against them, they have been admitted and have in no way compromised the standing and scholarship of those institutions which they have entered. Thus prejudice and bigotry vanish before advancing light, and so will it ever be.

In view of these facts we must conclude that great progress has been made in the last hundred years. We have not yet, however, reached high water mark. While great progress has been made in the line of intellectual education, this has not brought an unmixed blessing. The fact stands out that one of the greatest problems before this nation to-day is how to educate the masses so as to secure an intelligent and honest voting population. There is another phase of this subject which we will do well to consider. It may be

questioned whether we are making progress in the moral features of public education. What was the fundamental idea of education in the minds of our fathers when they laid the foundations of free government in this land? History answers the question.

Not to go further back than the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, we find the following principle announced: "Religion, Morality and Knowledge being *necessary* to *good* government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." This is the rock on which our government must stand if it lives. Our old ship of state is out on the stormy sea and if she makes the port in safety, she must be guided by the principles of righteousness. "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." The constitutions of most of the states permit the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and, in at least one state, it is required.

Observations teach us that mere intellectual training is no safeguard to the state. Our prisons contain many who are *educated* in a secular sense, but every such educated person is a positive damage to the state. To make good citizens the heart as well as the head must be educated. There can be no doubt as to the necessity of moral culture. An eminent thinker has said: "Whatever we would have appear in the citizen or the nation we must first put into the school." If it is for the highest good of the state that a genuine morality should permeate society, and I think no true patriot will call that in question, then most assuredly a sound system of morals should be taught in our public schools; but can a pure system of morals be taught without the principles and motives of the christian religion? This is the only religion that offers us a pure and benevolent system of morals, which is essential to the highest development of national and individual character, a system which gives us the only reliable standard of right and wrong. Such a morality is based on the Bible, and from that source alone can we derive it. Prof. Huxley, who is greatly admired by these very infidel secularists, in an address on education uses the following language in regard to the Bible: "Take the Bible as a whole, make the severest deductions which fair criticism can dictate and there still remains in this old literature a vast residuum of moral beauty and grandeur. By the study of what other book could children be so much humanized? If Bible reading is not accompanied by restraint and solemnity, I do not believe there is anything in which children take more pleasure."

Let these thoughts be carefully considered by those who are clamoring for the exclusion of the Bible from our public schools. There has been a steady effort from certain quarters to secularize our public education and to expel all moral and religious instruction from our schools. I use "religious" not in its narrow, denominational sense. The same class of people also demand the abolition of our Sabbath laws, of prayers in congress and legislatures, the removal of chaplains from our prisons and reformatory institutions, in short, the abolition of every effort made for the reformation of criminals and the uplifting of the degraded, by the use of moral and religious influences, when these efforts are supported at public expense. In many of our large cities the Bible is excluded from the public schools, and a purely secular system of instruction is intended; but, thanks to a large body of noble teachers, who realize their responsibility in the training of those under their charge, the schools of these cities are saved from complete secularization; but such teachers labor under great difficulties in the conscientious prosecu-

tion of their work. This secularizing spirit has gone through the cities and spread over the country to a great extent; but the public mind is becoming awakened and the moral pendulum is beginning to swing in the other direction.

Our own Bishop Harris in the National Evangelical Conference in Washington about two weeks ago made these statements: "We would be fools and blind if we did not see the dangers which surround us. We would be cowards and traitors if we did not fight them. What, then, is the duty of the hour? . . . "I live in a state," said the Bishop, "whose christian citizens have almost surrendered the common schools to the enemies of public education. . . . The common school is the child of the christian religion; but American christians have disowned it. . . . Unless we can combine for the defence of our schools we shall inevitably lose them. So, too, with every other christian feature of our institutions." The Bishop pleaded earnestly for the christian idea of the State.

We will all do well to weigh carefully these words, delivered in the presence of a large and influential christian convention, consisting of delegates from all the evangelical denominations in the country.

These declarations seem clearly to justify the conclusion that the public mind is becoming awakened to the dangers that surround us. We may not all agree as to methods but the conviction is gaining ground fast, that something must be done to rescue our public schools from secularizing influences, and the agitation now going on is an encouraging sign of the times.

This controversy will go on. Discussion will awaken the public mind; agitation will bring about a better adjustment of questions about which there is now a wide difference of opinion. Our patriotism will become broader, more intelligent and comprehensive.

The demands of the liberalists when once understood, will appear so much out of harmony with our American institutions that they cannot be accepted by any true patriot.

As the discussion of the moral status of our institutions, especially those of an educational character, goes on, and the people become more enlightened as to the functions of government and of the public school, they will array themselves on the side of truth and right. Like all other great questions it will never be settled until settled right. On the whole we are making progress in the right direction. Some of the moral issues before the American people will be settled before many years. One by one the great questions that affect the perpetuity of our nation will be settled and settled forever. God is moving among the nations, and our nation, which is the object of His especial care, will be purified by these moral upheavals.

No factor can be more potent in the right settlement of questions of national importance than the public school, for in it the future citizens of our country are taught. The kind of citizens they make will depend very much on how they are taught in these schools.

We are by no means discouraged. We believe that the moral standard of the schools is rising, and progress in this phase of public instruction is being made.

Some words as to the teacher's influence in the community may not be out of place here. He should have courage; he should in some sense be a leader in the community; he should not be a mere negative character, with no opinions of his own that he dare express.

If he is a teacher of any worth he will have influence. Acting with judgment and discretion he should make that influence felt in behalf of that which is noble and elevating. He is inexcusable if he does not. He needs the courage to do right, and being a citizen as well as a teacher he has rights which the community is bound to respect.

A teacher should have convictions, opinions not only on topics relating to school matters but on those of public concern. He should be a *man* in the community, not a cypher; in a word, he should be a man of affairs. Neither should he be afraid to express his views in a becoming manner on topics of general interest, and let his influence be felt on the right side.

I have only contempt for that teacher, man or woman, who knows nothing but school, can talk nothing but school, and dare not even talk on school matters if there is a difference of opinion in the community.

If a teacher is firm, courteous, discreet and true to his convictions, he will command the respect of his patrons although they may not agree with his views in all respects. They may even disagree with him radically, but they feel that he is honest, and they would rather have their children under the influence and instruction of such a teacher than under one who is always feeling around to find out if it is safe to say or do this, that, or the other thing.

Away with such sentimental *bosh;* be men and women, worthy of your high vocation. "Be sure you are right; then go ahead," is a trite saying, but it contains much true philosophy. Teaching is becoming a profession, and it depends on the teachers themselves as to what rank our profession will take. Let us lift it up to the dignity of a *true* profession.

In this connection I want to say that our college men do not make themselves felt among us as they should. Our great University, the pride of our state and the Athens of the West, has scarcely a representative at our annual meetings. This ought not to be. The great scholars there ought to be the leaders of thought among us, but they practically keep themselves aloof from these educational gatherings. This is damaging to the interests of the University. It would get a greater hold on the people and have fewer struggles before the legislature if her professors were more cosmopolitan.

What I have said with regard to our University may with almost equal force be applied to any one of our excellent denominational colleges. Gentlemen, come out in force, take part in our discussions, give us the weight of your influence; you cannot do without us any more than we can do without you.

The public schools are the feeders of our colleges and University. Our whole educational system is linked together; its parts are interdependent, and any lack of co-operation of the parts tends to weaken the whole. The University, College, Normal School, Agricultural College, and the Public School all have a place in our system and are recognized by the state.

In this connection also allow me to make some suggestions as to the relation existing btween the University, Normal School, Agricultural College, and the various denominational colleges.

The unseemly controversies that come up in the legislature from time to time between the friends of these state institutions are in exceedingly bad taste. There is ample room for all and more. They occupy different fields and are doing grand work, and there is no reasonable ground for jealousy. Each institution will have its special friends and that is right, but it is en-

tirely unbecoming for those directly interested to enter into the controversy and endeavor to defeat measures before the legislature in the interest of other institutions.

In union there is strength, and it is for the highest interests of the cause of education that there should be harmony between these noble state institutions. The true friends of all of them look with increasing disfavor upon this spirit of jealousy. To allow this spirit to exist will greatly retard the educational progress of our State. The work is too great and the result too far-reaching to permit of our spending our energies in that way. Nor is this spirit of jealousy to be condemned any less when it exists between denominational colleges and state institutions.

Dear friends: The field is wide and is not fully occupied. Multiply colleges and you make it possible for more of our young men and women to become educated.

I have touched upon these different phases of our educational life because they affect in some sense our outward progress towards a higher scale of development. I have endeavored to show that great progress has been made in the intellectual efficiency in our schools, and that progress has been made in the moral phases of educational work, although not so rapid as could be desired; that the most hopeful sign of the times is the discussion of moral issues, especially as they relate to the education of the youth, and I have endeavored to point out some of the difficulties that tend to prevent that rapid progress which we might otherwise make. In closing allow me to make some recommendations which it is believed will consolidate and strengthen our educational forces if carried out:

First—That the college men of the State organize a college association which shall meet either immediately before or after the State Teachers' Association and in the same place.

Second—That the law providing for the teaching of physiology with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics be strictly complied with, and a judicious method of giving instruction on these subjects be adopted by teachers of both graded and district schools.

Third—That it is the duty of all superintendents, principals and teachers to support heartily the new county secretary law and make it as efficient as possible. While it is not in all respects such a law as we could desire, still it is a great step in advance, and its success will depend on the support it receives from the school men of the State.

Fourth—That one united effort should be made by the friends of educational progress throughout the State to secure a change in our school laws recognizing the township unit in our educational system.

Improvement should be our watchword. If we cease to advance we retrograde. Let the aim of the schools be to secure symmetrical development, the training of the physical, mental and moral powers.

Such an education will prepare our young men and women to occupy any sphere of activity that opens to them and will make them a blessing to the State. Such noble aims our schools should ever keep in view.

IN WHAT SENSE ARE THOUGHT AND FEELING MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE?

PRINCIPAL J. M. B. SILL, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Teachers of the present generation owe to Professor William H. Payne, of the University of Michigan, a debt of gratitude which I am sure they will one day be ready to acknowledge with sincerity and practical unanimity. To him, more than any other American writer of our time, is due the honor of breaking the yoke of our thralldom to certain venerable but empty formulas and to certain modern but equally empty educational catch-words and campaign phrases that have passed current, not because they are either true or valuable, but, rather, because no one with sufficient clearness of insight and courage of his own opinions has ventured to attack them.

He has aided powerfully in vivifying and stimulating the prevailing spirit of inquiry that refuses to rest satisfied with the mere *ex cathedra* dictum of any one, however famous his name and however great his authority—a spirit that, in the very nature of things, cannot be a respecter of persons. His example is inspiring and happily contagious. It is refreshing and invigorating to observe his prompt and fearless methods of dealing with alleged principles and laws that have heretofore escaped searching criticism and exhaustive discussion. We admire and applaud the gallant temerity with which he dashes down upon cherished pedagogical fallacies and overwhelms them as with a cataclysm, and leaves them lifeless and dismembered, to be tossed about and finally to sink out of sight in the turbulent deluge: "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

Not that he is always in the right. No mortal man is infallible. Now and then some bold rescuer puts out in a life-boat and, with infinite effort, succeeds in saving some long cherished but half-drowned principle from the tempestuous flood, breathes into it the renewing breath of life, and sets it upon its feet again apparently as good as new; as did Dr. Hinsdale in the case of the "favorite Pestalozzian principle" which had been eviscerated and left for dead. It will, however, be well enough to wait awhile to see whether or not this is a case of real resuscitation or only some galvanic mimicry of life; for it is certainly true that when Professor Payne sets about the destruction of a so-called pedagogical principle the chances are a hundred to one that he will leave it dead beyond all hope of permanent resurrection.

This introduction is not so far off from the topic which I have chosen for the hour as it may, at first, seem. The law of "mutual exclusion of thought and feeling" which I shall attempt to discuss briefly is one to which Professor Payne attaches weight and importance. I hold a different view which I shall endeavor to establish. In reference to this law I may say in all candor that I think he is in error; and it is within my knowledge that his utterance on this subject has caused considerable confusion. In dealing with this matter and with other topics which are closely connected with it I wish to follow the excellent pattern of great frankness and plain speaking which he has set us in his valuable essays. I hope to do this courteously and without offense. To this end I want it understood, once for all, that I have a high appreciation of his services to the profession and to the cause which the profession represents and profound respect for his judgment in general. Indeed, it is his eminence as an educator and the faith with which his words are received that make any errors into which he may have fallen especially dangerous, and the duty of calling attention to them, both urgent and imperative.

In the introduction to his Elements of Pedagogy, Dr. Emerson E. White, referring to his seven Principles of Teaching, expresses himself as follows:

"Great care has been taken to point out limitations when such exist, and this has seemed the more necessary since such limitations are so frequently ignored. One of the most misleading errors in present pedagogic discussion is the sweeping assumption that maxims which have a limited application are universal principles of teaching. The pointing out of these limitations may, in some instances, seem to sacrifice strength of statement, but the truth is better *for guidance* than a doubtful epigram."

Doubtless, as Dr. White suggests, this error sometimes arises from an overmastering desire to be terse, trenchant, and epigrammatical in style. Doubtless it is often born of a contest between vanity and good judgment, in which vanity is the winner. It may also arise from an honest misunderstanding or from failure to recognize and record the necessary limitations. But we sometimes find it where we have a right to expect great breadth of view and a statement of the whole truth, cautiously and conscientiously made. In such cases we ought to exercise extraordinary care in seeing to it that the fault is not our own—that we have neither misunderstood nor misinterpreted the words of the writer. But on the other hand, it may also be truly said that we have a good right to expect that even writers on pedagogic topics will use familiar words in their ordinary sense and collate them in such a manner that the average reader may, if he will, get a reasonably clear understanding of their meaning. If such writers deal too much in verbal mysteries, the fault is their own and those who criticise are not answerable for anything that lies beyond a strict and reasonable interpretation. In the statement of fundamental laws and first truths no one is privileged to be obscure or mysterious, and those who formulate them must be responsible for whatever they actually say without reference to what they may have intended to say.

Teachers have already suffered enough and more than enough of befogging, and mystifying with generalities that dazzle and glitter but, in the end, cruelly mislead. We are fully justified in being righteously impatient of any additions to the products of this most mischievous practice.

These prefacing words bring me to the subject of my paper. "To what extent are thought and feeling mutually exclusive?" Reference is here made

to a psychological law which is to be found stated on page 20 of Contributions to the Science of Education. The context throws some light upon its meaning and intent and also indicates the esteem in which it is held by the essayist. Therefore it seems best to quote the entire paragraph with which it stands connected.

"From the time of Socrates to the present day the acutest intellects of the race have been employed in the study of mental phenomena; and it is inconceivable that from all this wealth of effort we inherit no first truths upon which we may base a science of mental training. Most assuredly we have such truths, and the first task of the educational philosopher, as it seems to me, is to select certain great psychological laws and apply them deductively to the processes of mental culture. I feel sure that careful deductions from three well established laws would rationalize nearly every process of the school-room."

An asterisk used in connection with the word *laws* as quoted above, solicits attention to a foot-note containing the three laws to which the writer refers; thus:

First—"The descent of the mind from aggregates to elements."

Second—"The mutual exclusion of thought and feeling."

Third—"Progress from the confused to the definite."

Whoever will carefully read this quotation will promptly acquit me of any charge of exaggeration in saying that the writer attaches much weight and great importance to these three laws.

The processes of the school-room are multiplex and bewilderingly various. They touch the child not only as a spiritual being exhibiting all the complex phenomena of thinking, willing, and feeling; but also on the side of his physical nature. They comprise not only instruction and guidance in mental progress but also disciplinary training in all that goes to make up the future useful member of society, the happy, upright, law-abiding man and the worthy heir of a glorious immortality. Certainly, to rationalize nearly all the present irrational processes connected with this great work is a tremendous task, but encouragement is here offered that all this shall be accomplished by mere careful deductions from the three laws quoted above. This is indeed something like the touch of a magician's wand, for it will be observed that no efficient cause is mentioned in connection with this marvelous result except the deductions. If the writer had in his mind any provision for the administration of such deduced rules, he has neglected to make any mention of it. It will also be observed that he speaks of these as well established laws and mentions them in intimate and suggestive connection with first truths, and he certainly seems by implication to dignify them by the title of "great psychological laws." It is then evident that, in his opinion, the three laws are full of present and potential value.

To the first and the third of these laws it is not within the scope of my present purpose to give any extended notice, but since the writer has made them the possible foundation of a great and beneficent revolution which shall "rationalize nearly every process of the school-room," I will, in passing, say of them that the first is undoubtedly sound pedagogical doctrine. It indicates and outlines a really fundamental law, and is, moreover, useful for guidance and pregnant with suggestions of fruitful deductions.

The third is equally in harmony with the truth, but is by no means equally valuable, because, as was shown in a paper read before this association at its

last meeting held a year ago, it is plainly involved in the first and is a repetition of it under another form rather than the expression of an independent and co-ordinate principle. To descend from aggregates to elements *is* to progress from the confused to the definite. Indeed, Sir William Hamilton, as quoted by the author in another essay, puts these two laws as balancing and equivalent parts in a compound proposition, thus: "The first procedure of the mind in the elaboration of its knowledge is always analytical. *It descends from the whole to its parts, from the vague to the definite.*" But while this duplication of a principle under differing forms, without notice, tends to unnecessary confusion and is therefore useful only as an illustrative example of faulty practice in teaching, the two laws, fused into one and taken together, express a fundamental truth and are useful and valuable. This leaves, as the basis for the rationalization of "nearly every process of the school-room," two laws, one made up from the consolidation of the first and its double, the third; and the other, the original second, viz.: the law of mutual exclusion, and one of these, the consolidated first and third, is freely admitted to be true and valid.

How is it with number two, the law of the mutual exclusion of thought and feeling? It certainly ought to be handled carefully, for if anything serious should happen to it, the sub-structure for the half promised educational millennium would practically be reduced to a single pillar. For the sake of convenience let us, without in any degree altering its meaning, put it into the form of an equivalent proposition, thus: "Thought and feeling are mutually exclusive."

My first objection is of minor importance and perhaps would not have been made at all if a re-perusal of the paragraph quoted from the contributions had not thrown the writer hereof into a state of mind somewhat controversial and litigious. But there is a serious objection that lies against any form of expression which gives the slightest color of tolerance towards the prevailing fallacy that the soul is a thing of parts split up into divisions each of which performs its functions independently of the others. There is an objection that is valid and that ought to be strenuously urged against the employment of terms that unnecessarily suggest in the remotest way, that the soul is anything but an indivisible unit capable of exerting itself, as a unit, in three constantly intricating lines, viz., of thought, of feeling or sensibility, and of will. There is special and urgent objection to any choice or use of words that, in a case like this, give even a seeming warrant for a concept of mechanical exclusion; as those who fill a coach to its utmost capacity mechanically exclude those who would otherwise enter it; or, as the contents of a gallon measure mechanically exclude, in a degree proportionate to their bulk, other matter which we seek to pour into it. It is perhaps well to say that this objection is made with the knowledge that other eminent writers on psychological topics, notably Mr. Bain, express a similar thought by the same verbal forms.

This objection being dismissed with the foregoing protest, and the objectionable form of expression being agreed to so far as this discussion is concerned, it is next in order to say that the meaning of the law as stated is sufficiently clear. Whether the writer meant more or less than appears in the text is not important. This is not the affair of the reader and he need not concern himself about it; but he may know something that is vastly more to the point. He may know exactly and precisely what meaning the

words actually and rightfully convey. There is neither qualification nor any kind of limitation. It is the expression of a supposed "great psychological law" broadly and squarely stated. "Thought and feeling are mutually exclusive."

This is true only to a certain extent and under certain necessary limitations. Let us give a moment's attention to these required limitations. The first one, necessary to make the law correspond with the facts, may be stated as follows: Feeling is antagonistic to thought whenever the line of the direction of its force differs from the line on which thought is moving. In other words thought and feeling are in opposition and may be said to be mutually exclusive whenever they are out of harmony with each other, and the degree of exclusion is greater in proportion as the lack of harmony becomes more thorough and pronounced. Thus if the mind is employed in a process of delicate discrimination or identification, a feeling of discomfort or actual pain, an emotion of anger, a sense of injury, interest in a new object of either consciousness or perception, or any feeling that goes in another direction or towards another end, is sure to antagonize the intellectual act, to weaken the power of thought and finally, if the intruding feeling grow intense enough, to drive it to the wall. On the other hand over-mastering thought may be exclusive of feeling. Intense and strenuous application of the thought power in a new direction to any elected end is often resorted to as a remedy against grief, depression, disappointment, or any other painful emotion.

But we must not fail to notice that this doctrine of mutual exclusion under the conditions named is not peculiar to thought and feeling, for thought is still more rigidly exclusive of thought tending in a different direction. Who has not been conscious of sharp contests for supremacy between two antagonizing lines of thought?

In the same sense, and in a marked degree, feeling is exclusive of feeling, and too much thought in the form of consideration as to what ought to be done and too nice discrimination in such consideration, is often fatal to prompt and energetic exercise of the will. Now it is plain that this phenomenon of incompatibility between thought and divergent feeling, between feeling and divergent feeling, between thought and divergent thought, etc., are of one kind and cannot be grouped under the narrow law of exclusion as stated by Professor Payne. They must and do go together, and fall under a common law vastly more comprehensive and broad enough to take in all these instances of incompatibility, a law that I shall not at the present moment attempt to formulate.

Next comes a second necessary limitation to the law as stated. This limitation Mr. Bain is always careful to preserve and prescribe. It is as follows: Feeling whenever it becomes excessive, tumultuous and over-mastering excludes thought, and, to a considerable extent, the converse is true. This is especially obvious when thought and feeling are (as described in the preceding paragraph) moving upon divergent lines. Perhaps it is also true where these two great capabilities of the soul are working in harmony. There is most excellent authority for this view though personally, I suppose, I may be permitted to entertain doubts. Granting its truth for present purposes, in such cases of coincident and harmonious thought and feeling, I call especial attention to the care with which good authorities keep this limitation in sight. Mr. Bain says: "The engraining efficiency of the pleasurable mo-

tive requires not only that we should not be carried off into an accustomed routine of voluntary actions, * * * but also that the pleasure should not be intense and tumultuous. The law of the mutual exclusion of great pleasure and great intellectual exertion forbids the employment of too much excitement of any kind, when we aim at the most exacting of all mental results—the forming of new adhesive growths."

Mr. Sully says, "The mind cannot at the same moment, be in a state of intense emotional excitement and of close intellectual application."

I also quote Mr. Payne, who elsewhere in his essays points out the same distinction. He says: "Feeling and thinking are mental states in such broad contrast, that, in their extreme manifestation, they are mutually exclusive. That is, intense feeling is fatal to thinking, and intense thinking deadens feeling."

These are the two classes of cases in which the law under consideration is true, and I believe that search for any others will be fruitless. I have little confidence in my own ability to formulate the law acceptably, so as to include in its expression the necessary limitations, but I will make the attempt thus: Thought and feeling in their highly intense phases or when operating on diverging lines are mutually exclusive. This I admit, is sufficiently awkward to invite attack from the least discriminating critic, but it is true, *so far as it goes,* and "truth," as Dr. White says, "is better *for guidance* than a doubtful epigram." Now while this is, as I believe, in substance and effect, the only possible statement of the law of mutual exclusion which can be made to harmonize with the facts, it is only a small part of the truth and practically valueless as a pedagogical principle, for, so far as it concerns exclusion in cases of adverse or opposed thought and feeling, it falls under a very excellent but exceedingly broad and general precept, which may be stated as follows: Attend to the matter before you and do not allow yourself to be carried off from it by irrelevant thought, feeling or anything else.

Again, so far as the amended law concerns exclusion of thought by intense feeling or interest acting in the same direction and in harmony with the thought process, I can only say with profound and unfeigned regret, that there is little use for it in the schools. An instance of its violation, would be an interest in any branch of study so intense as to interfere with the profitable exercise of thought power upon such study.

In the course of my life I have had much to do with teachers of all sorts and kinds, but I do not at this moment recall a single instance in which I have had occasion to find fault because an instructor was found to be habitually exciting too intense an interest in any subject of study. I have observed among pupils few cases of tumultuous, intense, and dangerously delirious interest in arithmetic, grammar, geography or even spelling. On the contrary the difficulty pretty generally lies in the opposite direction. On the whole it hardly seems necessary to promulgate a "great psychological law," for the purpose of restraining a tendency to be too deeply interested in the several branches pursued in our schools.

Having thus indicated the necessary but neglected and omitted limitations of this law and its practical worthlessness when formulated so as to express them, I hardly need to say that without such limitations it cannot be shown to be even true. Indeed it is absurdly wide of the truth. Feeling, willing and thinking are simply powers of the unified, indivisible soul; "they cannot," says Mr. Sully, "exist in perfect isolation from one another," and again

"willing depends on feeling for its motives or impelling forces, and on knowledge for its illumination and guidance."

But why refer to authorities in a matter in which consciousness gives us testimony direct and irrefragable? We know that knowledge concerning the object of desire is essential to feeling. We know that thinking to any real purpose depends upon concentration of consciousness under the ruling hand of the will which in turn depends upon feeling as its sole propelling force. We know that the roots of all directed thinking, of all choosing and willing flourish only in the soil of feeling. Is fruitful thought possible without attention? Is continued attention possible without the exercise of will? And has will any motor but feeling? Can poetry and art be adequately interpreted by the intellect alone, and unaided by the emotion?

What is it to be magnificently great in a great crisis, and what do we mean when we say of the central figure of such a crisis, "his whole soul was in what he did?" We mean precisely what we say. Under such circumstances every power of the soul *is* on duty. Thought, feeling, will, are active and alert to the utmost limit of their capacity for action.

Think of the Great Admiral directing the terrific naval battle before Mobile. Lashed to the main rigging of his flagship; the earth shaking with the uproar of the conflict; the air tumultuous with "the diapason of the cannonade" and thick with the smoke of the battle; in the midst of a very pandemonium of screaming shot and bursting shells, he calmly directs the order of attack. The intellect is working with a celerity it is impossible to follow or to realize and with a certainty and efficiency that is unknown except in a great crisis. He is calm. Is feeling absent or paralyzed? Is it excluded? No, such a state of things is inconceivable, but the lower emotions as fear, dread of death, etc., are overborne by more exalted ones. Love of country, ambition for a name nobly immortal, and the ineffable joy of battle, are dominant now and they stimulate his powers of perception and reasoning to their farthest limit. Why do they not manifest themselves in the usual outgoings of excitement? Because the man is as great as the occasion. He is conscious of no effort of the will applied to the direction of his attention. Feeling, under the name of absorbing interest and desire for victory, has taken the helm of consciousness out of the hands of the will and is energizing thought into phenomenal alertness and activity. The will thus released holds these tremendous floods of feeling in control, represses all useless and wasteful manifestations and directs their enormous motive force to the furtherance of observation and thought.

It is idle to multiply illustrations of the co-operation of thought and feeling and of their inseparability. In the vast majority of cases thought and feeling do not mutually exclude. The so-called law of exclusion is based upon exceptions which, though conspicuous, are infrequent of occurrence and do not afford a sufficient basis for a general law.

I have already offered for your consideration an answer to the question that stands as the title of this paper. As to the law itself, as stated, I hold opinions as follows:

First—Without certain limitations it does not conform to the facts and is moreover, a dangerous warrant for excluding feeling, that is to say, interest and animation, from the processes of instruction.

Second—Limited so as to make it true to the facts it is only the fragment of the truth and of no pedagogical value.

DISCUSSION.

PROF. DANIEL PUTNAM said: It is difficult to believe that any tolerably wise mechanician would construct a machine in such a way that the normal action of one part of the mechanism should hinder the normal action of another part of the mechanism. It would be anticipated that provision had been made for the harmonious action of all the complex machinery, so that every wheel, however small, should contribute to the desired end, the purpose for which the machine was constructed. Any other supposition would seriously impugn the wisdom of the construction, and would render certain an immense waste of power. In well devised and well constructed mechanism oppositions and hindrances can occur only when some unnatural state of affairs exists. One part may run too slow, another too fast; or some disorder of some sort intervenes to interrupt the regular and harmonious action of the various correlated parts.

It would be natural and reasonable to anticipate harmonious and mutually helpful action among the various powers of the human mind. It passes the bounds of credulity even to suppose that the legitimate activity of the sensibilities interferes with the legitimate activity of the intellect. We should expect rather that the one would aid the other; that thinking would excite feeling, and that a proper degree of feeling would vivify and intensify the thinking processes. So much would be anticipated prior to any appeal to consciousness, or to observation.

So far as I am able to judge an appeal to these confirms the conclusions previously anticipated. Whenever any form of mental activity becomes unnaturally and excessively intense, whether it be the activity of thought or of feeling, it interferes with other forms of activity and may exclude them. But this interference is no more obvious between the generic forms of psychical action denominated thought and feeling, than between different forms of intellectual activity, or between different kinds of feelings.

The intense activity of perception excludes any effective activity of conception, or imagination, or reflection. Reflection, when absorbing, excludes perception, and may even render one insensible to physical pain, and to all ordinary sensations.

All this amounts to saying that attention can be directed to only one thing at a time, whether that thing be an external object or some mode of mental action. The mind absorbed in one thing of necessity refuses for the moment to entertain any other. It is simply preoccupied, and so excludes all new-comers, or more properly refuses them admission.

Mr. Bain is probably regarded as the apostle of this gospel of mutual exclusion, but as already stated in the paper, Mr. Bain is cautious in his statements, and nowhere exalts this doctrine of exclusion to the dignity of a general law. Unfortunately, also, his use of the term feeling is not carefully guarded, or rather it is employed to embrace things which are very unlike and which ought, in some way to be distinguished from each other. He speaks of feeling "the difference between light and dark, black and white, red and yellow." Here he must refer to the sensations produced by the action of light upon the optic nerve. My impression is that all sensations are called feelings in his classification. On the other hand, love, sympathy, pride, vanity, anger, hatred, and other excitements of mind are named feelings. All pleasurable and painful states of both body and mind are feelings. In the common intercourse of life we all employ the word feeling in the same wide and indefinite sense. It would seem desirable, in psychological discussions, to confine the word more narrowly, and to make it include only states of mind, excitements and disturbances of greater or less intensity and extent.

It will, without doubt, be a matter of extreme difficulty, perhaps of impossibility, to

separate in all cases, the physical from the psychical, so closely are the activities of body and soul united, and so intimately do they become commingled.

Leaving aside, however, the question of the use of terms, what are Mr. Bain's teachings in respect to mutual exclusion? In discussing the great functions of the intellect, he affirms that the mind "starts from discrimination." "Intelligence is absolutely limited by the power of discrimination." He states very clearly and truly certain "circumstances and conditions favorable and unfavorable to the exercise" of the power of discrimination. Among the favorable conditions are "mental vigor, freshness, and wakefulness." Among the unfavorable conditions is the wrong direction which the energies of the mind may take. This wrong direction is little else than inattention or distraction of mind.

In speaking of this "wrong direction" he comes nearer teaching the doctrine of exclusion than in any other part of his discussions. He says: "There is a well-known antithesis or opposition between the emotional and the intellectual activities, leading to a certain incompatibility of the two. Under emotional excitement, the intellectual energies are enfeebled in amount, and enslaved to the reigning emotion. It is in the quieter states of mind that discrimination works to advantage."

In immediate connection, however, he goes on to say, "it must not be forgotten that intellectual exercises are in themselves essentially insipid, unattractive. As exertion, they impart a certain small degree of the delight that always attends the healthy action of an exuberant faculty. The first circumstance that gives an interest to discrimination is pleasurable or painful stimulus."

This stimulus can be nothing more or less than an excited state of mind known as feeling.

In his discussion of the importance of concentration and of the conditions which favor it, Mr. Bain says: "There is no doubt that the will is the chief intervening influence, and the chief stimulants of the will are, as we know, pleasure and pain." These are taken as types of all feelings.

"Coming now," he goes on to say, "to the influences of concentration, we assign the first place to intrinsic charm, or *pleasure in the act itself*. The law of the will, on its side of greatest potency, is that pleasure sustains the movement that brings it. The whole force of the mind at the moment goes with the pleasure-giving exercise. The harvest of immediate pleasure stimulates our most intense exertions, if exertion serves to prolong the blessing." The blessing is simply an agreeable feeling which accompanies or follows all rightly proportioned activity.

He adds limiting conditions, to which every one will readily assent, reaching a conclusion which no one has ever doubted, that *great* pleasure (or feeling) and *great* intellectual activity cannot co-exist in the mind. This is but another way of affirming that the mind can, at any given time, exert great activity in only one drection. If its energy is absorbed in feeling, it cannot be employed at the same moment in thinking; if absorbed in thinking, it cannot be expended in feeling.

Mr. Bain's words are: "The engraining efficiency of the pleasurable motives requires not only that we should not be carried off into an accustomed routine of voluntary activities, such as to give to the forces *another direction*, as when we pace to and fro in a flower garden; but also that the pleasure be not *intense and tumultuous*. The law of the exclusion of *great* pleasure and *great* intellectual exertion forbids the employment of too much excitement of any kind, when we aim at the most exacting of all mental results—the forming of new adhesive growths. A gentle pleasure that for the time

contents us, there being no great temptation at hand, is the best foster-mother of our efforts at learning. Still better if it be a growing pleasure ; *a small beginning with a steady increase*, never too absorbing, is the best of all stimulants to mental power."

Mr. Bain makes what he calls a subtle distinction between feeling as pleasure and pain, and feeling as excitement of mind, not necessarily pleasurable or painful. This distinction, if admitted, has no bearing upon the question immediately under consideration. The inquiry is not *what kind* of feeling may be allowable and useful in connection with operations of the intellect, but whether feeling of *any kind* is of value under the supposed conditions.

His remarks in relation to this neutral excitement, so called, are of peculiar interest in this discussion. He says: "There is a form of mental concentration that is properly termed excitement, and is not properly termed pleasurable or painful excitement. A state of excitement seizes hold of the mind for the time being and shuts out other mental occupations ; we are engrossed with the subject that brought on this state, and are not amenable to extraneous influences, until that has subsided. Hence, excitement is pre-eminently a means of making an impression, of stamping an idea in the mind; it is strictly an intellectual stimulus. There is still the proviso (under the general law of incompatibility of the two opposite moods) that the excitement must not be violent and wasting. In well understood moderation, excitement is identical with attention, mental engrossment, the concentration of the forces upon the plastic or cementing operation, the rendering permanent as a recollection what lies in the focus of the blaze."

It would not be easy to state the truth in this matter more clearly or more convincingly than Mr. Bain has stated it. Excitement, that is feeling, is the natural stimulus to thinking. It helps to direct, to concentrate, and to intensify the thinking processes, and to make them more fruitful. Without a proper degree of feeling intellectual activity would be irksome, unsatisfying and unproductive. It is only when one or the other becomes unnaturally predominant, and the harmonious activity of the soul is thus disturbed, that either excludes the other.

DR. L. R. FISKE spoke as follows : Mr. President, I rise more to endorse the positions taken by Principal Sill in the paper just read, than to discuss the topic. When I saw the announcement of the subject last evening the two conditions in which the writer tells us that thought and feeling are mutually exclusive were suggested to me namely, when the objects to which they relate lie in opposite directions, and when feeling is wrought up into a state of frenzy. These conditions do not ordinarily exist; in the operations of mind they are the exceptions, not the rule. It would be an impeachment of the Creator to maintain that intellect, sensibility and will are antagonistic. The fact certainly is that these three modes of energy are co-operative. The intellect perceives, as a result thereof feeling is aroused which supplies the occasion for the action of the will in putting forth volitions. At other times feelings—desires, lively interest in an object, the emotional element in ambition, love of study, exuberance of hope, dread of failure, stimulate the intellect and inspire it to put forth efforts it could not otherwise perform. I understand the word thought in this topic to be used in the general sense of cognition, which stands for every form of intellectual activity. It must therefore include not only " logical judgment " in the action of the understanding, but those intellectual movements which belong to spontaneous consciousness, and representative consciousness, in the action of sense, and reason and memory and imagination. Many of these energies are largely dependent on feeling for their activity. Indeed, feeling is intended to be the exciter of cognition, its inspiration, its life. More than

this, it determines to a great extent the direction or channels of cognition. The intellect would be dull without it, and its energies would practically sleep the sleep of death.

But if the word thought is taken in the technical sense as employed by psychologists, standing for the discursive movements of the intellect, feeling apparently does not perform so important a part. In this sense thought is the product of the understanding, which is the logical faculty. Logic is said to be cold; it deals with relations in a dispassionate way; it must not be swayed by feeling; it must judge with the utmost impartiality. It must allow of no preferences, it must coolly scan relations and render its verdict accordingly. It is the judge on the bench and it must be wholly uninfluenced by fear or favor. And it certainly is true that the logical faculty must act with much less dependence on the sensibility than most of the other intellectual powers.

I have sometimes thought of General Grant standing with seeming stolidity on the battle field, with that inevitable cigar in his mouth, watching the progress of the conflict, uninfluenced by the presence of suffering which must not be allowed to direct his attention from the complex movements of the armies engaged in the strife. This is the time and place for a cool brain. Decisions must be made, if possible, with absolute accuracy, as the result of a clear perception of many and complex relations. Nothing must be allowed to impair the judgment. What is needed is clear intellectual discernment and the power to take in all the relations which enter into the battle just as they are, without giving undue importance to any one or more factors which enter into the strife. And yet I apprehend not only that General Grant was not devoid of feeling, not only that the interest he felt in the progress and issue of the strife was profound and absorbing, but that his feelings made him more vigilant, that changes of relations were more readily discerned, that the energies of the intellect acted more sharply and broadly, and with more precision, because the sensibilities of his nature were aroused. Into the conditions necessary for the most perfect generalship there comes the seeming paradox of a brain that is steady and feelings stirred to a fullness commensurate with the interests at stake. Feelings there must be, but they should not be allowed to take the helm. The understanding must rule, while the feelings stimulate it to perform its whole duty. The judge who loves the truth and desires the triumph of right will render his decisions with greater clearness and force than if back of the intellect there was no heart.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

BY PRINCIPAL J. M. B. SILL, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association has named its representative on this platform, but has given no hint as to what it desires him to say. It is then only fair to declare, in advance, the absolution of its membership from all responsibility for the direction which this address shall take and for its probable omissions and shortcomings.

Their choice of a representative was probably a concession to seniority, for I had the honor of being a minor officer of the Association, duly elected, at its preliminary meeting held at the normal school building nearly thirty-five years ago. At all events it is pleasant to take this view of the reason of the choice, since it affords a withering rebuke to those censorious critics who delight in insisting that the present depraved generation is lacking in that respect for age that ought to characterize all right-minded people.

Being, therefore, without instructions and lacking sealed orders indorsed to be opened at some particular point in these proceedings, I am compelled to guess at the wishes of my constituency and to utter such thoughts as it comes into my heart to express.

And first of all, as the representative of a great and influential body of teachers, earnest men and women not prone to flattery or adulation, I desire to express our appreciation of the honorable position assigned to us in this celebration which so fitly rounds out and finishes the first fifty years in the grand career of the University.

It is reasonable that we should regard an invitation to be heard at this time and in this notable presence, as a recognition that we are indeed an efficient factor in the educational progress of this great commonwealth to which our love is pledged and our utmost loyalty due and gladly rendered. The value of such a recognition depends upon the source from which it comes, and we are not unmindful that in this instance it comes from a source whose dignity and authority few will deny or question, for the University of Michigan may be fairly said to stand among the very foremost of American institutions of learning. Indeed it is doubtful whether there is upon the whole continent another that greatly exceeds it in the power and extent of its influ-

ence upon present educational progress. The unparalleled rapidity of its marvelous growth; the learning and ability of its faculties; its bold but prudent leadership in whatever is wisely progressive, the numerical greatness and the cosmopolitan character of its constituency, representing every state and territory of the union, the islands of the sea and every continent the sun shines upon in its daily course, have challenged the admiration and wonder of the civilized world.

The material advantages of Michigan have made her name widely known. Within the limits of a great circle she is famed for her unrivaled commercial facilities, for the magnificence of the great lakes that almost encircle her, and the majestic straits, capable of floating the commerce of the world, by which these are linked together; for the generous fertility of her soil and the incalculable wealth of her mineral resources; but beyond the circle which I have described she is known and honored through

THE FAME OF HER GREAT UNIVERSITY,

an institution which, within the memory of men and women still in the prime of their usefulness and activity, has struggled through the weakness of infancy, has survived the dangers of adolescence, and has come at last to the beginning of a maturity glorious in present fact and still more glorious in the promise of its future; an institution which has already adorned the name of Michigan with a radiance which shines afar, like the "glory of the golden mist" which Pallas Athena put round about the head of Achilles, beloved of heaven. Recognition from such a source *is* honorable, and we of the association do not, I am sure, fail in our appreciation of the respect thus shown. I take it for granted also that in the cordial invitation extended to us there is implied another kindly and important recognition, namely, of the common schools, graded and ungraded, of which, more than any other existing body, our association is the recognized exponent and representative. Taking into account the intimate relation existing between these and the University, such recognition is eminently fit and proper. These are, in a sense, from the lowest to the highest grade, from the primary class wrestling with the alphabet and the primer to the most advanced form in the high school, preparatory schools for the University. The University is the very keystone of the arch, but these are its foundations and its supporting pillars. The relation existing between this institution, the acknowledged head of our system, and the common schools which furnish its constituency, are organic and vital. They are relations arising from mutual indebtedness and nicely balanced interdependence. They are parts of one whole, and each is necessary to the prosperity and progress of the other.

The State Teachers' Association, speaking in behalf of the Michigan public schools of elementary and secondary instruction, offers to the University today the greetings of a vast constituency. Through it a half million of pupils, officered by fifteen thousand teachers, voice their kind wishes and their congratulations. Had they come in person instead of by representative, they would, I fear, have overtaxed the generous hospitality even of the University City. Imagine the head of a single-file procession, whose rear guard would be somewhere in the Upper Peninsula, wending its way through the streets of this astonished town.

I recognize this as preëminently and conspicuously, University day. It is

a time for showering well-earned benedictions upon her head, for crowning her with wreaths and garlands, and for laying offerings of love and honor at her feet.

Our association is not here to glorify itself or to magnify the records of its own attainments, but rather to present its tribute of kind wishes. sincere respect and abiding good-will. And yet my brethren of the association will, I suppose, expect me to justify the wisdom of the invitation extended to us, by referring modestly to the circumstances of its birth and the details of its honorable career, and by setting forth some of the directions in which it has, with varying success, wrought to

CORRECT THE DEFECTS AND ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY

of the school system at the head of which stands our noble University. I have planned so to do; but 1852, the birth year of our association, is the central point of a brief period, including not more than a twelve month on either side, which marks the beginning of a great and fruitful school revival in Michigan, a revival which profoundly affected the interests of all our schools and the University not less than the rest. I have chosen this renaissance in education, with a few of the more conspicuous events that ushered it in, as the subject of my address to-day. As I proceed, I shall have occasion to refer to the birth and organization of our association.

The date to which I have referred marks a period of unparalleled activity in the educational history of Michigan. The labors of the fathers, notably the wise and intelligently directed efforts of the first superintendent of public instruction and of his immediate successors began, at this time, to show promise of bearing fruit, long desired and anxiously waited for. Since the adoption of the first constitution there had been skillful and laborious planning for the future, but actual results had been meager and unsatisfactory. Not yet had the people become aroused and awakened. The common schools, in general meanly housed and inadequately equipped and supervised, suffering from the administration of untrained and often incompetent teachers and burdened by the heavy weight of the rate-bill system of support, had made little progress. The University, now fifteen years old, counting from the date of its organization, and eleven years, counting from the time of the reception of its first class, had as yet accomplished little to justify the hopes of its founders and had given no sign of the brilliancy of its future. But now, after a period of deep depression and discouragement, there was hope of better things. The framers of the new constitution had learned wisdom from the past, and its provisions in reference to public instruction gave new hope and courage to the friends of education. Among other excellent provisions contained in it was one of transcendent value and importance, namely, a mandatory clause requiring the legislature to provide for a system of free primary schools, with doors open alike to all, within five years from the date of its adoption. Up to this time the schools had not been free. From the beginning their support had come largely from the collection of rate bills. This is

A WRETCHED AND RUINOUS SYSTEM

of support. No schools can prosper under it. It is a premium paid for irregularity and absenteeism, and it had been for years the chronic and

crowning discouragement of the friends of education. At the opening of a term there would be, perhaps, a fair attendance, which continued until the primary school fund and money raised by taxation for school expenses were exhausted, and then the stampede began. There was no certainty as to the amount for which the rate bill would call. The poor were obliged by necessity to withdraw their children, and the mean and avaricious were sure to do so. Every withdrawal increased the cost of tuition to the pupils who remained. Then came the final panic and the school-house was deserted. Under such a system progress was impossible, studies were interrupted, heart burnings and district quarrels were engendered, and frequently the schools were broken up long before the proper date for closing them. From the beginning intelligent friends of the schools had protested against such a system and had earnestly sought a remedy for its evils. State superintendents in their yearly reports had a standing chapter in which they bewailed and deplored the mischiefs of the rate bill and pointed out to the people and legislature that no real progress or improvement could reasonably be hoped for until there should be a radical reform in the method of meeting the expense of instruction. But protests were unavailing and for a time it seemed as if this ruinous policy had come to stay forever.

But the new constitution recognized the pestilent evils of such a method, and had provided a cure for them. It is not easy at this time, and for persons whose memory does not cover the date of which I am speaking, to understand the delight and approval with which the school men of those days hailed this new and most promising departure and how heartily the convention was applauded for placing Michigan side by side with those who take the safe ground that education is one of the rights of man in civilized communities, that the highest safety of a state lies in the intelligence of her citizens, that the child does not belong exclusively to the parent but to the state as well, and that it is right, as a measure of self defense, if for no higher reason, to tax property in order to add to the value of man.

This was a case in which, as it turned out, the familiar debating school question, "Resolved, that

THE PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION

are greater than those of participation," had to be decided in the affirmative, for these rejoicing friends of the school did not know that it would take nineteen years of steady, judicious and well-merited prodding to convince the legislature that it was best to obey the constitution, for not until 1869 did the representatives of the people take measures to execute through appropriate legislation, the plain mandate of the supreme law of the state.

One among the many events that made the epoch of the revival notable was the organization of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, which began its career on the 12th day of October, 1852. Immediately after the formal dedication of the State Normal School, of which I shall speak hereafter, a state teachers' institute of three weeks' duration was held in its main hall. More than 250 teachers were in attendance, and the whole session was characterized by great and well-sustained interest. The organization of our association was an incident of this institute, brought about by some of its members who builded better than they knew. Its chief projector and first president was A. S. Welch, a graduate of this University of the class of '46, and

later the worthy recipient of its degree of doctor of laws. He is still living, if existence outside of the State of Michigan can truthfully be called living, and still active and influential as an educator. Now that occasion has compelled me to name him, I can hardly forbear saying more concerning his splendid services in these earlier days. But such mention might seem invidious and unjust to other living men who also stoutly bore the burden of the times and deserve well of the commonwealth for their devotion to the interests of her schools. To those who are familiar with

THE HISTORY OF OUR ASSOCIATION

it will not, I am sure, seem boastful or vainglorious in its representative to name its inception and organization as an event well worthy of note among others that give interest and significance to the epoch of the Renaissance. It has borne an honorable part in many conflicts waged in behalf of free education and the interests auxiliary to it. Undoubtedly in the development and perfection of our system, it has been efficient and helpful, always pulling a laboring oar, and its claims to recognition by all friends and promoters of the great cause in Michigan will hardly be disputed. I note first the part which it had in the establishment and maintenance of the Journal of Education, which, during the eight years of its existence intervening between 1854 and 1862, was a powerful auxiliary to the State Department of Instruction and of great value to the cause generally, in arousing public sentiment, in directing public opinion and in securing wise and helpful legislation in the interests of the schools. This journal was launched upon its successful career by a committee of the association. Afterward, Dr. J. M. Gregory, a member of the editing committee, assumed editorial and financial charge, but another committee, by a memorial address to the legislature, obtained for it such substantial financial aid as to secure its permanent success.

Again, I invite attention to its earnest and effective advocacy of the right of women to the advantages which this University, up to the year 1870, had offered only to men.

THIS CONTENTION

lasted fifteen years, during which the association righteously took sides with the legislature and with advanced popular sentiment in favor of the movement rather than with the feeling of distrust and even of opposition which for years prevailed in the councils of the University itself, a distrust and opposition which a few years of trial and favorable results were sufficient to uproot and destroy. Perhaps it was mere coincidence, but I cannot forbear mentioning the fact, noted by the historian of the association, that the association's final shot in the campaign, a resolution declaring "That ladies should by right and for the proper enhancement of educational interests, enjoy equal privileges with men in our University and in every other institution of learning in the State," was fired at a meeting held on the very last days of December, 1869, and that the action of the board of regents, conceding that women are persons, bears date in the first week in the succeeding January.

Further, many will remember the determined and long continued efforts made by the association in favor of suitable and responsible supervision for the common schools and its final victory made temporarily barren by unfortunate and ill-considered legislation.

I have heretofore spoken of the rate bill, of its blighting effects upon the schools, and of the tenacity with which it persisted for fourteen years after the date set by the constitution for its abolition. The records will show that in this conflict the association was always at the front waging stubborn battle until the final winning of the victory.

In the matter of the township as the territorial unit of the common schools the conflict is still on. Wait awhile and see if we do not persist, until victory shall perch upon our banners.

Another noteworthy event of the year of the Revival was the dedication and formal opening of the State Normal School. Long before, in 1836, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan began the agitation of this subject by urging upon the attention of the legislature and the people the value of training schools and the imperative need, in any system of instruction, of means for the special preparation of teachers for this work. A careful student of the German system and a firm believer in its excellence, the Hon. John D. Pierce, recommended for Michigan the adoption of a similar scheme for special pedagogical training. His immediate successors in the superintendency were urgent in the same direction.

In 1849 the Hon. Ira Mayhew, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, supplemented appeals already made in his previons reports with one which was so strong and convincing that it, at last, made its impression upon the legislature and, in that year, an act was passed providing for the establishment of

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

and for the creation of a State Board of Education, under whose control it was to be organized and operated.

This board secured a site at Ypsilanti and proceeded to the erection of a suitable building, which, completed and ready for use, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 5th day of October, 1852. The chief address was delivered by the Hon. John D. Pierce, the beloved and venerated father of the Michigan system of education.

It seems at this point that a moment should be spent in recalling to mind this central and conspicuous figure in the earlier history of our schools, and especially so since it was he who, with great foresight and intelligent skill, not only outlined and suggested, but set forth in considerable detail the plans upon which the University has been conducted from that day to this. Michigan owes him sincere thanks and grateful remembrance. Soon after the adoption of the first constitution the legislature trusted to him the duty of devising a complete scheme of public instruction, including plans for the organization of the University. No man ever executed a great and laborious task more wisely and faithfully. Grasping in its fullness the greatness of the work committed to his hands and the magnitude of the problems he was set to solve, and profoundly impressed with the responsibilities of his position, he spared no labor to fit himself for his great task. He brought to the performance of his duties all the resources of his far-seeing wisdom, persevering and self-sacrificing industry, and the full energy of a noble enthusiasm born of love for his fellow-men and an abiding confidence in the value of universal education.

He saw, as the framers of the old constitution had not seen, that the schools must be free in order to work out the highest and best results, and he

never ceased to urge this cardinal doctrine upon the people and upon successive legislatures. To him Universities had their justification, not alone in their direct and obvious advantages, but also and emphatically in the truth that elementary education must wither and finally perish without them. The people trusted him to the uttermost, and the legislature, confident in his wisdom and integrity, followed, almost without deviation, the course which he marked out. Let us remember that he wrought almost without precedents or means of comparison for his guidance. I saw him first on the occasion of the dedication to which I have alluded. He was even at this time white-haired and venerable in mien and bearing, although he was hardly past the prime of his years. To one looking upon his benevolent face and his snowy locks and into his kindly eyes, it was easy to see good reasons why those who knew and loved him had, as by common consent, come to call him "Father Pierce." His place in history is among the foremost of Michigan's real benefactors. I am sure that this University will cherish his memory and see to it that the story of his life and the record of his works shall not be forgotten.

I have already alluded to the fact that up to the time of

THE REVIVAL

the University had led a languishing existence. As yet it gave no hint of the vast possibilities which succeeding years have revealed and realized. Under the administration of executives whose term of office lasted only a single year, there was no possibility of a fixed and continuous policy or of any adequate provision in its councils, and this great institution, now the pride and glory of the State, was showing signs of decadence rather than growth. The regents, appointed under the old constitution, had established branches or preparatory academies, scattered about the State, isolated from the parent institution and having no close administrative connection with it. They should have remembered what the Scripture says of the fruitlessness of the branch "except it abide in the vine." These were the only acknowledged preparatory schools and they did little toward supplying the University with properly prepared candidates for admission.

In 1848 the number had dwindled to four, and the last one had ended its miserable existence before the beginning of the year to which I have called attention. They had sadly disappointed the expectations of their projectors.

A chief cause for their failure to meet the need for which they were established and the reason for their early dissolution and disappearance, was thus set forth by Dr. Zina Pitcher, in a memoir written in 1852 for the purpose of bringing before the new board of regents information concerning the condition of the University. "From this experimental, though abortive effort, to build up and sustain branches of the University, the board have learned, and they deem the lesson of sufficient importance to have it on record, that local institutions of learning thrive best under the immediate management of the citizens of the place in which they are located, and when endowed and sustained by their immediate patrons." The failure of the branches left a great gulf between the primary schools and the University, and for years there were idle attempts to bridge it by means of private seminaries and a preparatory department. But few were wise and bold enough to look in the right direction for the coming remedy. Four years before, the Superintendent of

Public Instruction, in his report for 1848, had spoken hopefully of the public high schools, or union schools, as they were then called, as giving promise of meeting this deplorable want, and Supt. Shearman, in 1852, spoke still more confidently of them as the future preparatory schools for the University, and in support of his views was able to say that the union school at Jonesville had already furnished candidates for admission to the freshman class prepared in the most satisfactory manner. From this date forward the high schools of the State came promptly to the rescue, and there was swift progress toward

FULFILLMENT OF THESE PROPHECIES.

Seven years afterward, in 1859, the question of preparatory schools was fully and happily settled. The Hon. J. M. Gregory, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke of them as follows: "The union school has vindicated its claim by the most practical of all tests, and henceforth we must look to them to supply the demand for higher intermediate education," and to this he adds: "I count it as the most beautiful feature of our school system, that thus, up from the very midst of the primary schools, should grow up these free academies, to carry forward the work to these schools, and to crown them with honor. They come not as strangers into the school system, claiming for themselves the post of honor, engrossing the best minds and best public sympathies, and fostering a pride that looks down with contempt upon the common schools as fit for only the poor and ignorant; but they grow up as kindred in the great family of schools, exhibiting the vitality of the system that gave them birth and carrying over to the public school system whatever of sympathy and love they may win." Thus help came at last through an extension of the common school system. The union schools, year by year, made progress in bringing their pupils to the degree of advancement that a University ought to require of those whom it admits to its privileges, but it is a fact which deeply concerns the future of the University and one to which its friends ought to give the most serious attention, that the union and high schools have never yet, even to this day, covered the ground that rightfully belongs to the domain of secondary instruction. There is still open an unoccupied space between the upper limit of high school preparation and the lower boundary of legitimate University work.

Careful observers of our educational system and all readers of the annual reports of the President of the University are familiar with this weakest point in that system, though the casual observer sees nothing amiss. He sees the young student make his way up through the primary and grammer schools, finish his prescribed course in the high school studies and, diploma in hand, enter the portals of the University. In all this there seems to be no break or interruption, but rather perfect continuity from beginning to end. And so there is apparent continuity, but only because the University unwillingly, but under compulsion by the exigencies of the case, fills the interval by undertaking and doing more than a year of mere

PREPARATORY WORK.

There ought to be devised some means of relief. This institution ought to be allowed to attend solely to the great work which strictly and fairly belongs to it. This problem is not by any means a new one. It has been earnestly

considered in the past, but the advancing wisdom of fifty years has not as yet wrought out an accepted solution. May we not reasonably hope, however, that the vitality of our system of instruction and its inherent tendency to growth, will by and by, and perhaps in the near future, provide an adequate remedy? Will not the causes which have brought our high schools to their present point of advancement, yet bring them up to the full measure required for covering the whole field of secondary instruction? What has brought them to their present standard? Not so much the needs of the University as determination on the part of the people to give their children at their own homes the means of educational training reaching far beyond the limits of elementary instruction. Is not this feeling active still, and can it not be depended upon to be active in the future?

The signs of the times do not indicate that the men and women of Michigan will be content with the present range of instruction in their common schools. There will be progress in this direction, and by and by, perhaps, chasms will be bridged, the high schools be true and sufficient gymnasia, and their graduates be prepared for entry at once on real University training. Even now there are those who confidently affirm that there is in the lower classes of the University a wasteful duplication of training which the better and stronger high schools are abundantly able to give, and that the time has come when it may profitably saw out some of the lower rungs of its ladder. Such expressions of opinion are significant and suggest a serious inquiry whether the high schools are not able to do more than they have yet been asked to accomplish, and whether even now the University gives them "room according to their strength." Let us note the advance made within the last twenty-five years, an advance that the boldest would not have dared to prophesy, and then let us take courage for the future.

But previous to 1852, no perceptible benefits had come to the University from the union and high schools. It was an army cut off from its base of supplies. It was a railroad system with its terminal stations, warehouses, elevators, equipped and in order for business, but without a connecting track and with only a remote prospect of its construction. Under such circumstances, there was loss rather than gain, both in interest and in numbers. The class of 1845 numbered 12 literary graduates, while that of 1851 numbered only 10, and the largest class of the intervening years numbered only 17.

But during the year of which I am speaking matters began to mend and prospects to brighten. There was a sudden and pronounced awakening in educational interests all along the line. The people had just begun to understand the contents of the new constitution drafted in 1850 and adopted in 1851.

This instrument made wise and practical provision for improvement in the administration of the University. The membership of the board of regents was reduced to a reasonable and convenient number, and their sole function was to be the care of the University and of all its great interests.

THE REGENTS

were to be chosen directly by the people, thus giving the opportunity for selection in reference to fitness, and greatly lessening the danger of interference and dictation by any department of the state government.

The need of a permanent and responsible head for the University was so

urgent and so obvious that a clause was embodied in the constitution commanding the regents, at their first annual meeting or as soon thereafter as may be, to elect a president of the University, who was, by the same authority, made president of the board of regents, thus securing his wisdom and experience in all its councils. They acted promptly and with decision and wisdom. They lost no time in obeying the mandate of the constitution.

A little more than six months after this organization they chose Dr. Henry P. Tappan president of the University. Their choice met the hearty approval of intelligent friends of the institution, revived their sinking courage, and filled their hearts with renewed confidence and hope.

At the time of which I am speaking he was yet new in his office, but the unquestioning trust which his name and his reputation inspired, and his speedily discovered power to convince men and to fire their hearts with the same earnestness that glowed in his own, made his acceptance of the proffered presidency the most conspicuous factor in the Revival to which I have invited your attention. A few words concerning him, spoken with great love and reverence, will close what I have to say of the Renaissance and its conspicuous characteristics. A kind Providence guided the regents in their selection. Dr. Tappan was the man for the time and for the place. Broad in his culture, profound in his scholarship, forcible, direct and eloquent in speech, a thorough student of systems of education at home and abroad, ripe in years and experience, full of temperate zeal and intelligent enthusiasm, commanding in mien and in presence as well as in his great abilities, a natural leader of men, he easily rallied all available forces and energies to the building up of the institution with which he had cast his lot. It was a case of regeneration. The University was born again. He was its true founder. With his administration, its real career began. The impetus given to it by his genius and his labors, made possible its subsequent progress from triumph to triumph.

The young men of Michigan loved him and venerated him as their "guide, philosopher and friend," and he bound their hearts to him with fetters of steel.

Nearly five years ago, from his lovely villa that looks out upon the quiet waters of Lake Geneva, he went to his eternal reward.

May the University of Michigan, still triumphant and wisely progressive, remain forever as it is to-day, worthy of the love and loyalty of all its sons and daughters; worthy of the high place which its achievements have already won for it, and worthy as a monument to the wisdom, foresight and devotion of its real father and founder.

READING.

BY CHARLES CARLISLE, IONIA, MICH.

Dr. Hunter, of the Normal College of the city of New York, says that the chief end to be obtained in the study of reading is facility in reading silently.

Ernest Legouvé, of the French Academy, teaches the pupils of the Normal School, of Paris, that the meaning of the written or printed sentence is fully revealed only when the sentence is read aloud.

Mr. Alfred Ayers, in his "Essentials of Elocution," holds that, if the thought is understood, adequate expression will follow as a matter of course.

Principal W. B. Ferguson, of the High School of Putman, Conn., maintains that if his experience in teaching has given him certain knowledge of anything, it has given him certain knowledge of the fact that correct oral expression does *not* always follow mastery of thought.

The "Syllabus of Institute Work for Michigan," issued some years ago, propounds, as a test of the pupil's reading ability, the question, "Does he read as he talks?"

Legouvé says it would be well enough for the pupil to read as he talked if he talked well; but that the majority of us talk only indifferently. Some stammer, some hesitate, some drawl, some hurry, some speak through the nose, some are monotonous. Further, that ordinary conversation permits a negligence in utterance which would be a grave defect in reading, and that to talk as we read would usually be pedantry, while to read as we talk would often be vulgarity.

Mr. Ayres gives us his "Essentials of Elocution" in forty-two small pages.

Ex-State Supt. Swett, of California, in his "School Elocution," covers with "essentials" more than two hundred and sixty pages of ordinary size.

Prof. Charles Carroll, lecturing before the students and teachers of the New York School of Acting, declares that no treatise on the art of reading has yet been written.

Such varying views concerning it, lead us to infer that the subject of reading is like a diamond--many sided—and that while one person may have caught a flash of red light from one facet, he may have failed to see the green flash from another. One man sees and states this truth, another that. Many truths may lie yet undiscovered. Therefore, while we may with much profit consider reading through the mediumship of this or that author or teacher whose methods commend themselves to reason, it may be well for us to look

directly at the subject now and then in order to see whether some hint or help which others have failed to find may not be revealed to our unaided eyes.

Reading, as generally considered in school-work, is the mind's recognition of the ideas contained in written or printed symbols (words), and its expression of these ideas by means of an apparatus made of bone and muscle. It is an attempt to talk the thoughts of other people as they ought to be talked. It is one of the first tasks at which the child is set; and, according to the measure of success he has in mastering it, it becomes to him an invaluable servant in the acquisition of knowledge. It opens for him the vast treasure-house of the world's thought, where from volumes of old experience he may glean such wise counsel, such illuminating instruction, and such cheering hope as may enable him to look forward to a happy and successful career.

"Teach a child to read," says Horace Mann, "teach him to read and understand such stories as the frendship of Damon and Pythias, the integrity of Aristides, the fidelity of Regulus, the purity of Washington, the invincible perseverance of Franklin, and he will think differently and act differently all the days of his remaining life."

Teach a child to read, and dispose him to read only that which is good, and you teach him "the song which can lighten, cheer, soothe and inspire" his life when few things else can. If he has wealth, reading will add to his enjoyment. If poverty be his lot, reading may not only make it endurable, it may make it enviable. Then, too, there is salvation in a love for literature. "To love worthy objects, and in a worthy manner, is the top and crown of earthly good; aye, and of heavenly good also," says Dr. Hudson. If a love of good books, which, are, indeed, worthy objects, be not instilled into the personality of the child during his school-days, one chance for his salvation will have been neglected Too much consideration, therefore, cannot be given to that phase of the subject of reading embodied in the question, "What shall the child read?"

During his earlier childhood it seems fitting that his mind should dwell upon the world's child-lore—its fairy tales—its Arabian Nights—its history of Robinson Crusoe—its legends of heroes—such stories of men and of animals as will teach him his duty toward them—simple tales of science and of travel.

During childhood, too, it will be well for him to make familiar acquaintance with the simple, strong English of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and the sinewy idioms of King James' Bible, a book which, to quote Dr. Hudson again, is in point of style, incomparably superior to any in our tongue. What a wealth of illustration orators and authors have drawn from it! Apart from any question of human interpretation of certain portions of it, what a noble code of ethics it presents! Apart from any thought of its seeming inconsistencies, what a powerful personality may be built upon its precepts!

Therefore, at school as well as at home there should be familiar reference to this book in order that the child, ordinarily, may be able to distinguish between Biblical quotations and sayings from "Poor Richard's Almanac;" that he may have command of its thoughts for his own use in illustration, and that its parables, stories, admonitions and exhortations may have a chance at least to make a permanent impression upon his moral nature. It would not be amiss to have a judicious selection from the Bible form part of a daily exercise in his school-life. It is not necessary that every chapter should be

read in rotation. It is not necessary that every part of every chapter should be publicly presented. It is not necessary that the pupils should be required to join in the reading. Doubtless, it may be wise to omit verses here and there and to supply such words as may be necessary to make the proper connection. Many of the narratives, especially those of the Old Testament, will be doubly effective when skillfully condensed. But, taking all things into consideration, it is doubtful whether any other incident of school routine has greater influence upon all who assist at it than a morning exercise which includes a short Bible reading and the Lord's prayer, conducted under the direction of a teacher whom the pupils respect and love. It is a means of culture, it quiets disorder, it strengthens the soul for labor, it persuades the mind to good thoughts, it calms the pulse of passion and banishes "the unthankful gloom of care."

As the child advances in the ability to understand and enjoy, the simpler English classics should occupy some portion of his thought. By the time he is eleven or twelve years old he should be able to read clearly, intelligently, and with reasonably good expression, anything which is likely to be put into his way. His chief difficulties in learning to recognize the contents of black-letter forms should now be over. Henceforth his reading should partake of the nature of an intellectual delight. He should begin to apply to the text such principles of expression as his mind can grasp; he should be continually adding to his stock of understood words, and his constant drills in language-work should show him that words are merely instruments usable for certain ends, and that he, as well as another, can gain the power to combine them with effect.

For the culture of his power of observation, and of all the powers which can help him to become an acceptable reader, none, in these days of lesson-learning, is more apt to grow weak from want of use. "The Young Wide Awake," a little monthly reader, which he can master only when he is wide-awake, will be found very useful. "Train the child to *observe*, OBSERVE, OBSERVE," says a successful teacher. "The Young Wide Awake" *compels* him to observe, if he would read at all. The pupil of the fourth, fifth or sixth grade, hails it with delight, and is loath to let it go out of his hands when the lesson-hour is over. He enjoys the stories; he enjoys the language-work. He becomes shrewd in detecting errors in print and in speech. He especially enjoys his own growing ability to get along without help, and is usually much more anxious to see if he cannot study out a puzzling sentence than he is to have it told him.

For the cultivation of memory, he is questioned concerning what he has read; is asked to repeat some of the stories in words of his own choosing, to "cap verses;" to tell in what lesson this or that expression is to be found; to commit worthy selections of poetry and prose, and sometimes to declaim for criticism before his class.

There is little doubt as to the value of the last named exercise. It has been the delight of all cultured races. Its abuse consists in leading the pupil to think chiefly of "showing off." Its helpfulness arises from the probable growth in right directions of the mental and moral parts of the being by means of the thoughts assimilated, and the positive improvement of the physical powers as agents of expression. The best results are obtained when the pupil declaims before his own class only, the class, under the guidance of a judicious teacher, freely criticising. *Public* exercises should be considered as

a means whereby pupils may entertain friends and influence them in favor of the school. They should be the outgrowth of work done in class, and should not consume much extra time in preparation. They should be only so long as to make the audience wish that they were longer. They should include good places for dull pupils, as well as for those whose efforts are always satisfactory, and, by the observance of "authors' days" and the customary festivals of the year, they should lead both pupils and patrons to a better appreciation of literature, a heartier good-fellowship, and a stronger patriotism.

Before we think much further of what the child shall read, we must consider his "reader,"—the book with which he is usually most familiar, and which, taking all things into account, he usually prefers to anything else as a text for the study of reading. The "reader" should be a book of selections pleasing to the child at the age of ten or twelve, and of sufficient value to be remembered by him with satisfaction during his whole life. It should be a book not too simple to be useful—one which is graded down to the pupil's entire comprehension and not so burdened with notes and vocabularies as to repress all inclination to exert the mind's activities in personal research. "It should be," says Ex-Supt. John D. Philbrick, "a book which, according to its grade, comprises selections best calculated to develop the sentiment of the beautiful, the true, the good. Every piece within its covers should be a gem of poetry or of artistic prose. The child could not become too familiar with such a reader. Proper instruction in it, such drill upon it as shall weave the substance of its thought into the very fibre of his mind, would far surpass in value the instruction given in any other branch of study included in the school curriculum."

Supplementary reading may be wisely illustrated with "notes;" but the reader proper should present to the pupil a comparatively clean text. If there are no vocabularies, he will learn to use the dictionary. If there are no "notes," he will learn to hunt up references and ask questions at home and elsewhere which will interest others in his work. If there are no "language lessons" his teacher will be quite likely to find some for him in the text, and he will see that language lessons belong to language and are not like grammar which, according to his view, is a thing apart, partaking somewhat of the nature of the study of a foreign tongue.

In a word, his reader should be his study-room, his supplementary reading-books his play-ground. Until the subject-matter has been gone over once at least, his supplementary reader, unless the work in it is like that which he is described as doing with "Young Wide Awake," should be interrupted only by such criticism as may spontaneously arise. The free influx of the author's thought and feeling, the free expression of the pupil's conception of the same, should be unhindered by the looking up of words and references. This reading should be the test of the pupil's ability. It should be sight-reading always. In his reader he reads for profit. Let him here read for pure pleasure if he will; for, if the subject-matter be worthy, and he reads it with "zest and the spirit of honest delight," you may know that he is "drinking in the author's soul-power, and that what he is drinking is going to the right spot."

The work done in the "reader" should partake of this character. The easier selections only, should be read until the mind and soul expand to the conquest of the harder ones. Let us have no "book-gluttony and lesson-

bibbing," no "straining of the callow brain" so that the mind will be "conceited in the forenoon of life, and stupid all the afternoon." If the pupil has an ideal fourth reader, and any one should ask how long he might profitably dwell with it, the answer would be that it is not *necessary* that he should ever have a higher reader. Effective work may be done with this one through several grades.

Let us notice some work in the seventh grade. The selection is "Drifting," a poem by Thomas Buchanan Reed. The class have been working upon it about three weeks, referring, however, by way of comparison, to many other places in the book. Most of them can, without much hesitation, point out the similes, metaphors and personifications; analyze the simpler sentences; put on the black-board a map of the location; describe the stanza, and give the rhythm of any line. When these pupils enter the high school, they should without "parroting," or having been "stuffed," but by a process of natural growth, understand the less perplexing figures of speech, the proper arrangement of words in sentences, what the term "concord" means, and how to apportion thought in writing an essay. They should be able to recognize the common stanza forms, write out ordinary rhythms in musical notation, and reproduce any not too difficult poetical selection in respectable prose. It will be good exercise for them also, if they are asked sometimes to fill blanks of all sorts in an unfamiliar piece of poetry. The differences in their choice of words, and the closeness with which they will approach the very term used by the poet, render the exercise highly interesting.

If well taught the pupil will reach the fourth reader when he comes to the fifth grade, be ready to pass from it in two years and a half, his next reader lasting him through his grammar school course. If, however, he has a good supplementary reader, he may not need his "next" reader.

As for his supplementary reading, it should be limited in quantity. If it is not, the pupil's power of concentration and application will be shattered, the habit of "literary dissipation" will be fostered, and there will be no time for exercises in oral expression. Elocution may have "no place in actual life," but those of us who have heard read from the pulpit in the tone which would characterize the reader's request for another cup of tea, the lines

> "When as returns this sacred day,
> Man comes to meet his Maker, God,
> What rites, what homage shall he pay?
> How spread his sovereign's praise abroad?"

are inclined to believe that it has. By elocution, now-a-days, is meant the study of expression for its use and value as a means of getting on in the world, as well as for its efficiency in developing voice and gesture power. "What I learned in the elocution class concerning the interpretation and influence of tone considered as a thing apart from the words to which it may be applied, has, I think, proved of decided advantage to me," said a young grocery clerk not long ago.

But there is still another reason why supplementary reading should be limited in quantity, and that is, because most of the matter which the pupil reads in class outside of his reader, should contribute as far as possible to the formation of his literary taste.

But supplementary reading should be most excellent in quality. The question "How much?" should always give way to the question "What?"

There are two very good papers which pupils will like. One is called "School Days," and will be welcomed in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades; the other is "The School World," and that the sixth, seventh and eighth grades will enjoy. Both papers are published by the same firm, and they are mentioned because the price asked for them will bring them within the reach of most schools. Both contain, in addition to their stories, a considerable amount of valuable geographical, historical and literary information. No periodical whose table of contents embraces stories only should be allowed as supplementary reading. One interview with such matter usually entirely satisfies the pupil. He cannot be induced to dwell upon it, and it is not right that he should be required to do so.

Fourth and fifth grades will like "The Book of Tales," of the Standard Supplementary Series, and Johonnot's charming "Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs." The upper fifth and sixth grades would get along nicely with Hawthorne's "Little Daffydowndilly and Other Stories," Hawthorne's "Biographical Stories," and Kingsley's "Water Babies." The upper sixth would relish Kingsley's "Greek Heroes," tales from natural history, selections from Plutarch's "Lives," anything else good in the way of biography, and probably Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

The upper seventh and lower eighth will be prepared to look with favor upon Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and "Christmas Eve;" Hawthorne's "Wonder Book;" Longfellow's "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "Miles Standish," and any judicious selections from our ballad literature.

The upper eighth ought to read something like Bryant's "Thanatopsis and Other Poems," from the English classic series; "Selected Poems from Longfellow;" Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and the "Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens.

It is quite impossible to lay down laws which will govern *all* reading classes, so the course just outlined is intended to be suggestive rather than definite. During their last half-year the eighth grade of 1887 in our schools read the "Ancient Mariner," and based their promotion exercises on an exercise prepared from the life and works of Coleridge. The present eighth grade will have finished by January 29th, 1888, "Selections from Bryant," "Selections from Longfellow," the "Christmas Carol," and probably the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Some of this matter may be procured in pamphlet form for two or three cents each copy, and when selections from our standard poets and prose writers cost so little, it seems as if supplementary reading might be carried on in almost any school.

When the pupil passes from the Grammar to the High School, this kind of work should not be discontinued. There should be some masterpiece-work in every grade. The High School of Worcester, Mass., studies two American authors each year, giving to the work two school-hours each week, all the High School pupils doing substantially the same work at the same time. During the first year, the authors were Bryant and Irving. Then came Longfellow and Hawthorne, then Whittier and Holmes, and finally Lowell and Bayard Taylor.

Of the work on Lowell, Mr. A. S. Roe, the principal, says, "In our search after the fourth poet of our series, there was no cause for hesitation. Naturally we selected James Russell Lowell, and entered upon a half-year with him.

Unfortunately for our plan this year, we found a free text-book law in force, and the school committee had not warranted the purchase of Lowell's poems for school use. However, having had permission to go ahead, we asked the pupils to purchase, and this was done so generally that less than fifty copies had to be secured from the city for the use of the new pupils who could not or would not pay for them. At this time the school numbered six hundred youths. Underwood's "Life of Lowell" was our standard book for reference, and on our shelves we had all Lowell's prose works. The "Fable for Critics" afforded a deal of entertainment to those who had read many of the authors named therein, while the "Biglow Papers" amused and interested all. Lowell's poems have not been set to music to any great extent, in fact, he once wrote to certain Worcester people that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, not a line of his had ever been set to song, so when one of our number wrote a very sweet melody to "The First Snow Fall," we thought it of sufficient moment to write him about it, though he was then in England."

As a matter of fact, however, some of Mr. Lowell's poems had been set to music. Mr. Roe mentions one, and a melody for "Aladdin's Lamp" was composed and sung by Mrs. Scott-Paine, as long ago as 1879, I think.

"There is no question," continues Mr. Roe, "but that the study of Lowell carried our students to a higher range of thought than that to which they were accustomed. There were some to whom his thoughts did not appeal, in whose soul no responding chord was struck; but they were not many. To secure from the pupils a statement of their appreciation, they were asked, in certain classes, to write briefly their opinions of the author. Here are a few of the answers given by pupils of the entering or beginning year, taken at random from a large number of papers. The question was, 'Has the study of Lowell been profitable to you?'"

1. The study of Lowell has been profitable. It has taught us the value of poems, to read and understand the deep thoughts of the poet. What we have learned we will probably remember through life.

2. I have learned a great deal from Lowell. He has taught me to speak in a more polished manner.

3. I do not think the study of Lowell has been very profitable to me. I do not like poetry anyway, because you have to read so far before you can get any meaning out of it.

4. The study of Lowell has been profitable to me, because I have learned the meaning of a great many new words which I should not have known had I not studied Lowell.

5. It has not been profitable to me (writes a boy of thirteen), as I had read, carefully and thoughtfully, all his poems before, and would have preferred studying some other author.

6. The study of Lowell has been profitable to me, for it has given me an idea of how the people felt about slavery just before the war. His sonnets have given me some history of the lives of great men.

7. It has been profitable to me, because it has taught me to see the beauty of the birds, trees and flowers; and the beauty of all earthly things.

"Absolute agreement," Mr. Roe concludes, "could not be expected; but to the great majority of the school, the work was agreeable in a high degree. Had the question been put to older pupils, more polished but no more frank replies would have been received.

"When the last day came, our twenty minutes in the hall were ample time for the recitation of one hundred and three quotations, taken from all sources, from the 'Commemoration Ode' to 'The Courtin.'"

Every teacher who is interested in leading pupils to the love of what is good in our literature, of what is powerful in its influence for good on life and character, should procure and read this little book which Mr. Roe has given us in the "Riverside Literature Series," under the title of "American Authors and their Birthdays." It is splendidly suggestive. It tells us that "the old dread of rhetorical day has disappeared from Worcester," as it will disappear from all schools and all classes where right methods are pursued by earnest teachers.

Let no teacher despair because books cannot be procured. We printed the whole of Whittier's "Snow Bound" with the hektograph this fall, rather than have our pupils miss reading it. A teacher armed with a cyclostyle, or an Edison mimeograph, can multiply reading slips at will, and prepare extra songs, examination papers, pictures for language work and other class helps in any and all grades.

We have imperfectly, but possibly suggestively, considered the question, "What shall the child read?" Let us now briefly consider *how* he shall read, together with some of the principles which ought to guide us in teaching him.

The teacher who will take a first-class educational paper and really study those parts of it devoted to reading, trying all suggestions and plans by the touch-stone of common sense, cannot fail to receive help. For my part, I owe the conquest of one class to an educational journal. The class was not interested in reading, was unruly, turbulent, ugly. I went home at noon almost sick from the anticipation of their next lesson, which came the first hour after dinner, for I felt that, while I could control them, I had not their confidence,—their sympathy—and that I had reached the limit of my expedients. One of my educational papers came in the noon mail. I found in it a simple device which had not occurred to me. I went to my class, introduced it with right good will, had the class with me within five minutes, and they have been with me ever since.

Take a good educational paper,—more than one, if you can. Study the methods described until you know that you yourself are reading better, and you will find your classes steadily improving and enjoying their reading more and more.

Attend to the child's habits in class. See that he does not lounge in his seat, or slouch when he stands and walks. Have him hold his neck erect, and lift his book to correspond with that position. Have him practice looking from the page to your face while reading. Have him try to see how much he can give *verbatim* from a single glance at the page. Erectness of the neck will bring many good habits in its train. Insist upon this position as a requisite of success.

Attend to the position of the torso. Have you ever noticed what children do when told to sit or stand up straight? They usually throw the weight of the upper body backward beyond the center of gravity, and in this ruinously weak position try to stand and walk. No habit is more common with either children or adults. But the effect upon the voice and upon the whole nervous system is disastrous.

"I wonder why I get hoarse so quickly," said a teacher whose duty it was

to read a passage from the Bible at morning exercises. She was told to bring the back-bone into its proper relation with the rest of the physical framework, and in a short time her hoarseness was a thing of the past, her voice began to grow full and clear, and the words which she uttered could be heard at the farthest limit of her large school-room.

Such matters, however, should not be considered the especial province of the teacher of reading. *All* teachers should attend to them. No teacher need allow pupils to fall into lounging or slouching ways, or to mutter or mumble while speaking, or to use the voice ineffectively. Mis-pronunciations corrected in the reading class will be apt to be repeated if not followed up through other classes. A pupil, moreover, may as easily hang his head and send his voice into his book when reciting arithmetic or grammar as when doing work in his reading class.

Much time might be spent in the discussion of ways and means in reading. The practice of elementary sounds, drill in physical exercises arranged especially for the development of graceful bearing, devices for persuading the pupil to read after the manner of right talking, the principles which underlie the subject of emphasis, these and kindred themes might well be made the subjects of careful thought. Time permits only the brief consideration of a few points.

Lead pupils to notice the contrast of ideas so prevalent in speech, and set them to searching the reader through for similar expressions. They may with profit spend several days at a time in the work. "All impressions of emphasis are derived from the idea of contrast," says Delsarte, so this is really the foundation principle. "If *you* had lost the penknife and *Tom Link* had found it." "If *I* had not picked it up *somebody else* would." "It is not what we *read*, but what we *remember* that makes us learned."

Lead pupils to notice that the modification of an idea once emphasized renders that idea unemphatic,—just as new people moving into a neighborhood attract more notice for awhile than the old residents. "Napoleon was a *great man*. Yes, he was a *very* great man."

> "A thousand *cups of gold*,
> In Judah deemed divine;
> *Jehovah's* vessels, hold
> The godless heathen's wine."

Ideas which the mind has recognized or is able to foresee, seem to be always unemphatic, as in the examples given in the preceding section.

The violation of this principle is one of the commonest faults of reading. People usually emphasize too much, not too little. They keep on calling attention, for instance, to ideas contained in nouns, no matter how many times adjective elements or a new environment may change their complexion. Try this in reading Longfellow's poem, "The Reaper and the Flowers." Read just as well as you can, but emphasize the word "flowers," "flowerets," and "blossoms," whenever you come to them. You will find "the freighted lines depolarized, and discharged of all that they most contain."

Whatever is absolutely new, *is* emphatic.

> "And had he not *high* honor?
> The *hill-side* for his *pall*;
> To lie in state while *angels* wait,
> With *stars* for *tapers* tall;

And the *dark rock pines*, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And *God's* own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave."

These three principles of emphasis go hand in hand, and an intelligent attempt to apply them cannot fail to improve the reading.

Pupils can easily understand that, in reading poetry, we are called upon to notice what Sidney Lanier calls "stopped" and "continued" lines.

"A stopped line," says he, "is a line of poetry at the end of which we may pause without marring the sense."

A continued line is one at the end of which we should not make a perceptible pause.

Read the following lines with a pause at the end of each, and then read them continuing the first, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh lines:

"All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison-cells of pride;
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod;
Made to tread the mills of toil
Up and down in ceaseless moil;
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin;
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!"

It is worthy of note, also, that of two words which rhyme, only one should be made emphatic. "If we desire variety let us study the principle of relation, so that our objects may not kill each other in expression."

"Lives of great men all re*mind* us
We can make our lives sub*lime;*
And departing leave be*hind* us
Foot-prints on the sands of *time*."

"Lives of great men all re*mind* us
We can make *our* lives sublime;
And departing leave behind *us*
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

This principle of reading if applied mechanically only, at once relieves the stanza of dullness.

But now, lest we neglect a matter which often puzzles earnest teachers, let us consider whether a teacher should ever read in order that the pupil may imitate. I believe that he should. The imitative faculty is strong in childhood, and it is strong for a purpose. It is a faculty which can be utilized in the reading class. After a thorough course in such imitative reading as may be practiced from short sentences, responsive expressions like "Class?" "What, sir?" uttered with every variety of intonation, and elementary

sounds used in the same way, the class will read in easier style, and with better emphasis and inflection.

In dealing with selections and paragraphs, the teacher should be careful to set "patterns" only so far as to stimulate the mind of the pupil to greater activity, or to show him what he *can* do if he will try. These patterns need be set in hard places only. As a general thing they will not be needed in ordinary work if there has been plenty of drill on short sentences, sounds, contrasts, etc. But it will be well for the teacher to read to the class occassionally, and, especially in supplementary reading, to read as a member of the class—taking up dull passages here and there—or places where fine examples of expressive reading can be given. The frequent doing of this will prevent pupils from "studying ahead" and preparing their lessons after they come into the class room.

As to the management of the reading-class, it should be conducted very much as one would conduct a reading-circle in his own parlor. There should be the same politeness, the same freedom, the same consideration for the dull and the timid members. These should be especially brought out and encouraged, and shown how to improve. The work should be frequently varied. If a search for contrasts has been the task for a week or two, let the class take up a story from the supplementary reading. If similes and personifications have formed the drill for a while, let them change to some good poem for the practice of expressive reading. If short sentence drill has formed part of the lesson for some time, turn their attention to exercises in pronunciation. Excellent ones may be adopted from Dr. Abernethy's "Academy Orthoepist." Some of his devices are extraordinarily good. But it should be remembered, however, that all studies in the reading-class, whatever be their character, are only means to an end; and that the end is the enabling of the pupils, the majority at least, all if possible, to meet most of our standard authors, gaze at them face to face and commune with them soul to soul."

There is one other consideration which should not be neglected, and that is what the Rev. Wm. R. Alger calls "The Place and Power of Personality in Expression," The "personality," says this gentleman in a lecture on the subject, "consists in the unity of (1) the sum of a man's bodily proportions, (2) the sum of his spiritual powers, (3) the sum of his accumulated experiences and accomplishments, or the wealth which he holds in store for communication. These three sums, fused into the unity of his personality, determine the style of each man's performance, and gives to it its weight, its value, and its charm." It is this factor which makes one pupil a better reader than another; which makes one pupil more appreciative than another; which enables one, after stumbling along in a careless, vexatious way for a long while, to transform himself gradually into an earnest and intelligent, if not an entirely skillful, reader.

A pupil who loafs about street corners, smoking the stub-ends of forgotten cigars, sneaking now and then into some saloon to revel in the conversation he will hear there, can scarcely be persuaded to throw himself heartily into a passage of reading which deals with lofty thought and noble feeling. If he can be, there are chords in his nature which respond to the touch of beauty, of goodness and of love, and he can be weaned away from his lower self.

How may one's style be most speedily beautified and improved? "First," says Mr. Alger, "by opening the soul to broader influxes of love, of wisdom and of power. Secondly, by improving the harmonic force and freedom with

which the manifestation of these play through one's organism. In other words, he who would be an artistic master of expression, must first enrich the contents of his being, and next improve his skill in manifesting them through the bodily environment."

Then it becomes the duty of every teacher who would make of his pupils more appreciative and more expressive readers, to leave no way untried by which the value of the personality of each may be increased. Let him remember that when he has opened the channels by which love flows through the child's nature, the soul can be aroused to faith and the sight of truth. And Mr. Alger says that the sort of expression which can never fail to make the " 'wild blood start in its mystic springs' comes from the terrible fearlessness and straight-onward power of a soul possessed with faith in God, love for man, and the sight of truth." Awaken the pupil's love for "worthy objects" and his salvation is achieved.

" A noble youth sat silent in despair;
Empty seemed heaven, and the world all bare;
A wind sped by—he saw strange glow of fire—
And writ thereon these words, 'Hope, aim, aspire!'

'Too hard, too high,' he sighed, ''tis all in vain,'
And downward looked again and saw his pain;
A mightier breath he felt and clear in view
In strenuous flame saw written, 'Dream, dare, do!'

'Unto what end?' he cried. 'I know not aught
Worth while,' and fell again to gloomy thought;
Gentler the wind came, yet like fiery lance
His half-closed heart it pierced and broke its trance.

One word alone, but that the master-word,
In angelic writ blazed 'Love!' Now his soul stirred;
With eyes transformed, as clouds the sun breaks through,
'Hope, aim aspire,' he sang, 'and dream, dare, do!'

Into large splendor swelled the luminous sign,
Earth's vault was opened into arcs divine;
All thoughts and deeds and hopes shone clear and true;
'Behold,' saith Love, ''tis I make all things new.' "

DISCUSSION.

SUPERINTENDENT E. L. BRIGGS, Grand Haven, said:

The problem of the reading class is one with which every earnest teacher in the common schools has to struggle.

Unfortunately few make for themselves a satisfactory solution, and no one seems able to give to the world one that can be accepted as final. That the problem is having a careful consideration is manifest from the unrest everywhere apparent in methods of instruction and materials employed.

This is shown in the large supply of supplementary text-books in reading furnished in many schools; in the special attention to elocutionary drill given in others. It is seen in the furnishing of free reading material to all pupils that a great variety may be

secured; and in the adoption of the plan of individual reading instead of class exercises. If there were no other evidence of the diverse and unsettled conditions prevailing the prolific production of materials for the reading classes by school book publishers would of itself be convincing.

That so exact outlines will ever be made for the work that each teacher can follow them with an undeviating conformity, is neither to be expected nor desired. It seems difficult for progressive teachers not to be in some respects extremists. The momentum acquired in their quest for the better way carries them past that golden mean where their work might be brought into perfect equipoise.

Each, however, in his specialty illustrates the possibilities in his line of development. That one who can cull from others the best fruits of their growth will gain from them effective strength.

I do not think the importance of reading in the schools has been overestimated. I do believe there is a strong tendency to undervalue the subject; that there is a deplorable failure on the whole to attain results commensurate with the time and effort given to the work.

The art of reading must take precedence of all the accomplishments which come from a familiarity with books. That our pupils may be successful in their efforts and fairly economical of their time in the pursuit of their study of literature, history, the natural sciences, or even mathematics, they must have mastered to a considerable degree, the power of interpreting readily written language.

Time is being constantly wasted in school duties because the pupils cannot gain more promptly the exact thought which is designed to be conveyed in the various texts they are pursuing.

In the early training to read, therefore, the teacher is developing the most efficient instrumentality for his future use in the education of the child.

The reading exercises in school, it seems to me, should result in a threefold accomplishment, (1) the ability to apprehend mentally the thoughts and feelings of the author; (2) the power to give accurate and natural oral expression to these thoughts and feelings, and (3) a growing taste for that which is purest and best in the literature of the world.

The first two of these accomplishments, though distinct arts, are very closely related in their pursuit. In the school room they go along hand in hand, but the possession of the one does not necessarily imply the possession of the other. Not infrequently the ability to give quite accurately the oral expression to the thought is secured while the ideas are still vague in the mind of the reader. Many a public man reads tormentingly poor his hymns, scriptures, documents, or addresses, who gives unquestionable evidence of being an extensive, accurate, and appreciative mental reader.

That a thorough training in both phases of the art, or both arts, if you prefer, should be given the pupils of the public schools, is beyond a question.

Not long since a young minister, educated in some of the best colleges and seminaries of this and other lands, was heard to deplore the fact that in all his preparation no attention had been given to the cultivation of his voice for pleasing and effective speaking.

If the colleges and especially the professional schools, in which men are being trained for the bar, the pulpit, and the rostrum, are indifferent to the culture of the organs of speech, we can scarcely look with surprise on the indifference of the lower schools.

More recent years have, however, seen the institution of courses in elocution in many of our foremost colleges and universities.

Though Emerson says, "Think the thought and the expression will take care of itself," many a profound thinker fails to realize but a small part of his possible power with the public, because of his inability to give pleasant and forcible expression to his thoughts.

Careful and systematic physical drill should be an accompaniment of the work in reading throughout all the grades. I would have included in this breathing exercises, that the lungs may receive the development and power that will enable the reader, with ease, to deliver complex and prolonged sentences, drill in posture, that he may be trained to take naturally and gracefully an erect, firm, unconstrained position; drill of the organs upon elementary sounds, that the ability to enunciate all sounds and articulate with distinctness all words may be secured; drill upon stress, pitch, movement and modulation that the voice may be given compass, and that the power to express diverse thoughts and varied feelings may be acquired. Such exercises, if frequently and systematically employed for even a very brief part of the time of the recitation, will so invigorate a class as to quicken mental activity, and give to the remaining moments greatly increased value.

Oral reading is an art of which every one avails himself in this age. The voice is the most flexible of all sound producing instruments, and that outline of reading work which ignores all efforts at its cultivation is unworthy the schools of Michigan in their present state of development.

Said Ruskin: "If I could have a son or daughter possessed of but one accomplishment it should be that of good reading."

But this training should be rational, not a mere matter of imitation further than that mechanical drill that is essential to a good physical development of the organs.

For the expression of thought there must be the fullest possible appreciation of the author's meaning, which can result only from an ability to comprehend and a thorough study. That good oral reading in a general sense can result without a substratum of good thinking is the conclusion of a serious fallacy. That by much imitative drill it may result in specific cases is apparent.

On this side of the art of reading, I am firmly of the opinion that schools in general should do far more to enable their pupils to give accurate and natural expression, in clear, strong, sonorous voices, to the ideas and emotions underlying the productions they study.

But the other phase, the silent gleaning of the ideas which the printed page presents, is the study of chiefest importance. It is this power which puts us into communion with all ages and gives to us the acquaintance and inspiration of the great and good of all times. It enables the soul to drink in the accumulated wisdom of the past, and to feel the pulsations that are throbbing in the heart of humanity to-day.

Ability to read aright implies ability to know and to appreciate.

How to aid the pupils of our schools to attain to the highest possible accomplishment in this work is the question which earnest teachers are everywhere asking.

Much depends upon the habits formed in the earliest use of books.

The primaries must be held responsible for many evils which, incorporated into early habits, are eradicated, if ever, only by persistent effort against great difficulties. From the first every word should be made to yield its fullest possible meaning to the mind of the child.

The habit of challenging every word and requiring it to yield up its treasure, will be an invaluable one to be formed in the earliest days of school life. At the first the written words learned are those which already form a part of the child's vocabulary. With these great care should be taken that advancement be made only as rapidly as a full association can be made of the written with the spoken word. Soon, however, words entirely new to the ear of many of the pupils are reached. Here the progress must stop until a mastery of the signification and use is acquired.

In the primary grades meanings should be developed from the general knowledge of the class, from objective illustration, or the teacher's explanation; but in the grammar and higher grades free and constant use of the dictionary should characterize the preparation of every lesson. In this manner every exercise becomes an instrumentality in the enlargement of the child's available vocabulary and thus of his power of comprehension and expression. One of the most important aids in preventing the evil so prevalent of reading simply "words, words, words," is to inculcate the habit from the beginning of making the word but the dress of the idea. But these verbal studies will avail but little unless they are accompanied by a gradual development of the power of attention. To this attainment the successful instructor will give constant thought and judicious effort.

Unless the habit of concentrating one's energies upon the work in hand shall have a steady and assured progress, continual waste will attend all efforts at education. At first the power of voluntary attention is almost entirely wanting. Curiosity must be appealed to. A degree of charm must be thrown about all subjects that the interest may be awakened and held and the mental forces brought into focus upon the work. Weariness and lassitude must be avoided by a careful limitation of the exercise, by variety and expedient. By these efforts emphatic tendencies may be given at an early age which, if sustained and nurtured, become helpful servants to supplement all our later exertions. With increase of strength the will may be appealed to to control and direct the attention, but at no period can the teacher afford to fail to bring to bear all the attractive and inspiring features which may surround the exercise. "Diffuse consciousness" characterizes too frequently not simply the pupils of the schools, but those who have passed beyond their immediate influence.

The teacher should be conscious that the power of closer and more prolonged attention is growing with advancing lessons.

The regular work of the reading class in the grammar grades should lead up by a gradual process of development into the more comprehensive study of literature in the high school.

Pupils should, in those grades, be brought into an acquaintance with many of the better writers of the world and learn much of their lives and the extent and nature of their productions. Teachers in the intermediate grades of the common schools, it has seemed to me, too often fail to realize the great influence they may have in cultivating a taste for that which is pure and ennobling in the world's literature. We cannot ignore the present condition. Reading matter lies all about the boy and girl of the present day. They *will* read something if they have any intellectual activity. Unless the schools afford a wise directive influence, in the vast majority of cases the reading will be misdirected. The story exciting the passions and quickening the baser impulses will crowd out those whose influences would be exalting and educative in the truest sense. If, in this taste-forming age, a wise direction is not given by school or home a diseased taste will result which can be remedied only by arduous exertion, and so much

ease and satisfaction will be found in following the bent thus taken that it will be only in rare cases that a suitable remedy will be applied to effect a recovery.

What can be done? Give pupils definite work to perform in the preparation of lessons, make the methods of the recitation such as to cause pupils to come to it each day with a hearty relish, inspire them with enthusiasm by your own excellence of preparation and large appreciation of the subjects studied; bring within the reach of pupils for their spare moments at school or evenings at home such material in stories, biography, travels, history, science or poetry as when read will leave a beneficent influence upon the whole life.

There is probably no class which can be conducted with as great ease on the part of the teacher as the reading class; there is none that offers as enticing inducements to great efforts on his part, if he fairly appreciates his opportnnities.

The printed page is the medium through which the soul of the reader gets its glimpses of the soul of the author and it is an all important duty of the teacher to clarify this medium for the child. To accomplish this result a series of carefully prepared questions should be proposed with each lesson which will lead to a thorough study of the text and awaken a spirit of research. At this point the reading should have an intimate connection with the study of grammar and other language work. Reason, judgment, and imagination should be brought into activity in the study of worthy literary productions. The figures of personification, antithesis, simile and metaphor, etc., should be taught, and their effects observed. Allusions to distinguished persons and places, to principles of science, to the arts, to the customs of former times, to literary works of prominence are of frequent occurrence in the writings of all eminent authors.

Their investigation presents a large and important field for awakening and storing the mind. In many cases to be sure this field is too large to be compassed until years of maturity are reached, yet by such study within the limits of the pupils' powers are they brought into the spirit of the production and intelligence and taste cultivated.

As to the amount that should be read in the schools no rule could be given, though this matter has received much attention during recent years. I suppose in many very successful schools the old one-set-of-readers plan may still be found in operation with commendable results. It has become customary, however, in the majority of the graded schools, to bring into use a large supply of supplementary reading in various forms. When the idea controls that we educate children in proportion to the amount of reading we enable them to do we are liable to error. In the lower grades where the work of securing a good vocabulary is an important end, I believe much additional work may, with great advantage, supplement the text-book, provided the new words do not increase too rapidly. The finding of the same words in a great variety of relations, while affording the necessary drill in prompt recognition is a great aid in arousing the mental activities.

In the higher grades three classes of materials may very properly be employed, first that which is recreative consisting of interesting stories by reputable authors. This may be used chiefly for the story, and will not require great depth of study. The second class I would name information reading, such as works of history and science adapted to the advancement of pupils. With such works less rapidity of progress should be made and sufficient time given to arrange the subject definitely and systematically in mind. The third division may be termed literary reading. This should have the greater portion of the time of class exercises. The nature of the work should be *intensive* rather than *extensive*. The finer thoughts should be re-read,

memorized and recited, and the pupil brought to feel the literary beauty and strength which characterizes the work.

I have a great respect for the advanced reader still, and I believe that, if used aright, it is preferable to much of the work that has been introduced to take its place. I would have such readers dwell long enough upon the writings of a given author to establish a degree of acquaintance with, and love for his works. Reading upon a single production as "The Lady of the Lake," "Robinson Crusoe," "Tales of a Grandfather," "Tales of Two Cities," etc., at successive class exercises for a term or more, has not, within the range of my experience or observation, proved the success that has been hoped for such schemes. The advancement must, of necessity, be slower than eager, interested pupils can be reconciled to, and as a result the exercise will take on a spirit of monotony and indifference. The reading of productions that may be readily comprehended by children without the aid of a teacher, should be as spontaneous as possible. Much more will be accomplished in forming a pure reading taste, if the school can have access to even a small collection of such books, by the teacher encouraging pupils to take them to their homes for such spare moment reading as may there be secured.

MICHIGAN STATE READING CIRCLE COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, MISS MARY E. TILTON, LANSING.

Mr. President:

The Council of the Michigan State Reading Circle would beg leave to submit the following report:

The council consisted, by election by this body, of Prof. Daniel Putnam, Prof. W. S. Perry, Prof. L. C. Hull, Miss Mary E. Tilton, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Estabrook, and was organized at its first meeting by the election of Prof. Daniel Putnam, president, and Mary E. Tilton, secretary and treasurer.

The council found, upon examination of affairs, that many teachers had expressed an interest in the movement, and that a large number had purchased some of the books recommended by the previous council, and commenced reading. The correspondence had been large, circulars had been prepared and mailed to most of the teachers in the State, and the county examiners urged to give their support and influence to encourage the work. The State Board of Education recognized the movement in their questions for the examination of teachers, but for some cause the work seemed to lack vitality.

It was found that the method of county organization was unsatisfactory, because of the difficulty of close relation between the county and local circles. After due deliberation the council decided to change the organization by doing away with the county circles and permitting the organization of local circles directly from the office of the state council.

In the early part of the year attention was called to the reading circle and its work, through the leading newspapers of the state.

The courses of reading were revised, and a graded school course added.

Circulars of information have been issued from time to time to old and new members, county examiners, principals and superintendents.

Series of questions have been prepared on each subject of the first year's reading, serving as a guide in the reading itself, and forming the basis for proposed examinations.

An effort has been made to encourage and strengthen the interest of new circles with letters of suggestions and general direction.

As a result of the year's efforts, eighteen new circles have been recorded, with a membership of 165. Though not all that was desired or hoped, the results are far from being discouraging.

The plan of organizing local circles has proved satisfactory.

Many letters have been received from individual members expressing interest in the work, and testifying to the benefit derived from it. Teachers have become better acquainted, strengthened and encouraged in their teaching, from the reading accomplished.

Several letters of inquiry are now waiting a reply.

The leaven has begun its work and under proper conditions will extend its influence until all Michigan, like some of her sister states, has become permeated with the life-giving properties.

New impetus is given the work in the following action of the Association of County Examiners yesterday afternoon:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association of County Examiners, that the work of the Michigan State Teachers' Reading Circle is of such importance that it should receive every proper encouragement, and that we, as secretaries, will give it our most hearty approval.

The Association voted to join with the State Teachers' Association in the organization of a council of seven persons, three to be appointed by the Association of Secretaries, and three by the State Association of Teachers, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a member *ex-officio*.

The following were named as members from the Association of County Examiners: Messrs. Drake, of Hillsdale, S. W. Baker, of Big Rapids, and C. L. Bemis, of Ionia.

Three vacancies occur in the Council at the present time. One caused by the withdrawal of Prof. L. C. Hull from the State, the other two by the expiration of the term of office of Pres. Putnam and Supt. Perry.

These vacancies should be filled, and it is hoped that the State Association will deem it advisable to recognize the action of the County Examiners by making the membership of its Council seven instead of five, as heretofore.

The course of reading has proved too heavy. Suggesting that this be simplified, beg leave to close this report with a financial statement of the treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

From Daniel Putnam, treasurer	$145 14	
" fees, members 1887	88 44	
		$233 58

Disbursements.

Expenses of Council	$153 01
Balance on hand	$80 57

MARY E. TILTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, PROF. DANIEL PUTNAM, YPSILANTI.

The report of the Secretary has made you acquainted with the work of the Council during the past year, and with the progress and present condition of the Reading Circle work in the State.

It is believed that, on the whole, the work is in a better condition than it was a year ago. Progress, however, has been slow, and the results desired have not been attained. Something has been accomplished, but much more ought, in some way, to be done. The members of the Council have been seeking diligently to discover, if possible, reasons for the meager returns for the labor expended, and for the slow advance made. They believe the experience of two years has enabled them to reach one or two definite conclusions in relation to the *organization* of Reading Circles, and the *direction* in which efforts should be mainly turned during the next year. The organization, at first proposed and attempted, by counties, was too complex, too cumbersome, and too difficult to be successful in its working. This was consequently abandoned and a much easier and simpler mode of local organization was recommended and adopted. So far as can be learned this plan appears to be generally satisfactory. While preserving all necessary uniformity, it allows each local circle to adopt the details of its organization and its methods of management to its own peculiar needs and conditions. No reasons have been discovered for suggesting any essential modifications in this mode of organization.

The circular of general information for 1887 shows that several courses of reading were laid out for teachers of different degrees of attainment. These courses were arranged with considerable care, and are believed to be fairly well adapted to profit those for whom they were designed. We would allow these advanced courses to remain as suggestive of good reading for teachers in the large graded schools and high schools if they choose to adopt them. It is, however, the unanimous conclusion of the Council, based upon the observation and experience of the past, that the State organization does not need to make any special provision for teachers of these schools beyond the recommendation of valuable professional works. In connection with their principals and superintendents they are abundantly able to provide for their own literary and professional needs, and can usually obtain all necessary books through local agencies at very reasonable rates.

It is our conviction, therefore, that the managers of the Circle should direct their efforts during the next year pretty exclusively for the benefit of teachers in the ungraded and district schools. The needs of these teachers are greater and more obvious, and the means and facilities at their command for supplying such needs are very limited and unsatisfactory. Facts, gathered up during the last year especially, lead us to believe that a general and professional course of reading, elementary in its character, limited in extent, and definite in purpose, should be prepared and explained with considerable fullness of detail in respect to time and amount of work to be done, so that readers of but little acquaintance with books and of little acquaintance with the art of reading may readily understand just what work belongs to each month of the course. The views of members of the Council in respect to the necessity for such minute suggestions and directions have been somewhat modified by the teachings of experience. It has been discovered that they are more essential to the progress of the class of readers to which reference is here made than we had at first supposed. Guided by past experience a course of this kind can be readily prepared.

So much for the organization and direction of our efforts. The real, vital question remains to be briefly considered.

The question is this: How can the teachers of the ungraded and district schools be reached and interested in this reading circle work? How can they be induced to form local circles, to provide themselves with the necessary books, and to pursue the course of reading and study regularly and systematically? This is the vital question. Hitherto these teachers have not generally been reached. In some localities good work has been done, but the great body has not been moved. Has this association any means by which an end so much to be desired can be reached? Among the various methods which might be considered only two practically reduced to one, are sufficiently within the limits of the possible to be worthy of attention.

First, with the steady coöperation of the State department of education, the teachers of the ungraded and district schools can be effectively reached through the secretaries of the county boards of examiners and the chairman of the township boards of school inspectors. The success of any efforts to interest and move the teachers of the district schools depends almost entirely upon the secretaries. If their hearty coöperation can be secured a most excellent work can be accomplished. Without such co-operation very little can be done in most counties.

Can this co-operation be had? To suppose otherwise would seem to be a cruel reflection upon the intelligence and good sense of the chosen official leaders of the educational work of our State. There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the secretaries will be ready and anxious to help and to lead in pushing forward the reading circle enterprise in their respective counties, as soon as fully informed in respect to its aims, plans and methods. The council will undoubtedly depend upon obtaining, in the coming year, the earnest co-operation of both the State department, and of the county officers.

DANIEL PUTNAM,
President of Council.

[Since the above was written the meeting of the County Examiners has been held, and they have unanimously and very cordially endorsed the work of the Reading Circle. They have also made the proposition embodied in the report of the Secretary. After informal consideration I feel authorized, on behalf of the Council, to recommend the acceptance and adoption of that proposition, believing such coöperation will greatly advance the Reading Circle work.

A proposition was received some time since from the Superintendent of the Bay View Assembly suggesting a partial union of the Reading Circle with that body. Upon consultation it has been thought best by the Superintendent to withdraw the proposition for such formal union.

It is recommended, however, that the Council be authorized to provide for a Reading Circle day in connection with the meeting of the Bay View Assembly's teachers' department, if they shall deem it advisable to do so.]

SHOULD THE STUDY OF MIND HAVE A LARGER PLACE IN OUR HIGH SCHOOLS?

BY PRESIDENT G. F. MOSHER, HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Why should the study of the mind have a place anywhere?

The study of arithmetic, for example, is made prominent, to teach us about the laws of numbers, and the study of astronomy to teach us about the laws of the heavenly bodies, and the study of chemistry to teach us about the laws by which different elements combine or separate.

Why should not the study of mind have a place along with these others to teach us about the laws of mental action?

Each of these sciences is the creation of mind. You do not find the multiplication table ready made anywhere in nature, nor the table of chemical equivalents, nor the table of conjunctions and eclipses. Mind has produced them all. To study them and neglect to study the mind, would be as if the engineer should observe the scenery through which he might be passing, without knowing anything about the machine that was carrying him, or as if the telegraph operator should diligently study the handwriting in the messages he was sending, while remaining ignorant of the instrument with which he was transmitting them.

But it is not alone in making sciences that the mind acts. It is with the mind that we read and spell, write and cipher, love and hate, say our prayers, play progressive euchre, and invent baking powders. It is mind that made Lincoln and Washington as well as Booth and Arnold; it is mind that made Jesse Pomeroy a brute as well as Casabianca a hero; and it is mind that made August Spies an anarchist and Nina Van Zandt bent on marrying him. Sir Wm. Hamilton has included it all in his favorite aphorism when he says that "on earth there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind." He might have added that whatever is base in man is also in the mind; for, as Milton states it,

> "The mind is its own place, and in itself,
> Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

Now the question is, "Should the study of mind have a larger place in our high schools?" Should it have a *larger* place? How large a place does it already have? I cannot find that it is officially recognized as having any place at all. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction does

not mention it. Of the fairly large number of high schools in that report that include algebra, geometry, physiology, natural philosophy, and botany, in their courses, and of the very small number that teach Latin, Greek, French and German, not one includes the study of that power which has alone created both language and philosophy, both art and science. But it has a place, nevertheless. The principal of one of our city high schools reports a 20 weeks' course in mental philosophy, and it also appears in the course of several other high schools.

What is the verdict where it is taught?

One teacher says: "I took the study prejudiced against it as a high school study and have had that prejudice removed." Another says: "The results have been good." Another questions the propriety of employing time on mental philosophy on account of "the immaturity of mind of the average high school student." Another includes mental philosophy among the studies recently eliminated when it was decided to reduce the number of studies. Another says: "We do not include it because we cannot give it the time its importance demands." Another says: "We believe it is the thing, but the results have not yet been satisfactory in our case, owing mainly to text-books used."

So it appears that the place which this study has in our high schools is small, and the opinions of its value differ. *Should* it have a larger place? Before you say yes, listen to the complaint that comes up from many places in the State to the effect that the school children are too severely taxed. You hear it in the East as well as in the West. Charge three-fourths of it to a constitutional tendency to grumble, and there is still left a residue that ought to be heeded.

But in heeding the complaint ought the formal study of mind to be left out? This is for the wisdom and experience of teachers to determine. My own belief is that the study of mind *should* have a larger place in our high schools, but that it should be so conducted as to avoid overtaxing the mind itself. It need not necessarily be a formal text-book study. So far as my observation has extended, the unsatisfactory results with this study have been partly due to text-books and partly to the manner of teaching it. The average youth of seventeen or eighteen can hardly be interested in a dry philosophical text, nor in a merely perfunctory recitation of it. The proper high school text-book in mental philosophy is yet to appear. It should abound in illustration and anecdote. It should give us less of Aristotle and his time and more of Smith and Jones and their time. Over and over again we are told in the average text-book that mental philosophy is the science of mind, which we already knew, and are asked to consider that whereas man is mortal, and that whereas Socrates was a man, therefore, who doubts that man is mortal, or that Socrates was a man, and therefore mortal? In reality who cares whether he was a man or a woman, and whether he was mortal or immortal? His work is immortal, and that is enough. The difficulty with the average boy and girl is that we will not let Socrates be mortal, and therefore presumably dead, but that we keep him everlastingly alive to perplex and confuse them with.

Let this science be alive with the matured thought of the 19th century, and not so musty as to suggest that it may have gathered mould in the ark, and there will be less difficulty either in adapting it to the boy's capacity or in awakening his interest in it. We may teach him a whole term, in the

language of the text-book, that animals do not reason and that man alone thinks, and one day with his pet dog or pony will make a skeptic of him in spite of all the philosophers. It is not so much in the mind of Plato and Aristotle that the boy may be interested, as in his own mind—what it is, how it thinks and knows and feels, and why it is that he can get only 7 for a term's standing, when his companion with half the effort gets 10. We allow him to say in the physiology class that it is the function of the stomach to digest food, and of the liver to secrete bile, and call him orthodox and give him 10; but if he follows the analogy and says it is the function of the brain to secrete thought we call him a materialist and, perhaps, give him zero. Our characterization would doubtless be correct, but the boy fails to see why, and when he goes to his text-book for an explanation he is led through the mazes of a disquisition on the characteristics and tendencies of nominalism, materialism and conceptualism, with as little satisfaction as came to John Peterson and Peter Johnson in the famous attempt of the schoolmen to explain to them in what consisted their personal identity; or, in other words, why John was John and not Peter, and why Peter was Peter and not John. After days of discussion, it was explained that John's identity consisted in his Johnity, and Peter's identity consisted in his Petricity or his Peterness.

Now if text-books must be dull and dry, the teacher at least should try to put point and freshness into the subject. With proper attention to his mental activity and reflection upon his own consciousness, and observation of others, why should he not be able to make the study of mind as interesting as the study of matter, or phychology as attractive a physiology? Mere recitations will kill any subject. Somebody says "there is as much difference between teaching, and hearing recitations, as there is between praying and preying. The mere hearer of recitations is usually a scientific and pedagogical humbug." The study of mind, above all other studies, can not be sustained in a class of parrots. With skillful questioning, illustrative anecdotes, brief but familiar lectures and diligent turning of the thought inward to its own sources and action, the study of mental philosophy may be made as interesting and profitable in our high schools as any study that is pursued there. Certainly none is more important. There is no art or science but is dependent on it. The dullest mind can see some use in chemistry because it aids, for example, in the analysis of soils, and in natural philosphy because it aids in the comprehension of the laws of mechanical forces, and in botany because it aids in classifying and explaining plants. But it is alleged that no such practical benefits flow from the study of mind. And yet the orator, the physician, the preacher, the teacher,—each succeeds in his profession in proportion as he knows the mind and its laws. No young man or woman is prepared to succeed in life until self, that is, the mind, is known. What questions underlie it? "What and whither going? What is my history and my destiny? This mysterious soul which animates me, and is the presiding divinity over all my actions, what is it, with all its wondrous faculties of sense, imagination, reason, will? . . . Am I free, or am I subject to inevitable necessity? If free, then how are all my actions controlled, and predetermined by a divine Providence? If not free, then how am I responsible?" Who shall solve these problems, who shall read this strange and preplexing riddle of human life? They confront every boy and girl, before the high school age is passed. On their proper answer depends much of the character and destiny of the individual.

It is the peculiar office of mental science to aid in answering these ques-

tions. It is its peculiar effect, also, to develop and quicken the mental powers, to make both thought and expression precise and exact, to induce and confirm habits of attention and concentration of thought, and to lead to inquiry into and investigation of the causes and relations of things. Surely it is an important study. Why should it not be given a place in our high schools along with other sciences that receive attention there?

DISCUSSION.

SUPT. A. J. SWAIN, Owosso, said: I have taught mental philosophy but once or twice in my experience of 25 years.

The old Delphic maxim, "Know thyself," certainly did not mean to know ourselves physically, but mentally. Hindrances to the study are a lack of trained and qualified teachers, of text-books, as well as of time. We should, however, find a place for it to aid in learning other branches. The Normal School cannot furnish teachers for the whole State. Our high school graduates constitute the bulk of our graded school teachers. Are they rightly fitted if they have not had a course in mind study?

Study it also as a means of self-control, for moral purposes, to induce habits of reflection.

DR. L. R. FISKE said: Mr. President, the teachers of the High Schools are best qualified to decide this question, and I have waited to get their views.

In youth the mind is occupied more in observation than in reflection; it turns its gaze outward rather than inward. In prescribing studies it is best always to regard the tendencies which nature has established. Predominantly the young mind is engaged in forming first notions, and these first notions have the external world for their object. Knowledge at first is largely empirical and relates to material things. This fact should decide the principle of selection of work.

The result of education should be the habit and trained power of reflection, developed philosophical tendencies. In true education there is a passing from the empirical to the rational, proceeding from the particular to the general, and from the general to the universal—finding fundamental principles which give us a reason for the facts and events of the phenomenal world, in which the multeity of observation and experience is brought into the unity of thought, and made to rest on universal principles. All education should look towards this. Relatively the empirical should become less and the rational more.

In school work we begin with the objective, and as we proceed there is a gradual training of the subjective, in which power is generated for reflective modes of mental operation. All study develops the mind in this direction, and as such development takes place the best conditions exist for the study of mind.

There are three classes of pupils in the High Schools. (1) Those who are preparing for college. (2) Those who are fitting themselves to become teachers and who do not expect to carry on their studies in schools of a higher grade. (3) Those who are preparing in these High Schools for business and the professions and who finish their school work in these schools. The first class will have an opportunity to study psychology thoroughly in College, much more thoroughly than they could possibly pursue it in any High School. If the third class ever enjoy the advantage of instruction in this important study it must be in the High School. For general intelligence should they not receive instruction, at least, in the elementary principles of mental operations, a general analysis of mental powers, the relations of the faculties to each other, so as to be able to

understand the laws of cognition and the ground of the certitude of knowledge? Certainly at this stage of scholarship a considerable body of empirical knowledge of mind can be gained, but I doubt if there is time or fitness for profound philosophical study of the subject. This must be carried forward by introversion of powers, by introspection of thought. Nothing is to be taken on authority, dogmatic teaching is valueless; the pupil must test everything by an intelligent scrutiny of his own mental operations. This requires well trained powers of reflection.

The second class, who are to become teachers, need to possess a clear knowledge of the operations of mind, not only that they may be able to give instruction in the same, but that they may know how rationally to deal with mind in the school room and lead it forward in the pursuit of knowledge and culture according to the laws under which mental processes must be performed. Such knowledge can scarcely be gained in these schools.

The conclusion I reach is as follows: The order of mental culture is from the empirical to the rational. The objective most largely at first; the subjective gaining on the former as scholarship is acquired. Psychology cannot be made prominent in the High School. Either directly in an elementary form, or incidentally with other studies it may, and perhaps should be pursued. As philosophy, in which the energies of the reflective powers are employed, and need to be largely developed, the study belongs to a period of greater mental maturity. As a rule the study of nature first, as most readily apprehended and most easily engaging the attention, with gradual shading off towards philosophy, which requires the power of introspection in which a mental object may be clearly seen and sharply defined.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY HON. C. A. GOWER, LANSING.

Whether or not it be true that "The sun do move," as asserted by a distinguished colored preacher of Richmond, Va., it is generally recognized as a fact that *the world does move,* and I have been impressed with the idea that one onward movement of the world should be, and now is, along the line of greater appreciation of the value and need of systematic industrial training for the young. To consider the necessity of this movement, and the desirability of introducing manual training as a part of our common school work, is the aim of this paper.

It is said of Jonathan Edwards that, "owing partly to a peculiar combination of natural mental characteristics, and partly to a habit of solitariness, he was almost completely ignorant of the dominant tendencies of contemporary thought, and beyond the reach of any external influences fitted to aid him in freeing himself from the shackles of past systems." Michigan teachers have always shown a disinclination to be bound by the shackles of past educational systems. Let us carefully study the dominant tendencies of contemporary thought, and I am confident we shall decide that great improvement is possible in the work of our graded schools, especially in the way of the general introduction of manual training as a part of the course of study.

The terms industrial training and manual training are frequently used as if they were properly interchangeable. It is well however, to note that the term "industrial training" is much broader than the term "manual training," and includes the idea of special effort toward fitting the recipient for some particular useful occupation where skill of hand is required; while "manual training," strictly speaking, refers to such a training as will give skill to the hand, but without particular reference to making that skill directly and immediately productive in the way of useful work. While we shall use the term manual training in this paper, we do not wish to exclude from our consideration the industrial aspects of the question; but rather, would favor manual training in schools, primarily, in the interests of broad intelligence, and secondarily, on account of its great practical value in stimulating a taste for some form of handicraft, and making feasible the attainment of skill therein.

In seems desirable, in introducing this subject to consider, for a moment, the occasion for any public schools. Why does the state provide for popular education? Not certainly as an act of charity; for while the state properly exercises charity toward the unfortunate, it wisely refrains from wholesale benefaction, and aims always to encourage individual independence rather than general dependence. Primarily, we may say that the public educates that it may thereby enhance the safety of life and property. "There is no security for either life or property in a community devoid of education and consequent intelligence. Intelligence confers upon each a sacred character."

Secondly, we have grown to consider that the state is in duty bound to give to every child a small working capital in the way of an education, with which to start in active life—to set him up in business, as it were, with a small stock of intellectual goods, that he may thereby live a happier life and be of more value to the world. This secondary object of our schools may be more briefly stated as the generation of power in the individual for the especial benefit of society. The direct personal good received by the individual is purely accidental and incidental. Parenthetically, I wish to remark, that the *duty* of the state in education is confined strictly to such needs for intelligent citizenship as cannot be obtained by the average child except by public provision. For the state to go further than this is to do that which followed out to its logical results, would lead to that paternal type of government which has ever been the demagogue's promise, and the people's ruin.

Again the state should, as a matter of policy, undertake to furnish instruction in any useful trade or profession, so far as the needs of society will not be adequately met by agencies of a private character.

It follows, that the question of prime importance is, what is the best system of education? What system will most surely stimulate the exercise of those qualities of the child's nature which will lead him to respect the rights of others? What system will best prepare him to earn an honest living and bless the world by his life's work?

It would be interesting and most instructive, in this connection, could we study the history of civilization from the beginning and note the influence of the different systems of education which have prevailed in the great nations of antiquity, and learn wherein their strength and their weakness consisted. We should learn from such a study, that much of both the growth and the decay of nations was attributable to the systems of education which were dictated by the leading minds of each succeeding type of civilization. "The history of all ancient civilization," says Mr. Ham, "shows that a false system of education, a system which exalts abstract ideas and degrades things, promotes selfishness; that selfishness is the equivalent of savagery, and that savagery, however refined, wrecks society."

The development of broad intelligence, ambition to be somebody and ability to do something, being the object aimed at, let us inquire, is our present system of education giving us what we have a right to demand of a system supported by the public? The education which is given by the public and for the public should be the best possible. That this is not the case is seen in the fact that: *First*, It does not produce broad intelligence. The best results that can be claimed for the average common school course of study are, a very limited ability to use good English, fair penmanship, a little facility in performing arithmetical calculations and the acquisition of a large number of facts on various subjects. Original thought is discouraged, if not entirely

repressed, independent investigation is not allowed, the relation of facts learned in school to other known facts is not brought out, and the ability to reproduce thoughts of others in a manner valuable to the world is entirely neglected. The memory is cultivated and the reason allowed to slumber. In a statement of "The Theory of Education in the United States of America," prepared with great care, and approved by nearly all the leading educators of the country, for distribution at the Centennial Exposition, we find this given as the conclusion of the whole subject: "The common school aims to give the pupils the great arts of receiving and communicating intelligence." This is certainly sad testimony as to the narrow views of accepted leaders in educational thought on the proper sphere of effort, and the culture to be aimed at in the "people's college."

Second, It is unscientific. Herbert Spencer says on this point: "Intellectual progress is of necessity from the concrete to the abstract. But regardless of this, highly abstract subjects such as grammar, which should come quite late, are begun quite early. Political geography, dead and uninteresting to a child, and which should be an appendage of sociological studies, is commenced betimes, while physical geography, comprehensible and comparatively attractive to a child, is in great part passed over. Nearly every subject dealt with is arranged in abnormal order—definitions and rules and principles being put first, instead of being disclosed,—as they are in the order of nature, through the study of cases, and then, pervading the whole, is the vicious system of rote learning—a system of sacrificing the spirit to the letter."

Third, It is impractical. The boy in our schools of to-day is taught many theories but is not required to put any of them into practice; hence he enters upon the serious duties of life unprepared to discharge any of them. He has been taught very little in school which has any direct bearing upon any trade or profession he may undertake.

Here Spencer again says: "That which our school courses have almost entirely left out, we find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. All our industries would cease were it not for that information which men begin to acquire, as best they may, after their education is said to be finished."

Fourth, It creates fallacious standards of merit. The "best scholar," according to the generally accepted standard, the one held up as the *ne plus ultra* of the school, is ever the one who most successfully represses the exuberance of youthful spirit, and the most readily learns and recites his lessons. Original investigation and inventive skill are merits which have no place for recognition in the schools of to-day.

Fifth, It is unjust in that it discriminates in favor of those who are seeking to prepare for work where intellectual attainments alone are required. Little as it does for these, it does practically nothing for the pupil who expects to earn a living by manual labor. The briefest consideration of the necessities for comfort and happiness in any civilized community, suffices to show that we are vastly more dependent upon the skillful hand-workers than upon the skillful brain-workers, for those things which make life worth living. The state does injustice to itself, therefore, in giving a helpful hand only to those who are destined to become the least useful members of society. While decrying the modern methods by which it is sought to enforce the aristocracy

of skilled labor, I sympathize strongly with the idea that mere intellectual culture has arrogated to itself a superiority far beyond its merits.

Sixth, It repels rather than attracts. By their unscientific and impractical methods our schools fail to interest children and give them a thirst for more knowledge. They cannot appreciate the value of what they are taught, and are prone to leave the halls of learning, that they may find elsewhere that training which nature craves.

With such an array of weak points in existing systems of education we should be eager to find adequate remedies and prompt to adopt such as promise relief. Happily for us these faults have been recognized by some of our greatest minds and remedies suggested which, if put into practice, can but result in great gain to the individual pupils of our schools and hence to society at large. The principal remedy, which has already been suggested, is the introduction of manual training into our public schools. It may perhaps be thought that I have ignored the fact that something has already been done in this direction by the kindergarten, drawing, and the laboratory methods of teaching the sciences. While we desire to give all due credit to the good work accomplished by each of these innovations, it yet remains true that the kindergarten but reaches up to the point where the ordinary common school work begins; the laboratory methods scarcely reach down so as to have any influence on the grades below the high school; and the drawing, which has found a place in our courses of study, has been of but little value as an element of industrial education. It is also true that neither the kindergarten, drawing or the laboratory, have been so generally introduced as to be fairly considered as having a place worthy of mention in the average school to-day.

In presenting the claims of manual training for a place in our common schools, we will follow the same order that we have taken in speaking of the weak points of our present system. *First,* and especially, we claim that it will give to our pupils *a broader culture.* To prove this, it would seem hardly necessary to do more than to call attention to the recognized merits of the kindergarten and the laboratory methods in awakening thought, inciting investigation and necessitating care and patience, and noting that the manual training department will in a like manner give to those who come under its influence, clearer ideas of the meaning of words, a better knowledge of the nature of everything which they see, and touch, and taste, and smell, and a broader conception of their duties and responsibilities in their relations to the family, the community and the state.

Manual training may properly be considered as one modification of the laboratory method. In it the child deals with the facts of nature. By it he is taught concerning the properties of matter and the manifestations of force through the medium of his senses. This develops mental power, and as Mr. Seaver, Superintendent of the Boston schools, says, "Makes the pupil the possessor of the real merchandise of knowledge rather than its empty packing cases." Our education heretofore has been partial and one-sided—merely an education in language—overlooking the fact that words are but the symbols of realities.

Second, Manual training is most emphatically *scientific.* The principle upon which Comenius most insisted, and which forms the special point of his teaching, is that *the teaching of words and things must go hand in hand;* and Herbert Spencer says, "We shall attain the best results by closely studying the development of the mind and availing ourselves of the whole amount

of force which nature puts at our disposal. No extent of acquaintances with the meanings of words can give the power of forming correct inferences respecting causes and effects. The constant habit of drawing conclusions from data, and then verifying those conclusions by observation and experiment, can alone give the power of judging correctly." Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Tyndall and Spencer, are a unit in asserting that scientific education must embrace the education of the hand and the brain, and that the work of our schools should be so planned as to make each mutually helpful to the other. This we have acknowledged by adopting the kindergarten and the laboratory methods, and only need, as a proof of the sincerity of our belief, to adopt the same principle in connection with our common school grades.

Third, Manual education is *practical*. I am aware that this word practical has a very unpleasant sound to many school men, and is even thought unworthy a place in the vocabulary of an educator. It is nevertheless true that this is a practical age, and the education which fits the youth of to-day for the actual duties of life must recognize this fact.

In laying out a course of study which should be best suited to the wants of any particular child, we would study the tastes and capacities of that child. So in planning for all the children of a community we should consider what scheme most nearly meets the wants of the great majority. If we do this, we can but decide that a knowledge of things, skill in hand-labor, and that respect for labor and the laborer, which are inevitably engendered by this knowledge, will be of vastly more practical value to the average boy or girl than any mere accumulation of facts and ability to use words. If we do this we shall recognize, the close relation between a high type of manual training and the great interests of material prosperity—just as we recognize the need of the cultivation of the mental powers and make provision for it. In this age of machinery, with the rapidly multiplying means of using steam and electricity, and the growing demands of a highly cultivated people in all matters pertaining to artistic taste, there is always a dearth of skilled mechanics. Couple with this the fact that with the introduction of labor-saving machinery the apprentice system has become almost obsolete, and we are forced to the conclusion that unless we can through our schools encourage a taste for handcraft of a high order, our skilled industries must gradually become extinct, or we must continue to import the great majority of our skilled mechanics from Europe. Already probably three-fourths of our skilled workmen are of foreign training. The relegating of work requiring the skillful hand to foreigners, with no social standing in our country, has had a tendency to degrade all manual labor. Our best artisans and our worst politicians are refugees from foreign lands. Mr. Smiles has shown that England owes to the French and Flemish immigrants almost all her industrial arts. Francis Galton, commenting on this fact, says, "There has been another emigration from France to England of not unequal magnitude, but followed by very different results, namely, that of the revolution of 1789." Shall we aspire to repeat this history in our country; or rather, while we are proving our ability to rear almost as bad politicians as the old world can send us, shall we not endeavor to prove also our ability to produce as good artisans?

"The stony and sterile lands of New England," says the Englishman Mather in his late report to the British parliament, "require intense activity,

industry and skill on the part of the farmer, to make a living. As hired labor is very dear, he depends on his own houshold for help. Every kind of work has to be done at home. Blacksmith's, wheelwright's, machinist's, carpenter's, and hydraulic work become as familiar to the farmer, in a rough and ready way, as plowing, tilling, sowing and reaping. All handicrafts in a greater or less degree are acquired. The farmer's boy is thus provided with an industrial training of the best kind in and around his home. His wits are sharpened, his perceptions developed. There is a large field for the immediate application of knowledge acquired at school, on the one hand; on the other, the school exercises and lessons are more readily understood by a boy or girl having in daily life to deal directly with natural forces and laws. These district schools holding only twenty weeks in the year, associated as they are with agricultural and mechanical occupations, produce better results, as a whole, among the artisan classes than the city schools, the attendance at which is for the entire school-year of forty weeks. My attention has been drawn to this fact by many employers and educationists, and it has been confirmed by my own observations. *It suggests the importance of introducing into the elementary public schools of cities some industrial training.* 'Our brightest boys come from the country,' is a phrase which has become very familiar to me in America."

That the introduction of manual training into our schools would accomplish much toward doing away with the fallacious standards of merit, and the unjust discriminations which now prevail, needs but to be mentioned to be recognized as true. When we wish to determine the valuable qualities of different varieties of wood we apply various tests, and learn from our investigation that one is strong, another is easily worked into any desired shape, a third will take a high degree of polish and a fourth will give a large amount of heat. Every variety has its valuable properties. In a like manner if we apply a large number of tests to the different varieties of boy we shall surely find that every one is good for something. By increasing the number of tests which we apply to our boys we shall not only be more likely to do justice to each individual by discovering that each has some talent worth cultivating, but what is of vastly greater value to the world we shall reveal the same fact to the boy himself.

In presenting the advantages to be derived from our adding manual training to present course of study, I have endeavored to answer some of the objections which are raised to the plan. There are perhaps two others which should be noticed. First, It is claimed that other important branches would be neglected. The unanimous testimony of all who have experimented in this direction, that pupils do more and better work in the ordinary studies of the school on account of the addition of manual training is sufficient answer to the claim.

Again it is feared by some that, as boys generally like to be making something, any stimulus which encourages this propensity will divert many from pursuing literary or scientific studies for which they have a natural fitness. But it does not follow that because a boy learns something of the use of tools he must of necessity become a mechanic, as it does not follow that the boy who learns something of chemistry or Greek must of necessity follow only such pursuits as will call into immediate and active use the knowledge of these branches. It does follow simply that the mechanical laboratory would be used to teach the subject as a part of a general education and would inci-

dentally be of great value directly to those who might wish to become skilled artisans. When a boy leaves a school in which manual training is taught, he will as now have his life work determined by his taste and the opportunities which offer. If indeed the influence of the introduction of manual training into our schools should be to induce a larger number of boys to become mechanics than heretofore, the result would be to the great advantage of the individuals so choosing and the community at large. The influence of any study which cultivates care, close observation and patient investigation is valuable; and no branch now found in our common schools, is at all comensurate in its capacity for accomplishing this result with manual training. Let us note also that while this is held necessary to the broadest culture, and is the scientifically correct method of education, it is also strongly and enthusiastically urged as the great need of our schools by that large class of practical self-made men, who, having achieved success themselves, should be considered wise counselors as to the best plan for helping others to success.

Whenever any innovation upon established customs is proposed, wise men naturally and properly question as to the feasibility of the scheme. While a majority of the educators are probably ready to acknowledge that advantages would result from the introduction of manual training into our public schools, still very many think it altogether impracticable. The hyper-conservative ones, who always see insuperable objections to every new plan proposed, think they perceive in this, such a derangement of present courses of study, such a crowding of pupils with work, and such increased cost of our schools as should brand it as unworthy our consideration. While we frankly admit, that up to this time, work in this direction has been largely experimental, still the experiments have been sufficiently numerous and varied to warrant us in drawing definite conclusions as to the feasibility of the scheme. Replies to inquiries recently made, show a practical unanimity on the part of those who have had experience with manual training in public schools, in claiming:

1. Manual training is feasible in city schools, to just what extent is not yet fully determined.
2. It is not feasible to any great extent in country schools, and for reasons already hinted at, is not needed there as it is in the city.
3. It is popular with pupils and parents.
4. It gives larger classes in the grammar and high school grades.
5. Better intellectual development.
6. A more wholesome moral education.
7. Sounder judgment of men and things.
8. Better choice of occupation.
9. The only objections raised against it are its cost, and that instigated by the prejudice which always exists in the minds of the very conservative against any innovation without regard to its merits. This last is unworthy any consideration. The first—its cost—which applies equally to all the work of our higher grades, is valid only where it can be shown that the results can in no sense be considered commensurate with the expense.

It will perhaps be expected that after having made so great claims for manual training we will be prepared to present a formula for applying it to our present courses of study.

This can, however, be done only in a general way. There are very many conditions which should have weight in determining the character and amount

of work to be attempted in each particular school. The size of the town, the number of school buildings, the convenience with which pupils may be gathered at one or more central points, the rooms which may be converted to this special use, and the availibility of suitable instructors, are all points which must be considered.

To the extent that circumstances will permit, the following would seem to me a desirable scheme:

1. Kindergarten methods during the first three grades.
2. Industrial drawing in all grades above the second and below the high school.
3. The use of carpenter's tools in the fifth and sixth grades.
4. Forging for boys, and sewing for girls, in the seventh and eighth grades.
5. All work specially designated for the grammar grades should be made optional until such time as there was a general demand for it.

Whatever is attempted should be begun in a modest way, leaving popular demand to determine the extent to which it shall be carried.

DISCUSSION.

SUPT. C. N. KENDALL, Jackson, said: Schools are leaving undone things they ought to do. Our schools must progress to meet the demands. A few years ago, drawing and music were called for, and the schools adapted themselves to the demands. Education aims to train to thinking; train the observing powers, the judgment, and aim to put a well-rounded mind in a sound body. Now these mental gymnastics may come from books. I don't believe that manual training can be introduced for its purely practical value, but for its educational training. Brain should be trained through all the senses. Teach pupils to think by things in which they are interested. Train the mind through the hand, as well as through the eye. One of the best definitions of education, I think, is, "The formation of right habits." We should not take boys away from mechanical pursuits by our education. Manual training has a good influence on morals, because it keeps pupils busy. I believe that the cost of the system has been over-estimated. The cost in Toledo for fitting up a room for 80 boys was $796. The cost of a cooking-school in Boston for 35 girls was $35. It has been found to be a success in many small towns in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The superintendent of the Toledo schools said that the 50 boys who take manual training stand as high as do others. The whole line of school work is toned up by manual training.

SUPT. HOWELL, Lansing: There's a wrong impression as to cost of equipment, coming from the great and endowed schools of manual training in Worcester, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. I have visited several Eastern schools especially to ascertain the cost. I have found that it can be introduced at slight expense; 200 boys in Boston school, drawn from ten schools, work two hours per week. They are from sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. They are taught for one year the use of carpenters' tools. Expense of plant, tools, benches, etc., did not reach $600. We can fit a room for 100 boys in Lansing for $250. Cost of material in Boston school per year per pupil was not more than $1.50, and they used Michigan pine at $60 per M.

Boys of the manual school were fully up in other studies. The pupils came from lower walks of life, and middle class, and from the better classes. The work showed the different classes. The work aided in the discipline of the school. The pupils of higher class liked it best. The pupils remained in school longer than they otherwise

would. Supt. Howell closed by reading the following extract from the *Toledo Blade* of Dec. 28:

In the matter of manual training the Board of Education cannot be charged with making undue haste. It is considered purely as an experiment, and if it turns out badly it will be dropped. The *Tribune* believes that such training is of great importance, but that it should be gained in special schools.—*New York Tribune.*

Toledo has had this system in practical operation for two or three years, and it works admirably. No person here regards it as an experiment, except as to the extent of that kind of training. A certain amount is unquestionably most important. It takes the place of, and is an improvement upon, the gymnasium. Toledo could not be induced to abandon her manual training school. It fits pupils for usefulness in new and desirable channels, just about doubles their capacity for taking care of themselves, and affords practical knowledge which is of incalculable value to all. It is no longer an experiment, any more than the common school system is an experiment. It may be a question as to the extent of instruction which either may afford.

THE TEACHER IN SOCIETY.

BY SUPERINTENDENT J. N. McCALL, ITHACA.

The teacher's duties are manifold. To no class of men and women has been given a wider range of activity, more serious and far-reaching responsibilities. The higher the civilization, the freer the institutions, the more diverse the employments, the more conflicting are the interests and the more imperative are the demands upon the teacher. Despotism asks of its subjects implicit, blind obedience only; freedom calls for intelligence, judgment and moral power. As men have broken through the hereditary boundaries of caste and thrown off the shackles of superstitution and absolutism, the development of the mental and ethical has become a civic necessity. Based upon this necessity the functions of the state have gradually extended, systems of moral and intellectual progress have been devised, and the entire people have been required to contribute toward the diffusion of knowledge. To the teacher is committed the administration of this trust. While it may be true that, with the influx of a foreign population, and the introduction of discordant elements into our civilization, there has been a tendency to expect too much of the teacher; yet, concerning one point, there is a practical unanimity of sentiment; the teacher is bound to give each pupil as thorough a preparation as possible for practical usefulness in society and the state.

This preparation will embrace two elements, culture and character. It may be true that there is no real culture without character, but this latter element cannot be too much emphasized. How are these ends to be attained? Various methods have been proposed. The pursuit of practical studies, the pursuit of disciplinary studies, long, deep draughts from the fountain of pure literature, familiarity with moral precepts, and vital religious instruction. Each of these methods has its office, but it is not our purpose here to discuss their places, relations or relative values. Our subject distinctly warns us off these fields of inquiry. It is with the teacher himself we wish to deal. Not his learning, character or genius distinctively, but his social nature as an element of each, as a silken thread running through the pearls of all his virtues. We would consider the teacher in his relations to the community in which he lives, his obligations, bearing, and opportunities. We have said that the teacher's true function is to give the pupil a generous culture and to build up a sound character; such a culture and such a character as Milton says, "fits a man to perform justly and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and of war." What we can do for our pupils never rises

above the level of our own attainments; hence our ability to train men and women for places in society, to produce well rounded characters will depend largely upon the cultivation of our own social natures. Man is by nature a social being. Society is just as essential to his full development as food, knowledge, or religion. He has no more right to ignore its demands than he has to ignore the demands of his body, his mind, or his soul. Strong characters are not formed in the dark. They are not the result of self-contemplation and solitude. The recluse is nearly always a visionary. Working as the teacher does with material drawn from every stratum of society, he, of all men, should be the most extensive in his acquaintance, the broadest in his sympathies. Pupils, parents, the entire community expects to find in the teacher a high degree of self-control, conversational ability, and practical knowledge. They have the right to expect these things. If the teacher is to give culture and character to his pupils, if his own personality is to be an important factor in this result, if he is responsible as well for the extent as for the kind of his influence, certainly the teacher must not be a social dead weight. A teacher without social ability, either native or acquired, is hard to imagine, but if such a being exists, he is a pedagogical humbug. He sours the sweetness of youth, makes school a prison, and disgraces the profession. No calling, no profession is more noble, more sacred than that of the teacher. The technical duties of the school-room call for the daily exercise of his best talent; but high and sacred as these duties are, those of manhood and womanhood, of citizenship take precedence. The community, the state demand the exercise of his social abilities, and the teacher has no right to refuse.

The teacher should have a study not for ornament but for use. But this study should not be a den. He should not hibernate. Patrons and teachers should not stand gazing at each other from opposite ends of the educational problem. Distance will not lend enchantment. They should unite their energies. Some one has said that we never know a man until we know his mother, and some irreverent wag has added, "yes, and his mother-in-law." We never know a pupil until we have breathed his home atmosphere, and until we see what formative forces are there at work. How necessary, then, to our professional success is that social nature which leads us to familiar acquaintance with the parents and friends of the school.

To attempt to educate a child without a knowledge of his home is to attempt a demonstration on insufficient data. Hereditary tendencies, parental training, and social surroundings will in a large degree determine the taste and needs of the pupil and give bent to his genius. We are called upon now and, if I mistake not, we will be called upon yet more, to advise pupils as to their future career. "What studies would you recommend me to pursue?" "Would it pay me to attend college?" "For what business or profession do you think me best fitted?" These are questions frequently asked. Our answers are important. The consequences will be either gratifying or disastrous. On whatever principle educators may finally settle as to where courses of study should commence to diverge, wherever the school differentiation shall begin, one thing is sure, the teacher will always be asked to advise some of his pupils in relation to their future lives. It is therefore incumbent upon him to so acquaint himself with their home and its influences, to so familiarize himself with the demands of business and society, that he may make as few blunders as possible in this exceedingly difficult part of his duty.

Every man has an inside life and an outside life. There is a world within him and a world without him. There are individual interests and there are general interests. Proper self-love and self-respect are commendable, but is there not danger that we will live so much in the world within, will be so absorbed in our individual interests, as to lose sight of the greater world and the multiplied interests without? Professional teachers are as a class men and women of more than ordinary attainments. It is my honest conviction that neither law nor statecraft, medicine nor theology, can assemble from this state a body of higher average ability than graces the seats of this hall to-day. But is there not, fellow-teachers, in our daily environment an influence which needs to be carefully guarded against and resisted? Associated as we are with those younger than ourselves, children who are apt to accept our statements and opinions as final and determinative, are we not liable to become self-assertive and dogmatic? May we not grow restless of contradiction and conceited? The school room is and must ever be in a large measure a monarchy. The effect of supreme power is to make the one who exercises it selfish, narrow, and opinionated. Nothing can be more potent to counteract this evil tendency and enable the teacher to form a just estimate of himself and his work than social intercourse with his fellow-men.

The teacher should be sociable that he may bring the people into full harmony with him and his plans. They desire to know him and hear him tell what he is doing. If he is stiff and formal, or cold and distant, he can never secure that support and enthusiasm so essential to the best results. He will be constantly misunderstood and constantly criticised. His tenure of office will not be very secure, and who can blame the district fathers for desiring a change when they behold the time-honored rod of correction transformed into a social stick and placed in the teacher's chair? If the teacher finds his community factious and over-critical, nothing but a cordial, discreet, social spirit will ever unite them in favor of the school. If he finds them careless and apathetic, he should not sit in his study and bemoan his hard lot, but bestir himself, get out among them, and breathe into them anew the spirit of educational life. The interest which any community takes in its schools will depend principally on the social talent of the teacher.

Worry, not work, is the greatest source of the school-master's ills. Our profession is at best a wearying one. If we would keep fit for duty, each day must bring its rest and relaxation. At such times the teacher should resolutely put aside the cares and vexations of the day and find renewed strength and vigor in other lines of thought and in social diversions. What diversions and amusements are open to him? This should be a question of conscience. It should be considered and decided not in reference to the effect on himself alone, but in reference to his pupils and his future usefulness. I must not digress to discuss this question except to say this: that it seems to me that a teacher has a right to no habit, diversion or amusement, which he can not recommend to his pupils.

If, then, we have considered this subject rightly, the teacher is under strong obligations to enter society. Let us next inquire, "What society shall he enter, and what shall be his bearing and duty there?" The teacher can not make intimate friends of all his patrons, nor would this be desirable if it were possible; but he can be friendly and courteous to all. He should seek to know as many as possible. He should entertain no high-flown notions of intellectual or social superiority. Of all men the teacher should be among

the last to fix a property qualification for friendship or respectability lest he find himself shut out by his own standard. The teacher who is too exclusive or too retiring to meet on a friendly footing men and women, whatever their financial status, is likely to find the people of his district in favor of his retiring permanently. He is the servant of the people. Even the lowest and vilest are entitled to his consideration. They need it more than the rich and influential. It is the especial province of the public schools to exalt the common people. To raise up even from the lowest by-paths of society men and women who will honor the highest walks of life. To perpetuate government and ensure freedom by redeeming the rising generation from ignorance and lawlessness, through the powerful instrumentalities of moral and mental training. If the teacher is the chosen agent by which this wonderful transformation is to be wrought, certainly he would be inexcusable should he avoid the social avenues by which these classes are to be reached. It will not do to overlook the philanthropic phase of the teacher's work. The Great Teacher, our only perfect model, was the friend of the poor and lowly.

Nothing, unless it be the book he reads exercises a greater influence on the life of a teacher than the companions with whom he associates, those whom he meets intimately, those with whom his confidences are exchanged. These not only reveal what his tastes and attainments are, but strongly indicate what they will be. As his familiar friends, therefore, the teacher should choose those whose reputation and character are sound, whose culture and conversation are elevating. It is related of John Stuart Mill that he was never so well pleased with his position in society as when he thought himself the least of all the company. The teacher especially needs this intellectual stimulus which comes from association with superior minds. He needs it to keep him moving onward. He needs to feel that there are heights which he has not yet reached, that there are depths which he has not yet fathomed. Such society enriches his thought, perfects his knowledge, and lifts him out of himself. Happy is the teacher who comes with a receptive spirit into the circle of such refining and elevating influences. What is the key which unlocks the door to such opportunities? I know but one,—fitness for such companionship. Society puts a fairly just estimate on a man. It values him for his accomplishments and his capacities, for what he can do and for what he can learn. To be an acceptable member of society a person must needs know some one thing well, keep a clean record, cultivate a pleasant manner, and be a good listener. These qualifications will break down every social barrier which is worth breaking down and secure admission to the most cultured society.

Guided by these general principles what society should the teacher seek? First, he should seek the society of other teachers. We work on immortal material. Mistakes here are fatal. No other soul can replace the one in whose shaping we blundered. No matter how thorough the psychical research, no matter how complete the knowledge of educational principles and doctrines, experience will always prove an important factor, I may say an indispensable factor, in the problem of every school-master. The experience of our fellow teachers supplements our own. We profit by their successes and avoid their failures. We learn to shun the shoals on which their pedagogical keel was grounded, to steer clear of the hidden rocks on which their adventurous craft dashed in pieces. The teacher who cuts himself off from association with his fellow-teachers will become one of two things, an old

fogy or an egotist. A progressive teacher can not visit a school without getting a hint, cannot talk with another teacher without both giving and receiving benefit, cannot attend an association or institute without experiencing a pedagogical revival. This gathering and gatherings of its kind are not for dealing out specifics to weak and indolent souls, but they are potent forces for rousing the latent energies, inspiring confidence, and bringing into our stagnant atmosphere freshening, invigorating breezes from other fields of labor. Here we fling to the winds the ensign of our profession. Here we shape our future plans. Here the warm hand grasp, the assuring sympathy, the fraternity of pursuits, experiences, and desires, animates us with new hopes and awakens more worthy ambitions. Fellow-teachers, if we would do the most for ourselves, our pupils, and the state, we must cultivate this social disposition toward one another; we must touch elbows all along the line. The teacher's social relations do not end with those of his own calling. If he would have the good-will of business men, he must manifest some sympathy with them and their pursuits. He must meet them on their own ground and be able to make intelligent inquiries concerning them and their various branches of business. Not in a listless, half-hearted manner, not with a supercilious or patronizing air; but with a real desire to learn, with a determination to become a broad-minded, practical, common-sense man or woman. The teacher is not expected to know everything. He will not lose standing by oftentimes confessing ignorance. He can talk with the merchant concerning the market, the conduct of his business, and methods of book-keeping; consult the lawyer about noted cases, principles of law, and methods of practice; and talk with the farmer concerning improved methods of agriculture, the productiveness of his soil, or the education best for the farmer's children. These are intended only as illustrations of means of approach by which the social teacher may find access to the hearts of his patrons and win their esteem and confidence. Topics of the day will always furnish a fruitful theme of conversation. The man or woman who aspires to be an instructor of youth and to fit them for republican citizenship should be a constant reader not only of educational journals but of the best magazines and political papers. He should be familiar with the choicest writings of both standard and present authors. He should know something of the great political and national questions. The teacher who thus shows an interest in the world around him will find ready access to society, and whatever the business or profession of his patrons he will never fail to elicit their interest and command their esteem.

What should be the teacher's bearing in society? He should, so it seems to me, be frank, friendly, discreet, respectful of the opinions of others and charitable toward their foibles. He should enter society not as a teacher but as a man. The miller is too often known by his coat, the sailor by his walk, the carpenter by his shavings, and the farmer by his seediness. The teacher should come out of the school room. He should not be all figures, rules and formulas. He should not always talk school. He should arise and shake off the dust of the old shop. Narrowness and dogmatism seem to me inexcusable in a teacher. Inexcusable because of their effects on his school and himself, but doubly so because, as nature's high priest, he has entered the penetralia and stands in the divine presence of truth. But no, he is not in the holy of holies. These are but the passage ways to the inner court. The veil has not yet been rent in twain. He but discerns the outline of truth, her

glorious visage is yet to be revealed. If with Kepler we are permitted to "think God's thoughts after him," yet the wisest of us can but stand with Newton on the shores of truth's undiscovered ocean. Truly we should be humble. The necessary absolutism of the school should ever be limited and restrained by contemplation of the unknown. The true teacher will never be an egotist. He will carry with him into society a broad, catholic spirit; a tolerant, teachable spirit. He will be as well pleased to look and listen as to talk and be seen. He will forget himself and his ambitions in the hopes and ambitions of his fellow-men.

The political relations of the teacher, as the direct outgrowth of man's social nature, need consideration. Although, in the main, this discussion applies to lady teachers as well as to gentlemen, this particular phase of it would, in its public aspects, seem to refer exclusively to the "lords of creation." I say in its public aspects because I am convinced that the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of this land exercise no small influence in a quiet way on the fate of political candidates. An influence so potent, in fact, that it is doubtful if the elective franchise would materially increase its power. What, then, should be the attitude of the American teacher toward politics, local, state and national? Has he a right to strong political convictions? Should he, by his influence as well as by his ballot, contribute toward the success of his particular party? Should he be an office-seeker or an office-holder? To answer these questions in a sentence, I should say, "The teacher has a *right* to do anything that may become a man and a citizen." But not all things which are right are expedient. On all important questions, he should certainly have political convictions and firm ones. He should be no milk and water citizen, changing his party as often as he changes his place. But a man may be staunch without being radical. He may be firm without constantly thrusting his political views in the faces of those opposed to him. How far the teacher as an American citizen may go in attempting to further the interests of his own party may be an open question.

I doubt very much the propriety of his taking any active part in a political campaign. It may be true that we shall never see a pure ballot until teachers, preachers, and upright men of all professions shall become politicians in the highest and best sense of that term; but it is equally sure that any party prominence, or office-seeking on the part of the teacher will make his position an object of party contention and seriously interfere with his permanency and success. Nothing can be more unfortunate for the schools of a city, town, or village, than that they should become the prey of political parties or the rewards of partisans. Not only should the teacher avoid party prominence and treat with respect the political views of all true patriots, but he should never before his school, make his own party affiliations conspicuous. Of course he can not, in such subjects as history, civil government, and political economy, pass unnoticed the great questions of finance, of states' rights, national revenues and civil and social reform. These topics must be discussed. But he should allow perfect freedom of opinion. He should teach them not as party doctrines but as great national problems on whose correct solution depends the welfare of the whole country and all its people.

It is doubtful if the teacher should ever accept any political office. Whether he should, or should not, will largely depend upon the sentiment of the community and the peculiar character of the teacher. Certainly he should never accept any office unless there is among the people a practical

unanimity of desire that he should do so; nor should he accept it if the proper discharge of its duties will interfere with his legitimate school duties, or diminish his power for good as a teacher. With local politics, as such, it is certainly inadvisable for the teacher to meddle. Especially is this the case in school elections. The teacher should not begin, as soon as he is elected, to exercise his social talent in planning and scheming for rëelection. Faithful work in the school-room, and a sociable, gentlemanly bearing outside, will be a much surer guarantee of permanency than wire-pulling, mixing, and the tricks of a political demagogue. There are but few really qualified and faithful teachers who lose their places, and those who do usually find better and more congenial ones. But whatever be the outcome, the competent teacher will find no time to practice the arts of a ward politician.

But this paper has already exceeded the limit set by its author and, I fear, trespassed somewhat upon the renowned patience of the Michigan teacher. As a lastly, then, permit me to summarize briefly what seem to me the most important points in this discussion. The teacher is under obligations to enter society: (1.) That he may cultivate his own social nature and the better prepare himself for his work. (2.) That he may become acquainted with the patrons and friends of the school, ascertain the intellectual and moral needs of his pupils, discern their capacities and tendencies, and the better direct and advise them. (3.) That he may bring the people into more complete harmony with him and his work. (4.) That he may gain for himself the necessary rest and relaxation. (5.) That he may become a positive force for good in whatever community he may be.

The teacher should make his range of acquaintance as wide as possible. He should treat all with kindness and courtesy. He should choose for his intimate friends men or women of high mental and moral worth. He should associate with his fellow-teachers. He should show an interest in the business of his community; should avoid narrowness and egotism, and strive to be a broad-minded, common-sense citizen. He should keep out of conversational as well as educational ruts, indulge in no diversion or amusement which he would wish his pupils to avoid, and treat the poor, the lowly, and even the vicious with as great consideration and fairness as he does the most wealthy and influential. He should attend social gatherings, and show that he is not simply one among the community but one of the community. Politically he should avoid what has in these days of reform been styled "pernicious activity" or "offensive partisanship." He should preserve, in all his social relations, that propriety of demeanor, nobility of motive, and purity of language which are everywhere and always the indelible seal of genuine manhood or womanhood.

DISCUSSION.

SUPT. O. C. SEELYE, of Marshall, said: Emerson has said, "Society is a Pestalozzian school, all are teachers and pupils in turn."

The question before us to-day is what part shall the public school teacher take in this great Pestalozzian school.

In this school there are to-day great questions to be answered, knotty problems to be solved, moral and religious, political and social; questions that pertain to the happiness of the individual, the purity of society, and the well-being, if not the perpetuity, of the very nation itself, as the free and prosperous republic that it is to-day. These questions

will not all be answered, these problems will not all be solved by the men and women of this generation. The men and women who are to share the burden and assume the responsibility of the final outcome are in our public schools and we, as their teachers, are to a serious degree accountable for the moulding of their characters. And in no place is the teacher's moulding influence more decidedly exerted than in his social relations.

The teacher is a power felt in society whether he wills it or not. The boys swear by him (if not at him), while the girls enshrine him their Delphic Oracle—especially if he be an unmarried man of attractive parts, which, in case of a lady teacher, is true in the reverse order. How essential, then, that the weight of the teacher's influence and example on all important questions be felt on the right side of the balance. In order that his influence shall thus be felt, he must go out into society, he must mingle with men to teach and be taught; to feel the public pulse and let his own be felt.

Thus he will learn of the evils in the social world that need eradicating, of the wrong tendencies that should be corrected, of the weak points that ought to be strengthened; in short, he may thus learn the character of the moral, religious, social and political environment of his pupils, and be in a better position to properly plan and more effectually execute his plans for the development aud training of noble, patriotic citizens.

I certainly would not advocate that the public school teacher, or any other public servant, should use the advantage of his position to advance the interests of any particular sect, party or church, but he should be a man: he should hold no doctrines or adhere to no party the principles of which he is ashamed to acknowledge as his own, and he *should acknowledge* them; he should be in no way restrained from revealing to his pupils and patrons, through his daily life in their midst, just where he stands on all moral, religious or political questions. He should have well grounded convictions and should be felt in society not only through the correct principles that he instills into the minds of his pupils in the school-room, but also by his exemplification of those principles in his life outside of the school-room. He should aim to give to his pupils scales of justice, as it were, by which they may weigh and determine the right side of great questions for themselves, unswayed by the clamor of petty demagogues who have only self aggrandizement or corrupt purposes at heart.

Understand me, I say that, *in his position as teacher*, he should implant the seeds of noble Christian citizenship in the minds of the youth; and, in his capacity *as citizen*, he should live up to those principles so scrupulously, so consistently that his life shall not belie his teachings, but rather strengthen and enforce them.

Theories are helpful, if inspired of wisdom and judiciously applied; books are beneficial, if pure and elevating in sentiment and language; but nothing can take the place of the living teacher imbued with a due appreciation of the dignity of his profession and the magnitude of his responsibility, being at the same time thoroughly equipped with ability, energy and Christian character that may be worthy to shine forth in his own life and be reflected in the lives of his pupils.

On this point I quote the words of that veteran educator, whose life not long since went out, but whose memory and influence will live on through ages to come, Dr. John D. Philbrick, who said in his work "On Moral Education," "The best treatises will avail little without *living teachers*, with a hearty, earnest interest in the promotion of virtue, a sincere delight in noble character, a real passion for moral excellence, for generous, patriotic, honorable action, furnishing in their own persons examples of the precepts they enjoin. With such teachers and with that best of manuals for teaching

morality, the Bible, we may hope to see our youth walking in wisdom's ways and growing up as true monuments and blessings to community."

And again I would emphasize this point by the testimony of two honored witnesses. Edward E. Hale, at a Harvard dinner, in New York, remarked: "Mr. Emerson replied to his daughter, who wrote asking him if she should study Greek, botany or metaphysics, that it made no difference *what* she studied; the question was *with whom* she studied. And I say, too, that it matters not whether you study Greek or Latin; it does matter whether or not you are studying under an enthusiastic, live man."

I think that it will stand without question that the most eminent and the most practical educators of the past and present have been those whose scholastic preparation for their life work has been supplemented and vitalized by their personal contact with men and affairs. Garfield's remarkable power over men, broad views and far-seeing policy in the interests of his State and nation have been very reasonably attributed to his personal knowledge of the lives of the masses and the needs of society as he had himself experienced them in his eventful life.

The far-reaching influence and personal power of the great Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, may justly be ascribed to his consistent, noble life, keen insight into the characters of those under his care and a lively appreciation of the circumstances of their lives. Such was the powerful influence wielded by this renowned man, touching and moulding the character not only of students but also of the very nation, that it has been said of him, "Dr. Arnold made the men that made England."

If it be true, as has been often asserted, that every teacher leaves the imprint of his own character upon his pupils; that thus our work is to live on and on indefinitely, augmented and multiplied by the large numbers with which we have to deal, in the presence of what momentous responsibilities do we stand! The contemplation of our position in its full import may well cause us to hesitate, to consider well our ways, to even tremble for the consequences of a misstep, and to call upon God continually, that we may be able to make no crooked paths.

Do we trifle with the plastic clay in our hands; we trifle with eternal interests. Would we shirk the weighty responsibility; it is a vain attempt, for we must inevitably meet the issue, must face the results of our own words and deeds. Time alone can reveal the effects of a single act or word.

We cannot afford to take a position in regard to any questionable diversion of the day without the most diligent inquiry into its methods, tendencies and results; without the most serious reflection and most unbiased judgment, as we may be sure that our position will be noted and our action imitated; and, if we err, the effect will be far more plainly and quickly visible than if we stand firm for right; just as the same power will send the ball more rapidly and farther down the incline than it would send it up the same.

Can we measure the evil results of one glass of wine imbibed by the teacher in the presence of a single youth? Can we estimate the loss of mental vigor or lack of physical power and development caused by the poisoning which a teacher's example as a user of tobacco may have induced? Can you fathom the mischief that might be done by the teacher at the card table or in the billiard hall? There can be no question as to the true position of the teacher as regards profanity, Sabbath breaking, immorality, rudeness, trifling with serious matters, and the tendencies to low aims in life. No person is fit to be numbered in this noble band of workers who hesitates to stand boldly and squarely against the too prevalent occurrence of these evils in our midst.

In questionable amusements, upon which good men and prominent societies differ in

opinion, even when one may be confident of his own security in the indulgence, is it not the more magnanimous, the wiser policy to refrain? To illustrate: A father once stood in the darkness and terror of a stormy night upon the shore of a rocky and dangerous sea, holding the light that was designed to direct the course of the vessel of his son, who was making his way towards the landing. Thoughtlessly the father stepped too far from the exact spot where the light should have been seen. The father was secure, but the son, directing his bark towards his father's light, was dashed upon the rocks of that treacherous sea, and nothing but the fragments of a wreck were washed ashore to tell the tale of disaster and death.

The greatest of earth's teachers said: "Ye are the light of the world." How necessary, as we walk before so numerous a company of those ready to follow any light that may be placed before them, that our lights be trimmed and properly adjusted, that their bright rays may shine out along a safe pathway amidst the dangerous pit-falls and deceitful quicksands of youth. Should our lights be obscure in our church relations, in the social sphere, in civil affairs because, forsooth, we are teachers in the public schools?

I believe that I stand in the midst of a company, representing as exemplary, as generous, as noble band of Christian men and women as the society of our proud State can muster, yet I am aware that the same privileges and rights are not freely accorded in all places and at all times to the teacher in the same measure as to other citizens; so that some are deterred from taking a bold, decided stand on questions religious, political and social. These things ought not so to be.

Not long since I heard it sarcastically remarked, by one in a favorable position to observe and know whereof he spoke, that, under existing circumstances, it was not *expedient* for a teacher to take *any* decided stand in society.

Upon this point we quote the following, taken from the *Illinois School-master:* "The teacher's status, in many communities, is not what it ought to be. He (or she) is a citizen and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen, as such. He has a right to social, political and religious convictions, and a right to express them the same as any other citizen. And not only is it his right, but it is his duty. No person is fit to stand in the teacher's place who has thought so little upon men and things, or who is so low in the scale of manhood as to look upon questions of state and society with indifference.

Above all things the teacher, male or female, should be a model citizen; and the model citizen is one who views all matters with the utmost candor and intelligence, and whose conscience compels him to speak and act his convictions."

Society may better afford to throttle her statesmen than her teachers, to fetter those who lead her armies than those who train her children, if the words of Burke and Everett are true that "Education is the cheap defense of nations and a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army."

In the presence of the illiteracy existing in our nation, at once the terror of the patriot and the hope of corrupt demagogues; with great national evils standing as huge blots upon our escutcheon, and threatening to overshadow its entire radiance; in the presence, I say, of these menaces to our national purity and greatness, the times call loudly for skillful, strong, patriotic teachers, to lead the people out of the presence of these perils by their wise instruction and noble lives, and he who heroically stands forth and persistently leads forward will rear for himself the enduring monument, of which Spurgeon says: "A good character is the best tombstone. Those who loved you

and were helped by you, will remember you when forget-me-nots are withered. Carve your name on *hearts* and not on marble."

SUPT. HOWELL, Lansing, said: This is of greatest importance. To what extent should the teacher engage in social games like card-playing, etc.? I once played cards and smoked, but it seemed to me that my relations to society required me to refrain, and I did. The teacher should consider his influence when thinking of enjoying any of the amusements which a considerable number of his patrons do not approve. The teacher who does this will have a deeper and wider influence.

SUPT. CHURCH said: I would support Supt. Howell in the position taken. Teachers weaken themselves by being afraid to take a right stand. Dancing drives out the spirit of study in the schools. Skating-rinks ditto. We should be as blameless as we expect our pastors to be.

HON. IRA MAYHEW said: I commenced teaching 55 years ago. I smoked the hams and bacon on my father's farm, but that has been the extent of my smoking. Whisky and tobacco are almost as dangerous to our country as slavery was. I unhesitatingly denounce the use of tobacco by any. Especially is this true of clergymen and teachers. A man may smoke and be a Christian, but for a minister to do this is certainly a symptom of dwarfed Christianity. I sympathize with these papers, and wish to express my high appreciation of the increased interest and ability of these later associations.

PROF. A. GEORGE said: The teacher should be broad, and mingle with people—be a man of affairs—of the world. Have a knowledge of and a sympathy with men of affairs. Get away from the school-room, and don't always talk shop. When out among men talk about things in which others are particularly interested.

THE TOWNSHIP LIMIT IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

HON. H. R. GASS, FLINT.

Schools are the cheapest and strongest defense of republican governments and civilized states. Free education and a liberal culture are the most potent agencies for securing the prosperity and happiness of a people.

The mental and moral discipline acquired by years of scholastic training prepares the citizen for social standing and material prosperity, and gives him that intelligence and strength of character to become an obedient subject or a wise ruler. Ignorance, on the other hand, is an element of discord, a hindrance to progress, and a leech upon the body politic. It renders possible the great strikes that stop the wheels of commerce and industry, and is soil and sunshine for the growth of anarchism and nihilism. Each year adds its millions to the uneducated masses of our population, and extends the right of citizenship, with all of its responsibilities, to large numbers of un-Americanized foreigners who have not the intelligence to understand our laws or patriotism to cheerfully obey them.

It is the duty of the state to guard herself and her citizens against the pernicious effects of this tide of immigration, and to provide such means as will remedy the evils incident to an uneducated population. Already the hand-writing is on the wall. To-day the cry is heard that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer;" that the educated few are becoming the leaders and masters of the uneducated many; that society is being crystallized into aristocracies and castes by the inequalities of wealth and education. These complaints demand consideration.

The evil that now most seriously threatens the safety of society and the security of government is that of ignorance.

Especially is this true, as under our democratic institutions the way to social standing, wealth and power are equally open to every citizen. In the strife for either or all of these, the ignorant labor at a disadvantage, and discontent is the result. Men may deplore the thralldom of poverty, but that of ignorance is far greater. Educate a man and he has placed in his hands the means of gaining riches, honor and power. Equal education for all means equal rights for all.

In seeking a remedy, then, for this evil we must look to the public schools. They are the conservators of the people, and tend to maintain that homo-

geneity of society which its safety demands. Every child must be afforded an opportunity to secure a liberal education and then be induced to acquire it. Equal educational privileges must be extended to all as far as is consistent with the welfare of soicety and the good of the state. This principle prevailed in the establishment of the first educational system in the colonies. It has grown with the increasing wealth and population of the country, and in the organization of new states has ever been recognized as the chief corner stone in their foundation.

Men may differ as to many of the details of governmental affairs, but it is the universal verdict that no state can afford to have any but the best system of public schools. Of whom, then, shall we take counsel in such matters, and where shall we find our best model? Is it to be found in the public school system of our own State? If she is not maintaining an educational system that sends out her sons and daughters equally equipped for the duties of life and the responsibilities of citizenship; if she is not providing the best means for securing these ends, then the system is faulty, and its defective parts should be made known and such legislation advised as will remedy them.

That it is imperfect is true; and it is universally conceded that the most inefficient part of our plan of public instruction is in the management of the district schools.

They are not affording such privileges as the State designs or her welfare demands; nor are they accomplishing the work that might be accomplished under a different organization.

As chairman of the committee on legislation to report to this convention, I am asked to discuss the township district system of schools. It is my purpose to present this as the best plan for improving the rural schools, and at once meeting more fully the educational wants of both the State and her citizens. Such arguments as may be advanced in the discussion, I shall endeavor to reinforce with the weight of excellent personal authority, the evidence of successful experience, and the unanswerable logic of statistical facts from this and other states.

The first point to which I wish to direct your attention is the unequal privileges and the unjust discrimination in the work of the country schools. There is but little uniformity in the length of their terms or in what is accomplished in them.

It is not unfrequently the case that adjoining districts in the same township have the widest possible difference that the law will permit in the amount of schooling provided during the year. In the wealthier or more liberal districts nine, ten and sometimes eleven months of school will be had, while in the poorer and more parsimonious districts but three months will be furnished during the year. In justice this difference should not exist. It is contrary to the principle of free schools, and would not be tolerated under the township system. By this plan every school in the township would necessarily continue in session an equal number of months during the year. It is far from it under the present arrangement. In 1883–4 sixty-eight districts in the State, with 1,000 children, had no school whatever. One hundred and sixty-nine districts with 3,000 children had but three months, and 100,000 children were in districts that maintained school less than the average number of months that school was taught in the country districts of the State. That old Puritan compact of 250 years ago declared that "every settler should have equal rights under the law." That this principle has figured in the organiza-

tion of all our school systems is true, but it has not been fully recognized in the enactment and enforcement of laws to operate them. The safety of the state depends upon the intelligence of the people. Therefore it is held that the property of the state should educate her children, and this with some degree of equality.

The primary school interest fund of the State is distributed each year upon this basis. The State does not give to one district $5 for each child therein for the support of its schools, and to another $1, but each district receives an equal amount for every child of school age.

The State, in distributing her aid to the districts, proclaims the principle of equal educational advantages to all. The districts, in contributing their support and in the varying length of the terms of their schools, ignore this principle. The question may well arise to anyone in the less favored districts: What right have the children of Mr. A. in an adjoining district to longer terms of school and better educational advantages than mine? This question points to a great wrong in the management of these schools.

Another obstacle to the advancement of the district schools is the frequent change of teachers. The tenure of the country school teacher's position is usually brief and uncertain. Every one who has had experience in these schools, either as pupil or teacher, is aware of the results of a change in school management. In consequence of these frequent changes the growth of the schools is dwarfed and the advancement of the pupils is retarded. With a new teacher the pupils are turned back to go over the same topics that they studied the previous term. This process of "thrashing over old straw" is generally repeated as often as there is a change in teachers. School work lacks much of thoroughness and success in the hands of a strange teacher. Before he can do his best work it is necessary to understand the capability and disposition of each of his pupils. This is not usually acquired in less than three or four months, and by that time the district employs another teacher.

This is the usual length of time that teachers remain in these schools. To remove any doubt that may exist as to the frequency of these changes let us consult statistics for the facts. Their evil results will go undisputed.

The State Superintendent's report for 1886 shows that the country schools in Calhoun county required 158 teachers, and employed 342; that the average length of school in each district for the year was 8.4 months; and that each teacher employed taught an average of 3.8 months. In Ingham county the number required in these schools was 126, the number employed 290. There was an average of 8.3 months' school in each district during the year, and 3.6 months taught by each teacher employed. This gives an average of two teachers in *every* school during the year, and three in about one-third of them. The ratio of the number required to the number employed is about the same as this throughout the State, the tenure being longer in the newer than in the older counties. We will compare this tenure of position in Michigan with that of teachers in those states that have the township district, and thus see that this plan is a remedy for these frequent changes. In Michigan in 1885-6 the number of teachers required to supply the country schools was 6,511. The number employed was 12,047. In Massachusetts the number required was 8,275. Employed, 9,670. In Indiana, required, 9,000. Employed, 9,500. It will be seen that in Michigan during the average eight months taught in each of the country districts, there were two teachers for

nearly every school, while in the other states referred to but few of the schools employed more than one.

The next point to which I desire to call attention in the discussion of this subject is its economy. It is not difficult to show that the township system is more economical than the district plan of schools. This may not always be seen in a reduction of the cost of education; but it shows itself in the construction of better houses, in the employment of better teachers, in the building up of better schools, and in value received for the money expended. Every year in this State, owing to the small number of pupils that attend them, a large number of schools are run at a higher per capita cost than would be necessary under the township system. A few examples from the statistics will verify this statement. The average cost per capita in the country schools of this state for eight months' schooling is $8.50. In Oakland county last year five districts with thirty pupils had three months' school, with an average cost of $3.70 per month for each pupil enrolled, or $29.60 per capita for eight months. Six districts had four months' school, with an enrollment of seventy scholars, at an average cost of $20 a pupil for eight months. Crawford county had two districts with a census and enrollment of eight children, at an average cost of $80 per capita for eight months. Another district in the same county had eleven months' school and enrolled seven pupils. The average cost per capita for eight months was $52.

In Midland county we find one district with eleven months' school and an enrollment of twenty pupils, seventeen of whom were foreign. It cost the district $322 to run its schools and educate its three children eleven months, or an average per capita cost of $78 for eight months.

In Roscommon county, Richfield township, district No. 1, we find the following: Census 6, enrollment 1, cost for instruction five months $116; total expenditure $125, or $200 per capita cost for eight months. In Osceola county, Marion township, district No. 5, the enrollment was one child for two months and he was a non-resident. Cost for instruction $58. Total expenditure for the two months' school was $165, or at the rate of $660 for educating one child eight months. These cases are not peculiar to the counties mentioned. A similar showing might be made from nearly every county in the State, and in a number of instances the expenditures are found to be equally as extravagant as those last referred to. In 1886–7 the statistics show that there were two hundred and fifty-four districts in fifty-eight different counties enrolling less than ten pupils each, and with a total expenditure of $59,219. The average enrollment for each school was six and a fraction; the number of months taught, five; and the amount of money expended by each district, averaged $233. This gives a cost of $7.75 per month for each child enrolled in these schools, or $62 per capita for eight months. The total enrollment was 1,638. The average expense for educating that number of children in the country schools of the state is $13,923. These figures have been taken from the two hundred and fifty-four districts that enrolled less than ten pupils each. Had they been made to include districts with an enrollment as high as fifteen, it is safe to say that the number would have be five hundred, and that the expenditures would then have been found to be highly excessive.

There is no doubt that many of these schools that are now running with a small attendance and at a high rate of expense could be conducted under

the township organization so as to afford better privileges, and save a large amount of money to the taxpayers each year.

But some may say that such an arrangement would work injustice, as many children would thus be compelled to go long distances to school. Under our present arrangement the same injustice is experienced. It is not infrequently the case that a child has to go much farther to attend school in his own district than he would were he admitted to the school of an adjoining district, and which, under the township plan, he *would* be permitted to attend without a tuition fee. But supposing it did necessitate longer distances to school in a few instances? The money now expended in poor schools of seven or eight children each, at a per capita cost ranging from $3 to $10 a month, would amply provide for carrying these children to much better ones. Means for conveying the pupils to school have been provided by some of the New England states, and the plan has been successful and satisfactory. As farther evidence of the economy of the township system, I invite your attention to the experience of a number of the Eastern states. New Hampshire has operated her schools under this plan for one year, and this is what State Superintendent Patterson has to say of it in his report for 1887: "The new school law has run the gauntlet of misrepresentation and abuse for a year, and it has come forth stronger in itself and in the number of its friends than when it entered upon its course. No law ever encountered, at the outset, bitterer or more groundless prejudices than this, and none ever disarmed opposition more quickly, and demonstrated its power to benefit the state. * * * Though the sum paid teachers is $10,328 less than last year, the average length of the schools has been two weeks more. * * * There has been a more equitable distribution of educational opportunities than formerly, and, as a rule, better teachers have been employed." There were 2,644 district schools in New Hampshire in 1882; under the township organization there are now 2,276, a reduction of fifteen per cent. Should a corresponding reduction be made in the number of country schools in Michigan, and an equal ratio in the expense of the schools, it would save $300,000 school tax each year.

In Maine, the township system has been adopted in ninety-two towns. State Superintendent Luce, in his report for 1886, says: "All experience goes to prove beyond possibility of disproof, that schools managed on the town plan are more economically managed, and are in every way more efficient than those managed on the district plan."

Vermont has thirty townships organized into districts. Following are what some of the chairmen of directors reported to the state superintendent for 1886. Bolton township, after six years' experience, reports: "We like it, our schools are better, it costs less to support them, buildings are kept in better condition, and everybody is satisfied." Middletown adopted the plan in 1873, and reports as follows: "Under the district system had an average of twenty-two weeks' school. Now there are thirty-four weeks. School-houses are infinitely better in every respect, and the schools are one hundred per cent. better." Stamford reports: "Schools are the same length and cost ninety cents per week less than before the change." Out of thirty towns reporting, only three directors stated that there was any dissatisfaction with the plan, while nearly every other officer reported the system as satisfactory and the schools much improved.

Again, the friends of the independent school district claim that the adop-

tion of the township plan will destroy that local interest and personal pride which every citizen feels in his district school. If such laudable feelings do exist they must be in a latent condition. The facts are, but little active interest is taken in these rural schools by their patrons. That is one of the causes of their inefficiency. As a rule, not over ten voters out of fifty attend the district meetings, unless some special attraction brings them out. This *keen* interest is certainly not manifested by frequent visits to the schools from either officers or patrons. Terms pass without their ever entering the doors of the school-room, unless called there by some difficulty, or by special request.

This superior *local* pride is not seen in commodious, well-kept houses and ample school supplies, nor in the superiority of the teachers employed. Experience proves that all of these things are *better* provided for under the township system.

Again, the township district plan is centralization of power, say some, and this is contrary to the spirit of republican government. They have discovered the paradoxical principle that the township management of *school* affairs is centralization, while the same management of all other local affairs of government is not centralization.

It is difficult to understand how the educational interests of a community can be better served in the hands of petty district authority than can all those matters of local government which are now placed in the hands of township authority. The organization of districts, and changing their boundaries, the sale of district property, the collection of taxes, and the inspection of schools is already entrusted to township control. Give to it the levying of taxes, the erection of buildings, and the employment of teachers, and we have the township system. If this be centralization, then let it come. It is far preferable to the system of petty district oligarchies which now impedes the progress of education in this state. As well might the city of Lansing maintain forty or fifty schools, each under a different management, as for each township to have its schools in eight or ten independent districts. If centralization contributes to the success of schools in the city, it will also be of advantage to those in the country. What is logic for the one is logic for the other.

It has been said that the entrusting of the management of the schools of a township to a single board of three or five persons would be a dangerous gift of authority, and that it would lead to corruption in handling of public funds. It was the "one-man-power" cry, raised in the last legislature, by those opposed to the township district bill, then under consideration. The experience of Indiana, where a few trustees issued fraudulent orders in 1885, was referred to as an illustration of this abuse of power.

Whether the township system was responsible for this or not is seen in the State Superintendent's report for 1886.

He sent out circulars for information regarding the matter, and from seventy-six counties reporting, embracing one thousand townships, and covering a period of over twenty years, fifteen of the trustees had failed, ten were short in their accounts, and about twenty had issued fraudulent orders. The superintendent reports that those trustees who issued these orders were led into the crime by designing swindlers. In answer to a question as to the advisability of making some changes in the law regarding the township district, sixty-eight reported that they considered the township system the best for school administration, while only three thought it was not. In response to a letter for his views upon this subject, W. A. Bell, editor of the Indiana

School Journal, writes: "Your statement that the people of Indiana are tired of it is news to me. I know of some people who would put the township business into the hands of three trustees instead of one, as at present; but no one, so far as I know, is in favor of abolishing the township system."

A further objection to the district plan is that it requires about twenty-five thousand persons to fill the offices. The collection of valuable statistics from so many independent, irresponsible sources is difficult and uncertain. Many districts each year fail to report correctly the few facts that the law requires of them, and thereby forfeit their portion of the state school fund. Other valuable points of information are called for, but many do not report them, as the law does not compel them to do so. Through carelessness and inability a large portion of the statistics that are received have to be returned for correction, or revised in the State Department from such data as may be at hand. With fewer and more intelligent officers, fuller and more reliable statistics might be secured.

Again, under the present law the best men are not always elected to the district offices; and, in many cases, when the best men in the district are elected they do not possess that ability which the duties of the office demand. A designing person, with a little quiet work, can readily secure the attendance of a few of his friends at the annual meeting, and thus hoist himself into office. It is not infrequently the case that men get into office by such means for the express purpose of defeating the objects of education. Were these officers elected by the township, the selfish purposes of a few schemers could not be so readily accomplished.

A large portion of the voters usually attend the township meetings, and the result of the election is generally a fair expression of the will of the people. Again, as the responsibilities of an office are increased more care is taken in the selection of a person to fill it, and, under the weight of these responsibilities, the person elected becomes more painstaking in the performance of his duties. Numerous instances might be cited where persons have been elected to district offices in this state who were incapable of an intelligent understanding of the laws, and in some cases unable to read them. It is but a short time since that I met a case of this kind. A teacher at one of the county institutes reported that the director in his district could not read or write, excepting to sign his name. It was no startling news. It is the kind of stuff that too many district officers are made of. Consult the correspondence of a single year in the State Educational Department, and from the twelve or fifteen hundred letters received you will discover the weakness and wickedness that prevail in the management of many of the district schools. The fact is, we have too many indifferent, inefficient officers under our present system of school management. Enlarge the district to the township and a wider opportunity is offered for the selection of persons of higher official character and ability. With this as the unit, more vigor, honor, and intelligence will be infused into the management of school affairs.

The frequent changes that are made in district boundaries, and the facility with which the work is accomplished, is another objection to the present plan of district schools. Were these changes always made on the basis of equity, and in the interest of education, the objection might lose much of its force, but such is not the case. They are usually made for the purpose of avoiding the payment of a few dollars' extra school tax, and not for the purpose of securing better school privileges. Let a district vote a few hundred

dollars to build a new school-house, and almost invariably there will be some who request to be set off to an adjoining district, though they are inconvenienced by the change.

I visited a district but a few weeks since where such a change had taken place. The person sent his child to his newly-adopted district while the new house was being constructed and paid for, but, now that the burden has been lifted, he concludes that his educational interests will be as well served in the old district. These easy changes in districts, and the location of school sites are fruitful sources of litigation, and they sometimes engender personal animosities and neighborhood quarrels that continue for years. As a result, the efficiency of the schools is impaired, and not infrequently it is entirely destroyed by these difficulties. Were all these schools under the control of a competent township board, the boundaries would be so arranged and the school-houses so located as to give, as near as possible, equal privileges to all. Such a board would be removed from the influence of those local prejudices that give rise to so many difficulties in the country districts. Under the management of such a board, all would share alike, as near as might be, the burdens imposed and the advantages derived.

The grading of the country schools is another beneficial result that would follow the adoption of the township district. The aimless, hap-hazard work that is done in most of the rural schools is detrimental to their advancement. In many of them there is not even the semblance of a course of study, or any attempt to systematize the work.

There are numerous instances where teachers are conducting schools with fifteen or twenty pupils, and are hearing each day from thirty to forty recitations. It is safe to say that the average number of daily recitations is thirty in each of the district schools during the winter term. Not long since a teacher at an institute informed me that she was "keeping" a school of sixteen pupils, and had six classes in geography, five in arithmetic, four in the first reader, and a corresponding number in most of the other studies; and each day heard thirty-three recitations. Such statements may sound like fiction, but they are facts, and cannot be successfully controverted. Attempts have been made by the Department of Public Instruction to secure the grading of these schools, but the results have been meagre and unsatisfactory. The cause of the failure can be readily traced to the frequent change of teachers, the indifference of district officers, and other difficulties originating in the system of school management.

In close connection with the subject of grading, and upon which its success largely depends, is the question of text-book uniformity. This is one of the most perplexing problems connected with public education, and it is constantly being brought to the attention of legislators and educators by the patrons of the schools. The facility and frequency with which text-books are changed in the country districts is well known, and affords just grounds for complaint. Men, in their random judgment, ask as a remedy some kind of state uniformity.

Other states have tried this plan, but it does not seem to solve the problem. It gives rise to numerous difficulties and complaints, and but few are found who speak in its favor. The state is too large a unit to operate uniformity laws successfully. They prove quite as inoperative and unsatisfactory as our own laws, which provide for district uniformity. The district, on the other

hand, is too small a unit and too readily manipulated by the artful book-agent.

With the township as the district, many of the difficulties encountered in establishing uniformity would be obviated. Here I wish to add another thought closely connected with this uniformity question. It is the furnishing of the books by the district. Free text-books in the schools is the most feasible and economical way of securing uniformity. Let the township own the text-books as it would own all the other school property, and uniformity is accomplished at once. Then the schools become *free* schools in the full sense of the word. This is not an untried plan. Many of the schools in eastern states have been furnished with books for years. Several cities in this State are already providing books for pupils in some form. East Saginaw has made them free in the public schools for the last two years; and it is reported that the plan is satisfactory, and saves a heavy expense in the cost of books.

Such a plan for the whole State would save half a million dollars each year to the patrons of the schools. The economy of such a scheme, as well as the fact that it settles the vexed question of text-book uniformity, demands for itself consideration. With uniformity accomplished grading is facilitated. With the township as the district, a more permanent employment of teachers is insured. With these advantages gained and a competent board of education, the way is made easy for grading the schools of the district and adhering to an established course of study.

It also becomes possible to extend the privileges of a higher education to every child in the district. Under this plan each township will be at liberty to establish a central high school, and give to the children an education at home which they can receive now only in the village and city schools at great inconvenience and expense.

The change from the district to the township system does not involve such a revolution in school affairs as some anticipate; yet there are a few opponents of this system who predict that its adoption will be attended with difficulties and dissatisfaction.

Such of these anticipated difficulties as are of importance I desire now to call to your notice for a few moments' consideration. As has already been shown, a large share of the public school management is, under the present system, delegated to township control, and only a few essential changes in the law are required to prepare the way for the adoption of the township district. The number and location of school-houses and the boundaries of districts, under the new system, would remain largely as they are now. Should the number be reduced fifteen per cent., as it was in New Hampshire upon the adoption of this plan, it would not average one school for each township in the State, yet it would save annually several hundred thousand dollars.

The question has arisen as to the equitable adjustment of the property rights of each district, in the event of the adoption of the township system. The plan followed by those states that have made the township the district unit, and the one embodied in the bills providing for this system, which were introduced in the last two legislatures of the State, are somewhat as follows: The district property is appraised by the township trustees upon their taking possession of it, and each district is credited with the amount surrendered to the township, less debts and liabilities, which are assumed by the township.

A tax is then levied equal to the whole amount of property received from

the districts in the township, after deducting liabilities, and to the taxpayers of each district is remitted from this fund the appraised value of the district property, less its liabilities. Should the levying of this tax impose a burden too great to be borne in a single assessment, it could be readily distributed over two or more years. But, as a rule, the value of district properties is quite uniform in most districts, and few unequal or heavy burdens would be imposed by this method of equalization. In reality, only balances would have to be paid to those districts to which they are due. A clearer understanding of this plan of adjustment may be had from the following illustration. A township contains four districts, and the value of taxable property in each is the same. The appraisal of district property is as follows:

District.	Value.	Debts.	Less Debts.
No. 1	$800	$100	$ 700
" 2	600	----	600
" 3	700	200	500
" 4	700	----	700
Total			$2,500

It will be seen that the total value of the school property, less debts, is $2,500, and that each district would be assessed $625. Districts Nos. 1 and 4 would each receive $75, and districts Nos. 2 and 3 would pay respectively $25 and $125. The provisions of the law should be such as to allow the parties concerned in these property transactions to modify this plan, should it not meet with their approval, or to adopt others that were equitable and satisfactory.

In the case of fractional districts, the school-house and its appurtenances would go to the township in which they were located, and the tax-payers of that part of the district in each township would receive from the township taking the property their proportionate share of it, as determined by the amount of taxable property in the parts of the district lying in the different townships.

For educational purposes it would not be necessary to make any change in the boundaries of the fractional districts, or in the location of their school sites, unless the best interests of education demanded it. To avoid any difficulty or inconvenience arising from this source, the law should be such as to permit pupils to attend school in these districts the same as under the old system, requiring the township in which the school-house is not located, or the part of the fractional district therein, providing it is not organized on the new plan, to pay to the other township an amount for each child attending this school, equal to the per capita cost for education in this township.

It has been said that a majority of the graded school districts, as now organized under the general school laws of the state, would not consent to their schools being merged into the township system, and controlled by township authority. This prediction is, doubtless, correct, but no such result is expected or need follow the adoption of this system throughout the State. The plan contemplates leaving to the larger towns the control of their schools, the same as is now left to them the management of all other local affairs. Under our present laws, a large number of the graded schools are organized by special charter, and are known as independent districts. In case of the adoption of the township unit system, it should be left to the option of the graded districts, with certain restrictions, to retain or not their present or-

ganization. In the bill upon this subject before the last legislature it was provided that each graded district of three hundred children or more could, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters, continue their organization and constitute itself an independent district.

Such an arrangement would leave the control of the graded schools in the same hands that it is now, and it would obviate any real or fancied objection to the plan under consideration on account of these schools. Where the graded school is not too large and centrally located, it would be most convenient and beneficial to all parties concerned to merge it into the township system, and thus make it the high school for the new district.

A similar provision would also enable the establishment of new districts. Should one or more districts, with the required number of children, desire to organize into an independent graded district, the same permission could be granted as would be given to the existing graded districts to maintain their present autonomy. With such provisions as these in the law, all property claims would be impartially adjusted, and no one would be deprived of his educational rights or privileges by the change from the district to the township system.

Teachers and educators are universally in favor of the township district. Through the aid of the State Department and some personal correspondence, the opinions of twenty state superintendents and commissioners of education were recently secured upon this subject. I desire to give a few of them here as confirmation of what has already been said concerning this important question.

State Supt. W. E. Coleman, of Missouri, says: "I greatly favor the township as the unit for the district. We have too many districts and, therefore, too many school boards. One board in a township, and a township tax to maintain the schools, would greatly simplify our system, giving more uniformity to the schools, length of term, and efficiency in school work and discipline."

This plan is in operation in some townships in Wisconsin. State Supt. J. B. Thayer writes: "I think in most cases sparsely settled communities have been furnished with school facilities earlier than they would have been under the independent district system; have better school-houses and better furnished school-houses. I am of the opinion that the adoption of the township system in Wisconsin would pave the way for the correction of many evils that now stand in the way of the improvement of our common schools. We are selfish in the hope that Michigan will provoke Wisconsin to good works by early adoption of the system, but should also hail such action as an indication of progressiveness and good sense in educational affairs on the part of our neighboring State."

Supt. A. S. Draper, of New York, writes: "I am, myself, inclined to favor the proposition, in the belief that it would result in securing a better class of men for trustees in the rural districts, and that the levying of a tax upon the entire town for the support of the schools of the town would operate to the advantage of the weaker outlying districts."

Commissioner T. P. Stockwell, of Rhode Island, says: "So far as the towns have changed, the people are thoroughly satisfied that they get better schools for less money. I do not believe that there is a single advantage to be gained by the so-called district system, as a system."

Supt. Richard Edwards, of Illinois, writes: "As a consequence of the

establishment of this system, I should expect to see better organization, better grading, an elevation of the standard of teachers' qualifications, more methodical and efficient work in the schools. Under that system schools would not be isolated as they are now. They would be each a part of a reasonable system."

Justus Dartt, Supt. of Education of Vermont, writes as follows: "There are in Vermont thirty towns now using this system and it is working well. The old district system has served its day and should be now made to give place to a better. This town system is right in the line of *progress and it cannot be stopped.* It will move on in spite of ignorance, prejudice, and parsimony. Let us work for it. We are right, and I believe the right will prevail."

State Supt. M. A. Newell, of Maryland, says: "There are no *townships* in Maryland, nor, so far as I know, in any of the Southern States. The unit of authority and direction for schools and other purposes is the *county.* I am glad that such a monstrosity as the *district system* has never been known among us. If we had it we should make every effort to get rid of it."

Need more be said to establish the superiority of the township system of public schools? Precedent favors it. It was the first system of public education on this continent, and it served the colony of Massachusetts a century and a half in managing her schools. The weight of statistical information, the force of successful experience, and the opinion of educators and advanced thinkers, are all on the side of the township district. The fact is that where this plan has been tried and given a fair chance it has become popular, and there is no disposition on the part of the enlightened friends of education to change it. On the other hand, where the district plan prevails, people are constantly finding fault with it, and seeking remedies for its defects. We hear no such complaints from the village and city schools. Their success is the result of centralization and system. In them we see unity of purpose, harmony of action, and the strength of concentrated authority and support. The old district system must go. The merits of the township plan are so apparent and well-established that traditional respect for the "old district" must yield to progress and reform. System and centralization constitute that economic law which gives success to all the enterprises in which men engage. It is an axiomatic truth that applies with equal force to the control of an army, the running of a factory, or the administration of the educational affairs of a township. Let the school district be made to coincide with the civil township. No man's rights or real interests will be adversely affected by the change. Old district boundaries may be obliterated, and fifteen or twenty thousand petty school offices may be abolished, but the people will have as absolute control over their school matters then as they do now. The means of education must conform to the laws of progress as well as the appliances of labor to the increasing demands of industry. The sickle and the scythe gave place to the reaper and the mower. So must the old independent school district give way to plans better suited to the demands of the times and the conditions of society. Our system of education has brought credit to the State and her citizens, but the country schools are not abreast with the times. Here a large proportion of the children will receive their entire education. From these schools will go forth a large majority of those who engage in the productive industries, and they will constitute the most important element

in the body politic. Upon them the State and society must largely depend for safety and support.

The State, in turn, should maintain with a liberal hand, and guard with a jealous care those institutions that contribute so much to her thrift, her safety, and her renown.

"The common school. Oh! let it's light
Shine through our country's story.
Here lies her wealth, her strength, her light;
Here rests her future glory."

DISCUSSION.

H. R. PATTENGILL: I think the paper so complete as to require no supporting speeches, and so invulnerable as to defy attack. I am not the best one to criticise the system, as I am heartily in favor of it. I became a convert to it on reading the summary of facts given by Supt. Gass in his report of 1883, which, by the way, I consider as one of the meatiest reports ever sent out by the department.

To me the fact that the system is now, and has been in use by so many states, is a convincing argument in its favor. The paper just read proves conclusively the necessity of it here, and also answers with good arguments the objections usually made. I hope each one present will begin the work of enlightening the people concerning it. Explain it to pupils, discuss it in county associations. We can at least get an act through the legislature, allowing any township that desires to make the change to make it. Alpena county now has several townships working on this plan, and they like it.

Now, I see Hon. Mr. Simpson, member from Van Buren county in the last legislature, and who did loyal service on the county supervision bill. I found out that he does not favor this measure, and I want to hear him advance his reasons at this time, that we may be the better able to answer him. If I remember correctly, one of the arguments advanced by Mr. S. was that it tended to centralize the power. Now, if all people were like neighbor Simpson, the nearer the school came to them, the better; but there are districts where the further the patrons are from it, the better it is. I yield the floor to Mr. Simpson.

HON. MR. SIMPSON asked some pointed questions about the work of the district schools, asking if the people are not as a rule satisfied.

SUPT. GASS said that the people are not satisfied, as he found by the thousands of letters received.

SUPT. ESTABROOK: The system is sure to prevail. We shall come to look on our present system as if under dark ages. But I would ask what is to be done with fractional districts and the graded schools?

SUPT. GASS: Allow children of one township to attend school in the nearest district, but allow the primary school fund to this amount to be transferred to the district of the town in which they attend school.

SUPT. BARR: Much has been done to advance education, but not enough. The strong pupils of the graded schools come from the *strong* rural schools, and those that come from the weak ones are not strong. There is no supervision of rural schools, not enough power or wisdom brought to bear on the schools by authorities. The township district system is a remedy for nearly all the ills that district schools are heir to.

MR. HARRIS: District school teachers do not get pay enough to come to the association. I have this year been in a graded school, and can now come to the association.

PROF. BARR believed that he would live to see the day when the system would be adopted.

MR. SIMPSON: There are some facts not mentioned that I would like to have brought out. Sixty-five out of one hundred members of legislature of 1873 had had common school education and no other. Their integrity, good judgment, and honesty never was questioned. I believe in local school interest.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

HELD AT LANSING, DEC. 27, 1887.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Lansing, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1887.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by Pres. E. P. Church. In the absence of the Secretary, Ashley Clapp, of Kalamazoo, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

A paper on "Grading District Schools" was read by Mr. Orr Schurtz, Charlotte.

The paper was discussed at length by Ashley Clapp, of Vicksburg; Osbon, of Sturgis; Warner, of Washtenaw; Dryer, of Muskegon; Reed, of Wayne; Brown, of Gratiot; Schurtz, of Eaton; Taylor, of Ottawa; Tappan, of St. Clair; Olcott, of Marquette; Bemis, of Ionia.

The discussion was generally in favor of a system of grading. Reed, of Wayne, claimed that the district schools of his county are doing better work than are the graded schools.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Osbon, of Sturgis:

Whereas, It is generally conceded by the educators of Michigan that our district schools are failing to meet the demands of the present time; and whereas the said failure is due to a want of proper legal authority to organize and control said district schools; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Examiners' Association of the State of Michigan in convention assembled, do request the Superintendent of Public Instruction to seek such legislation as shall secure the following:

(*a*) A township system of organization for the district schools. (*b*) A system of grading for district schools. (*c*) A longer tenure of service on the part of teachers in said schools. (*d*) County uniformity of text-books.

Discussed by Olcott, of Marquette, and Laird, of East Tawas.

A motion was made by Mr. Laird and accepted, to strike out that portion of the resolution relating to county uniformity of text-books. After some discussion the motion was carried and the resolution as amended was adopted.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Warner, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with the Superintendent of Public Instruction to present a plan for grading district schools, and to procure legislation necessary therefor. Adopted.

A paper on "Teachers' Examination" was read by Mr. Fred Glafke, Jr., of Mendon.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Tappan, of St. Clair; Dryer, of Muskegon; Hepburn, of Osceola; Gulley, of Van Buren; Taylor, of Ottawa; Glafke, of Mendon, Laird, of Tawas; and Downie, of Muskegon.

A motion was made by Dr. Cubbage, of Saginaw, that a committee be appointed to confer with Superintendent of Public Instruction, in regard to first grade certificates. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Hepburn, Palmer, and Cubbage.

Adjourned to 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following committee was appointed to confer with Supt. Estabrook, regarding a plan for grading district schools: Messrs. Orr Schurtz, of Eaton; C. L. Bemis, of Ionia; and S. B. Laird, of Iosco.

The examiners met at 1:30 to listen to Mrs. Jaynes, of Kalamazoo, speak on the new features of the temperance legislation.

Mrs. Jaynes spoke for more than an hour in favor of putting a book in the hands of every pupil, young or old. She next presented a list of text-books which she endorsed and those which she did not.

In the discussion of this paper, Messrs. Grawn, of Traverse, and Baker, of Big Rapids, favored teaching temperancephysiology in the lower grades of the schools orally. The teacher guided by a text-book and full of enthusiasm for the work.

The sense of the meeting was shown by the applause which followed their remarks.

Mr. Bemis, of Ionia, next read a paper on "Supervision of District Schools."

The general tenor of the paper was that the Secretary should instruct young teachers in methods of teaching and discipline, and seek to arouse an interest in schools among the patrons.

In discussing the paper, Prof. W. A. Drake, of Hillsdale, said: I don't think it necessary to make a normal institute of myself. Having licensed a teacher, our duty is merely to see if they are filling the bill.

There is no uniformity in the schools of my county. I would spend at least one-half day in each school. I sometimes feel it my duty to sweep the floor, raise the windows, reduce the school to order, and correct the incorrect expressions on the black-board. My chief thought is to find out if the things I have certified to in that teacher's certificate are true.

I can't do much for a teacher in a short visit, when her only knowledge of teaching is academic or high school knowledge.

I was especially pleased with Mr. Schurtz's paper. It was a good one. The things said against it were good, but not true.

I would refuse another license to those found unable to teach. I would insist on knowing whether or not the teacher attended the institutes; 10,000 out of 15,000 teachers in the state do not attend the institutes. I think they should study some work on pedagogy, and should present theses on the sub-

ject. I would not give notice of my visit, but surprise them as much as possible, and take no time listening to apologies.

Baker, of Mecosta, asked Mr. Drake if he worked for the Reading Circle.

Drake: I am sorry to hear that question. I have not done my duty in this respect, but promise to do better in the future.

Cubbage, Saginaw: Would ask Mr. Bemis what he would do if a teacher persisted in practicing the methods which he condemned?

Bemis: I would refuse a certificate next time. I give notice of visit so that I may get the board and people out to an evening meeting and explain to them what I think is best for the school.

Tuck, of Mecosta, asked about boards in one county endorsing certificates granted in another.

Church: In cases where we are acquainted with the board we do this.

State Supt. Estabrook next made a few remarks in which he said:

There never was an opportunity in this State to do so much for district schools as now. There was some confusion concerning the operation of the new law, arising from the failure of the senate to give it immediate effect. But all counties are now in line. I would again ask you as far as possible to make your visits by townships, and have a teachers' and patrons' meeting on the Saturday following your visits. We should adopt some uniform methods of examination. Have the same branches for higher grades. Have a general uniformity in marking. Make the basis of examination according to the questions. Some questions are sent out to act as a tonic. Prof. Estabrook next made an eloquent plea for the Reading Circle.

The teacher should know more than just enough to teach. General reading broadens culture and increases knowledge. The secretaries can do much to aid this work.

Palmerlee, of Lapeer, asked for an outline of work in physiology.

Supt. Estabrook: No course has yet been mapped out. There is danger of creating a reaction in regard to this matter. I believe in teaching temperance, but not in forcing text-books upon our grades where they cannot be used. The law does not mean that the physiologies should be used to teach reading, but to be used when pupils can already read intelligently.

Wisdom, prudence, good judgment, are necessary to carry out the County Supervision Law. Make it so popular that no legislature can repeal it. The secretary who is opposed to the law on principle should resign.

The question was asked what would be done if parents refused to buy books or allow pupils to study the subject?

Supt. E.: The law is mandatory, but boards have no authority to compel patrons to purchase text-books.

Taylor, of Ottawa: The law requires examiners to meet the Saturday following the examination; this is before the papers can in many cases be examined.

Supt. E.: Wait until the examination is completed.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Baker and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association of county examiners that the work of the Michigan State Teachers' Reading Circle is of such importance that every proper encouragement should be given to its advancement, and we as secretaries hereby pledge to the movement our hearty support.

Supt. Howell stated that the Reading Circle Council would probably be

increased to seven members, and that this body would be asked to elect three of its members to the council, and suggested that three be named.

Messrs. Bemis, Baker and Drake were so named.

Supt. Bemis offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, We, the secretaries of the county boards of Michigan, feel that it would be a benefit to us and our work to have some paper by means of which we could exchange views, present new ideas, and become better acquainted; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the MODERATOR be the official organ of the secretaries of the county boards of school examiners.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Prof. W. A. Drake, Hillsdale; Sec'y and Treas., Mr. C. L. Bemis, Ionia.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Conference meeting called to order by Chairman Drake. In absence of Secretary Bemis, Clapp was chosen Secretary, *pro tem.*

Talk opened by Baker, followed by Haskins, Warner, Spofford, Brown, Black, Dryer, and others, on dates and methods of holding examinations, in which there was a variety of opinions, but the general sense of secretaries was that the time is too short for holding examinations and granting certificates as required by law.

Motion made that the dates named by the department for furnishing questions remain as the dates for holding examinations, and amended, that one day's examination be held two weeks previous to the regular examination, which was carried.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the question, "How shall secretaries proceed to do the most they can to benefit their schools?"

The following examiners were in attendance:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Arenac	J. H. Belknap.
Bay	G. H. Francis.
Berrien	L. O. Chatfield, C. B. Groat.
Branch	B. S. Spofford.
Calhoun	R. A. Culver.
Charlevoix	Wm. Harris.
Eaton	Orr Schurtz.
Genesee	Edward D. Black.
Gladwin	C. C. Fouch, F. C. Smith.
Gratiot	G. T. Brown.
Hillsdale	W. A. Drake, E. J. Townsend.
Huron	Martin Meddaugh.
Ingham	A. R. Hardy.
Ionia	C. L. Bemis.
Iosco	S. B. Laird.
Jackson	D. E. Haskins.

Kalamazoo	Ashley Clapp.
Kent	Eugene A. Carpenter.
Lapeer	Charles E. Palmerlee, G. H. Broesamle.
Leelanaw	A. E. Densmore, F. R. Hathaway.
Livingston	S. D. Williams.
Macomb	Spencer B. Russell.
Marquette	Harlow Olcott.
Mecosta	S. W. Baker, P. M. Brown.
Montcalm	A. B. Brown.
Muskegon	Newman R. Dryer, J. H. Cogswell, N. L. Downie.
Newaygo	Will S. Millard.
Oakland	E. R. Webster, Chas. W. Soulby, Fred Wieland.
Oceana	C. N. Sowers.
Osceola	Roderick C. Hepburn.
Ottawa	A. W. Taylor.
Saginaw	W. B. Cubbage, J. A. F. Streiter, Myron T. Dodge.
Sanilac	Lewis Baker.
St. Clair	Harvey Tappan.
St. Joseph	Sheridan Osbon, Fred Glafke, Jr.
Shiawassee	G. R. Bradt, V. G. Lanning.
Tuscola	J. A. Chappell.
Washtenaw	E. C. Warner.
Wayne	J. P. Reed, J. Gillespie.

GRADING COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SECRETARY ORR SCHURTZ,—EATON COUNTY.

In considering the question of providing a system of grading for the country schools we do not go far before we meet with some very stubborn facts. Those of us who have had experience in graded school work will find almost a new problem confronting us when we attempt to put into practice rules that worked so favorably under the conditions that usually surround graded work. The elements that enter into the problem of grading the country schools are very different, or rather so many more enter into it that the problem becomes very difficult of solution. In fact it becomes a new problem and one that thus far has not been solved. In attempting to solve it we can copy after few, if any, who have found the same difficulties surrounding them and discovered a way out. It is true we may make use of certain well established principles and theories, but we are sure to discover sooner or later that theories that grow and flourish in one kind of soil will not bear transplanting to another. Often these theories will take root, flourish and produce fruit if the new soil has been carefully prepared for them. All the elements of success may be present, but, unhappily, the one that attempts to put established theories into practice may not understand or he may fail to appreciate the fact that elements of failure are present almost in equal force, and that the latter must be eliminated, or at least carefully guarded against, before he can reasonably look for encouraging or permanent results.

It is unreasonable and characteristic of poor judgment to formulate a minute system for carrying out some great undertaking and then deliberately neglect to study carefully all conditions favorable and unfavorable to the successful working of such a system. A general plans a campaign in conformity to well defined principles of military tactics. Without such preparation he might better remain in camp, or let chance decide his battles for him. To lay out a definite plan of action to the minutest details and then stick to these details when the conditions and surroundings are completely changed, would be, manifestly, an equal piece of folly. A commander who would deliberately plan a battle all from theory and without acquainting himself with every condition that might possibly confront him in executing his plans would be an object for pity and contempt. A people who would formulate a government for themselves without regard to their peculiar civilization, desires and necessities would not yield obedience to their own laws. The form of government might be a model one in every respect, under which another people

might be living in the greatest prosperity and happiness, but it would not be adapted to the requirements of this particular people.

All this, you will observe, is preliminary to what I am about to say concerning the subject in hand. For a long time those who have given attention to the condition of the country schools have one and all been compelled to conclude that these schools have not been, and are not now doing the work they are called upon to do, or that they are able to do. The question why they are not doing this work, and why they do not improve as they should has not, as yet been satisfactorily answered, although some flatter themselves they have solved the riddle.

You will all agree with me, I am sure, that the present condition of these schools is not by any means owing entirely to the absence of a system of grading among them. There are other and, in my opinion, more serious troubles than this to account for it. Many of these troubles will readily suggest themselves to us, because they have been pointed out and discussed many times. Some of the drawbacks have been removed within the past few years, and recently a most serious hindrance, we all hope, has been done away with. We are all aware that attempts have been made in years gone by to provide and enforce a graded course of work for the country schools. These attempts have all come to naught. Shall we argue, then, that because of such failure we cannot hope to succeed now? Shall we hold that an attempt to grade these schools will fail now because it failed when there was no chance for anything but failure, when there was no systematic, intelligent, competent head to the schools throughout the various counties of the state, when parents and pupils were unprepared for it, and when teachers were not only unprepared for it, but openly hostile to it? With no one at the head to awaken and direct public opinion in the right direction, with no controlling power to whom the teacher felt a responsibility, with no systematic or concentrated action whatever, how in the name of common sense could anything but failure be expected? Those of us who know by experience what school supervision, even under the most favorable conditions, means,—that it means the most faithful watchfulness on the part of the head of a school system over the work of each individual teacher and grade, and over every detail in order that there may be a harmonious and efficient unity of all the parts, appreciate and insist upon it that with the old order of things it would be worse than useless to establish graded work in the country schools. Even now, with a much more encouraging outlook for rapid and premanent advancement in these schools, it will require great energy, tact and the nicest discrimination on the part of the heads of schools in each county to accomplish what may be accomplished in this direction.

I would not have you gather from what I have thus far said that, in my opinion, the dark cloud has passed completely and that nothing but the silver lining remains, nor would I give the impression that I believe we are going to land with a single flop into the paradise some may be picturing for the country schools. I do not know whether we are to succeed in accomplishing what should be accomplished or not. That depends on whether we are all enlisted for the war, or whether we are only 90 day recruits, doubtful whether we can and dare lead where the rest will follow.

I remarked a moment since that only the greatest tact and skill, and the nicest discrimination on the part of those who are to lead in this matter will bring about the desired result. In the first place he that pretends to lead

must know what he is about. He must fully realize that he has to go through an educating process with teachers as well as parents. He must be a positive man, a man of determination, a man of discretion, the latter being a very important factor in his makeup. He must win the confidence and esteem of his teachers and impress them with the importance of their co-operation in the work. He must make them feel that he himself understands the work he is asking them to do, that he knows how to direct them, that his success is their success. He must not attempt to drive them by threats or insinuations. He must make himself their friend, their confidant, their adviser. He must have confidence in his own abilities. He must have enthusiasm, an enthusiasm that will make itself felt. While he must be determined he must not be pugnacious. He cannot afford to challenge everyone who does not agree with him. He cannot afford to run his head against a stone wall merely to convince people he has an ample deposit of lime in his spinal column. Let him, rather, avoid open ruptures and convince his teachers and the public that his one object is to put the school in the best possible condition. The man who succeeds in this has made a most excellent start in the right direction. Such an one will make grading popular and successful among his schools. He must not attempt it too soon, but he cannot begin too soon to lay a solid foundation for it. In other counties you may be ready to outline a system of grading and to put it into operation at once. But in Eaton county we are not ready yet to make the attempt for various reasons. At the beginning of the next school year, however, I believe Eaton county will be ready to step into line and do her part in this important work. In our county, I say, it seems to me we should not attempt grading until another school year for several reasons. First, the success of this movement depends upon the impression teachers and the public form of the workings of the present system during the first year of its trial. If, during this year, secretaries can bring about some decided improvements in their schools, something to which they can point at the end of the year and say "in such and such particulars the schools are better than they were a year ago;" if secretaries make themselves strong with their teachers and win their confidence and good will, not by flattery and fawning, but by thorough, conscientious work, pointing out faults frankly and fearlessly, and yet kindly, firmly insisting upon better work, at the same time giving a word of praise and encouragement when opportunity offers, they are then in condition to ask and demand another step in advance and teachers will be ready for it. We as secretaries need to get a firm hold upon the agencies through which we must do this work before we can hope for success. In my own county there is work that must be done, it seems to me, before I can have any reasonable grounds for hoping to carry out a system of grading. In the first place a large number of the teachers would be utterly at a loss what to do, were a graded course put into their hands. Many of them do not know how to teach the most elementary branches, such as reading, language and numbers. I find class after class in a third reader who can neither read nor write script, and who are positively doing almost nothing in numbers and absolutely nothing in language. Now I am satisfied that if, during the present year, through teachers' meetings held often and regularly, by work with classes in the schools I visit where the teachers can get an idea of how the work should be done, and in many other ways I am able during the present year to obtain reasonably fair results in reading, number work and language;

and if, in addition to this, I can make the teachers feel that they, as well as their pupils have been greatly benefited, I am laying a foundation and preparing the way for graded work that is almost certain to insure its final success.

Am I then in favor of a system of grading for country schools, and do I really believe it will work? Most assuredly I am, and most assuredly do I believe it will work. Neither I nor any other man can thoroughly grade the schools of a county in one or two years. But give me a reasonable time in which to do thorough, systematic work and I will guarantee that seventy-five per cent. of the schools of my county will be working to a uniform course, and seventy-five per cent. better than they are to-day. I say this, not in a boasting way, not because I have an overweening confidence in my own powers, for I have no doubt there are others who can accomplish larger and better results in this direction than I am able to; but I say it because I see the possibilities for these schools, I see the great opening for this kind of work, I see the vast importance of it, I look at it as something of such public interest, something that so deeply concerns the homes and welfare of the people at large, that they can be approached by appeals for the good of their children and won over by common sense argument. I look at it, in fact, as a mere business operation that should be gone about in a business way. Uncertainty as to how the work should be set about, half-heartedness in carrying on the work and constant doubt about its final success will not win. These qualities never win in anything. Persistent, intelligent, systematic work in these schools, such as is done in our village and city schools, will inevitably result in victory. We do not always find things as we would have them even in our graded work. Even there we often find school boards careless and penurious about supplying what is absolutely necessary to successful work. In the country schools, where the minimum of attention is given to everything that pertains to the school-room, from the teacher down, we must expect to find parents slow to understand the need of better school-rooms, better apparatus, better books, a carefully arranged and definite plan of work, and above all, better teachers. These people have been accustomed to think but little of these things, and until they are led to think more about them, until their attention is directed to them in a way that will make them think, they are more than likely to continue to give little or no attention to what interests them so deeply; they are more than likely to remain satisfied with very poor teachers and very poor schools.

One of the great benefits that must necessarily follow a regular course of study for these schools is a vast improvement on the part of the teachers. It will require better preparation on their part, more attention to the details of their work, a better knowledge of methods and means, better attendance upon the institutes, a tendency to subscribe for educational journals and keep abreast with the times. As a rule teachers that are careless and poorly prepared, who are never seen at the institute or teachers' association, who make no pretense of studying the work, who are content to teach a term in one place, another in another and so on,—these are the teachers who will oppose graded work. They want none of it, because they fear, and justly, too, that it will be above and beyond them. From such we must expect opposition, but, on the other hand, we shall receive staunch, hearty, enthusiastic support from the wide-awake, progressive, competent teachers.

I know there are many things to take into consideration, such as poor

buildings, lack of black-boards, dictionaries, maps, charts, etc., irregularity of attendance, lack of uniformity in number of terms, constant change of teachers and many other objections, real and imaginary. But all, or nearly all of these, can be overcome, some immediately and some after a time. In fact the most serious of these, a constant change of teachers, is being rapidly done away with. In Eaton county there are many schools that are making it a point to employ such teachers only as will be very likely to give satisfaction and who will remain through the school year. Several teachers are now teaching the second and third consecutive years in the same school, and in those schools the work done is one hundred per cent. above the average. In these schools a graded course of study will be welcome by teacher, pupils and parents. What has been done in these schools can be done in a majority of the schools Enthusiastic missionary work by the secretaries during the present year, persistent, systematic training of the teachers, and then the adoption of a carefully prepared course of study which shall be uniform for all the counties, at the beginning of another school year, it seems to me, is what we should look forward to.

In my opinion the course of study should be adopted at once, or as soon as possible. It should be published in a manual by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and sent out to the various counties in sufficient quantities to supply all the schools. The manual should outline the course and give explanations and instructions. The course of study thus adopted should then be made the basis for institute work throughout the State during the present year. In this way teachers would become familiar with the plan of study before being required to use it. Secretaries could impress upon their teachers the importance of posting themselves by attending the regular teachers' meetings and institutes in order to carry out the plan of the course. Teachers should then be given to understand that to keep their names on the list of teachers they must conform to the regular course of study. There must be no half-way work about it. It will not do for half the teachers to hold aloof and neglect or refuse to use the course. It should be understood that a teacher who is unable to follow the course because of lack of scholarship, or because, having the scholarship she has neglected to attend teachers' meetings and institutes and so has not prepared herself, can have no possible hope of receiving another certificate. Such a teacher has no business wasting the time of pupils and the public money The teachers must be made to understand, one and all, that they will be held responsible for the success or failure of the course. Make the examinations in theory and art cover the manual and the course of study. That will be practical theory and practical art, and it will bring practical results in the school-room.

You will see what my idea is. It is to have the best and most practical course adopted; this course printed in a manual giving a plain, simple outline of the course; this manual to be issued from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the institute work to cover thoroughly this course, and finally Secretaries to see to it that teachers use the course. In order to increase the chances of success and to make it popular with pupils and parents, some special inducements should be held out to lead pupils to follow and complete the course. Examinations should be held regularly, at stated intervals, and when pupils have completed a year's work, certificates should be given to that effect. So when the work of a grade has been completed, a certificate of promotion to the next grade should be given, and when

the entire course has been finished, a diploma should be granted. With the granting of the diploma, signifying a completion of the course, let public exercises be held. For instance, let these exercises for an entire township be held in one place, as central as possible for all the schools, and let the exercises be of such a nature as not only to honor those who have completed the course, but also to draw out the people and arouse public interest and pride. It would be an easy matter to so arrange and shape this course that this diploma would admit the holder to the high schools of a county, to the State Normal School and to the Agricultural College without examination. These, especially the latter, would prove a strong incentive to pupils to follow the course. I believe many pupils could be found who would be able to pass examination upon the course at the end of the first year. This would induce others to make the attempt in turn, and thus in time the idea would become popular.

From what I can learn of graded work in states that have made some attempt in this direction, this seems to be somewhat the general plan, save the suggestion concerning admission to other schools upon a diploma.

Concerning the number of years that the course should cover, and the branches to be taught, I presume there would be little difference of opinion. In my opinion the work should cover nine years, a sufficient time to give a child a good, fair common school education, an education that should fit him for the ordinary duties of life. To go beyond this would be impracticable, to accomplish less would be unwise. Reading, writing, language, arithmetic, history, geography, civil government, and physiology could be mastered in that time, and are enough.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

BY FRED GLAFKE, JUN., MENDON, MICH.

The law provides that the boards of examiners shall grant certificates to such applicants "as shall be found qualified in respect to good moral character, learning and ability to instruct and govern a school." Examinations enable us to decide in regard to only one of these legal requirements. While they are all equally indispensable in the ideal teacher, it will be the aim of this paper to deal with the second of these cardinal virtues and the manner of ascertaining the mental qualifications of the teacher.

The question naturally arises, *how* and *how often* shall the teacher be examined? Examinations, like other tasks, if worth doing at all should be worth doing well. It seems hardly probable that the qualifications of a candidate can be correctly judged by giving less than ten honest questions in each of the following subjects, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography, civil government, U. S. history and physiology. A smaller number may suffice in the other branches required for third grade. Care should be exercised in the preparation of the questions, to select such as will not repeat a principle or process contained in others of the same set. Thus it would be a waste of time to require the square root of a number in one question, and in another to require the diagonal of a square, having given the length of a side. The questions should contain the *essentials* of a subject and very few of the "polite" and "elegant" principles or facts. We should ask fair, open questions and mark the papers closely. Unnecessary work should not be required to exemplify a given principle. It is deemed a more sensible question to require the interest on $500 for two years, seven months, six days, at six per cent., than on $342.37 for two years, seven months, twenty-nine days at seven and three-quarters per cent. It can not aid the examiner in the least to load a question in this way and only tends to kill time.

Much has been said of the state questions, *pro* and *con*. It has always been difficult to please everybody. Different county boards maintain different standards. Some require an average of 80 per cent., others 70 per cent., or 75 per cent. Some establish a minimum limit, others do not. In some counties the applicant must average 80 per cent. in all branches and not fall below 70 per cent. in any in order to obtain third grade; in others it is only necessary to average 75 per cent. in all. A teacher informed me that he attended an examination in which a fellow-applicant fell below 15 per cent. in

arithmetic and received a third grade certificate because he "made up" on the other branches and brought the average above 75 per cent. These being facts it should occasion no surprise that such state questions as the last two sets should not be popular in all parts of the State.

Different examiners mark the same paper differently. Steele in his "Astronomy" says, "much amusement may be had in a class by the comparison of the moon's apparent magnitude. The estimates will vary from a saucer to a wash-tub." Perhaps the variety of opinions on the same paper is not so great as in the case of the moon's magnitude, yet we know there is a variety. These variations are caused by various circumstances—real or imaginary—"the questions were difficult," "applicant lacked time," and numberless other causes, each having a bearing on the examiner's judgment. Any plan that does not provide fair questions and allow ample time is defective. In some counties (my own among the number) candidates for third grade are expected to complete in one day and this, I presume, is quite generally practiced. Would it not be better to devote two days and be less charitable in the marking? I believe too little attention has been given to maintaining the standard of the third grade. It should be more difficult to obtain a third grade, but the difference between the third and the second should not be so great as we have been in the habit of making it. We should guard well the outer gate, but when once admitted, every inducement should be offered the teacher to produce a desire for something better. In 1886 there were in the state of Michigan, 11,122 qualified teachers; of these 288 held state or normal certificates; 193 held first grade, and 512, second grade. In other words 10,129 legally qualified teachers out of a total teaching force of 11,122—91 per cent. of the whole number—held only third grade. These facts speak for themselves.

On the whole it is better to have *all* the questions for the year furnished by one authority. A true teacher ought to be the last person in the world to complain of the severity of examinations, and I believe that the chronic grumbler either does not understand the object of examinations, or is using the trade of teaching (you can not call it profession) as a stepping-stone to something higher (!)

How many persons have sailed the occupation of teaching into a haven of some more agreeable profession? Of the 11,000 teachers in the state, about 3,200 make teaching a permanent occupation; in other words, *two* out of every *three* teachers in this great commonwealth are using teaching as a means to acquire something else. Whether teachers can do the best work in school while contemplating the advantages and studying the possibilities of some other occupation or condition is a question I leave for you to decide.

Does not this suggest something radically wrong in our laws or methods of licensing? Why is not medicine or law made a stepping-stone to teaching? Because it is so easy to become a legally qualified theacher and, by comparison, so difficult to acquire a legal status in the two professions named. It is not contended that the standard in those professions is too high, but that in our own it is too low. No system of examinations can of itself make the best instructors, but it certainly might be made to work a great benefit. The education of our youth is the dearest interest of our people and should be protected against incompetence and mere pretension. To do this the teacher must be protected against unjust competition. Page says: "The measure of *public* protection will be in exact ratio to the *teacher's* protection. Is it

not necessary that something be done to elevate the standard of the practice of teaching? There is as much pleasure, generally, in the pursuit as in the possession of a desired object, and the object is usually prized in proportion to the labor or effort expended in obtaining it. Hence, if a teacher's license shall in the future mean more ability and greater proficiency in the subjects taught, teachers will more fully appreciate the honor of being legally intrusted with the education of the young, and this will reflexively produce in the teacher a desire for something still better in the way of license. Our best teachers among those who make teaching a permanent occupation strive to hold the higher grades of certificates.

How often should the successful teacher be licensed? About 90 per cent. of the teachers in this state are licensed annually. (Saloonists are also licensed or "taxed" annually.)

Pharmacists, physicians, and lawyers receive a perpetual license. Ought our law to make the teacher's license perpetual and thereby place the instructor on the same footing, in that respect, with the professions, or ought successful teachers to submit to the process of examination at the end of one, two, or four years? I believe the standard of examinations should be very much elevated and the license for all grades above the third made perpetual, or perpetual after the candidate should have held one probationary license and have given some evidence of his ability to instruct. After receiving third grade the teacher should be required to hold a better grade. If anything of this sort is attempted, it will, of course, meet with opposition. No reform was ever yet contemplated without meeting with more or less opposition. Those of our taxpaying community who have no further interest in the work of education than to pay a certain sum annually would probably see nothing in it except the increase of teachers' wages.

The plan would undoubtedly be favored by our best teachers, who have done their duty in self-improvement and habitual study, and who are not afraid of examinations.

It would be favored by those patrons who have the best interests of the schools at heart.

It ought to be favored by every fair-minded person who gives the subject earnest thought. We have met here as examiners, yet many of those present are teachers; but whatever the proportion of non-teachers among us, we must recognize the fact that whatever will elevate and benefit the teacher must, indirectly at least, help the school. There is no doubt that severe, thorough examinations to warrant perpetual licenses would cause a scarcity of teachers for a time in some sections of the State. This would cause an increase of wages, and call in more and better material, and the result would be better teachers and better salaries. The question ought not to be decided by the sentiment of people who see more use and glory in a dollar than in a dictionary.

At present teaching is not a profession. Theoretically it is somewhere between a profession and a trade. Practically it is a trade with a very large percentage of the workmen only apprentices who are not really in earnest in regard to making teaching a permanent occupation.

I believe the schools of this State are as ably conducted as is possible for them to be under our system of examinations for the past few years. The new law makes no material change in this part of our educational system. The change relating to supervision will undoubtedly prove beneficial, but

until something is done to raise the standard of examinations, we need look for no very marked increase of proficiency in the teaching force of the state.

After giving this subject some thought and study, the writer respectfully submits to the association for discussion, the following conclusions.

1. The standard for third grade should be materially advanced.

2. The license should be perpetual—or perpetual after a probationary license.

3. All questions should be furnished by the state board of education.

4. The granting of "specials" and "permits" should be prohibited except in cases of the most extreme necessity.

SUPERVISION OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

BY C. L. BEMIS OF IONIA.

In superintending any work it is important that the superintendent be acquainted with all that is necessary to make the most of the work under his supervision. Then if he has the qualities of a general he can marshal his forces in such a manner that the work will be done as by a single mind. In any place where supervision is necessary these qualities should exist to a greater or less degree.

In most cases the works of men are doomed to decay. The magnificent structures of ancient Babylon, of Nineveh, the old structures of Greece and Rome have, many of them, no traces of their former existence, yet millions of dollars and much time and thought were expended upon them. The builders of mind are doing a work that is to last for eternity. How much more, then, should time, money and thought be put upon the work.

To dictate a code of laws or rules that would enable a person to superintend this work would be a thing impossible; because different circumstances would so modify the rules that they would be of but little value, and a person could do nearly as well to start out for himself.

More than this the superintendent finds the work in such bad shape, and the workers so little acquainted with the material upon which they work, that he has to prepare work and workers to carry out any plan. In doing this he has to lay plans and make rules as the work advances.

I do not mean by this that books on the subject of school supervision are good for nothing; on the contrary, they are of great value as suggesters. Papers and talks at an association are valuable in the same way.

The work of the secretary is not simply to plan work for others to execute, but he must plan and teach others to carry out his plans.

Our schools and the money expended on them are for the benefit of the children, and nothing should interfere with their interests. They are young and have the world before them, and the kind and amount of training they receive in school will tell wonderfully on their future prospects and happiness. That this training be thorough, and that the teachers do good work in character building, the secretary must be at work in the schools, in his study, in the school meetings, and with the patrons and officers.

In his study he should lay out a course of work to be pursued by the pupils in his county. This course, in my judgment, should be somewhat uniform

throughout the State, but as this subject comes more strictly under the grading of district schools, it will be left for that paper and its discussions.

With this course there should be plans for properly carrying it out, methods of study for pupils, and methods of teaching for teachers. These should be put into proper form, printed, and explained and discussed at teachers' meetings.

It has been thought that the meetings should be held in every township, but so far as my experience has gone I find it better to hold them at certain centers, where people necessarily go, as villages, and in the country at a place near the postoffice. Saturdays teachers find it convenient to go to town, to the postoffice and the like. School officers and patrons do the same, and while at these places, if there is a teachers' and patrons' meeting, they will step in and see what is doing. In our county there are ten places for such meetings, and we generally have a good house.

Enrollment cards are given out from which we get the name, address, township in which the school is situated, number of district, and the number of terms taught in the district. A book is prepared in which these things are copied, putting all the teachers of a township by themselves.

The date of the meeting is also kept, and from these data we can find out at any time all that is necessary to find regarding the teacher at work, and can also know something of his success.

It is also understood that we can tell how many of the meetings they attend and what their interest in school and school work, as shown by their attendance at these meetings, has to do with their certificates. I know that a teacher can not do as good work if he neglects meetings, educational journals, and books on educational topics, as he can if he is prompt at meetings and reads educational journals and books. When I hear a teacher say that teachers' meetings and associations are of no value I make up my mind that he doesn't try to get any benefit from them. Teachers should be obliged to attend meetings in the county for their benefit and the benefit of their schools, the same as teachers in cities, and when they do not do this it is time they should step down and out to give place to some one who will.

As it is impossible for the secretary to be in all places at the same time, we select officers and, in a limited way, are organized as a society. We try to have officers who are interested in school affairs, and while the secretary is visiting schools or engaged in other work, he can by means of two or three letters set in motion what will finally be a good, lively meeting. By means of this plan there are many workers in the county who feel some responsibility. At the meetings the teachers make the program for the next meeting, naming the person whom they wish to treat the topics. Besides the teachers' program the secretary gives a talk or two on subjects that in his mind are of general interest and full of help for all.

As an example of these we take the recitation, explain its object, tell what we consider a good recitation, and point out the qualifications of a good teacher. The examiners in their work find that there are certain things upon which teachers fail; these will make topics for examiners to put in a few minutes' interesting talk that will be of great value.

In visiting schools the secretary should note carefully the discipline, for here the moral influence of the teacher will be seen. A teacher who is rough, rowdyish and ill-mannered will be apt to have pupils of the same kind, but many times teachers of the finest moral natures may have a school of the

roughest kind. In this case it is because the teacher has not the control of his pupils. He lacks will power and influence. In either case the secretary should use all his powers to correct the evil. It may be difficult sometimes to tell the teacher that he must change his manners, or have more energy; but yet it is necessary and must be done for the benefit of the pupils. In many cases the teacher lacks the power to train or teach. This is shown most in class, when she commences to ask questions. A good questioner is what few teachers are. The power of drawing out what a pupil knows and classifying it, all by means of questions, is what few teachers possess. In visiting one school I noticed the teacher questioning a class in arithmetic. The question, How many sixths in eight? was given to one of the boys of the class, and the following dialogue took place:

Teacher: "How many sixths in eight?"

Boy (standing still some time): "Don't know."

Teacher: "There are six sixths in one, aren't there?"

Boy: "Yes."

Teacher: "In two there are twice six sixths, or twelve sixths, aren't there?"

Boy: "Yes."

Teacher: "And there are three times six sixths in three, aren't there?"

Boy: "Yes."

Teacher: "Then there are eight times eight sixths in eight, aren't there?"

Boy: "Yes."

Teacher: "That is right; that will do."

Now this boy knew no more of the lesson when he had finished the recitation than he did before. If you take a number of teachers and try to show them how to do, or talk to a number, some of whom have faults in this direction, they all seem to think that they have no faults, it must be some one else, and consequently go on with their work the same as before. The only way to reach such faults is to talk personally with the one who has them.

Besides helping the teacher by giving advice and kindly correcting errors, the pupils should be encouraged to study by talks and questions from the secretary that will lead them to see what an education is and what they study for. They should be led to see that the mind should be cultivated; that they must learn to think; that it is not the amount of arithmetic they know, nor the amount of grammar, but that it is strength of mind, it is character. Talk to them about their habits of study, and reading, point out some good books for them to read and show why they should be read.

The idea of telling children long stories about great and good men, that these men were once boys, and that they, as children, can be great and good like the men they read of, in my judgment is all nonsense. George Washington is the example for all little boys who wish to be presidents of the United States.

Better inspire children to be good for the sake of the good, teach them to do right for the sake of the right, and not because it is the fashion.

I think it is well sometimes for the secretary to talk with pupils personally to try and get them interested in work.

In order that patrons may know something of school work and what is doing in this direction, it is necessary to have evening lectures, and that there be a house full. The time of the lecture should be known several days; this will give all an opportunity to go.

At the lecture we give a short history of the school law, try to break up the old notion of the three R's, show what an education is, and what is necessary to a good education. Talk also about physiology in school, and the moral training expected from the present method of teaching it.

In visiting schools, at present, I think it is better to let the teacher know when to expect the visit. Have him tell the school officers that they may be present. In this way the secretary becomes acquainted with more people, and has more influence in his work. One of the main points in carrying out the law is to get people interested.

Any way that the county board can help the teachers to get up an interest in pupils' work will also be a benefit to schools and help to make the new office popular with the people.

We have offered a prize to the pupil in our county who makes the most progress in penmanship. The school that stands the highest in class standing is to receive a banner.

In city schools it is thought necessary to have teachers report to the superintendent; and it seems to me just as necessary to have similar reports from the teachers of country schools to the secretary.

In making out reports to the secretary the class standing should count more than an examination. By doing this pupils will do better class work.

It is well to have pupils lose their class standing if they have been out of school a large portion of time during the month, and give an extra examination to make up lost time before they are allowed to pass.

We now have before us in brief the work of the secretary. Undoubtedly many things have not been touched, as the paper was written at odd times between work hours, but it is hoped that the untouched points will be brought out in the discussion.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents:

I offer you my annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

The following changes have occurred in the Faculties:

October 12, Alviso B. Stevens, PH. C., was appointed Instructor in Pharmacy.

December 7, the title of Acting Professor Spaulding was changed to that of Professor of Botany.

December 21, the Executive Committee granted leave of absence for the rest of the year to Professor T. M. Cooley, and appointed for the same time William P. Wells Lecturer on American History and Constitutional Law. They also appointed J. M. Schaeberle, who was Assistant in Astronomy, Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy for the remainder of the year.

At the March meeting of the Board the above action of the Executive Committee was ratified. At the same meeting the resignation of the Jay Professorship of Law by H. B. Hutchins, was accepted to take effect on October 1st. It is with regret that we lose from our corps of teachers Professor Hutchins, who has rendered very valuable services as a member of the Law Faculty and in former years as a member of the Literary Faculty. The new law school of Cornell University is fortunate in securing him as one of its professors.

At the June meeting of the Board, Henry C. Adams, PH. D., who as Lecturer in Political Economy, had for six years given instruction for one semester of each year, was appointed Professor of Political Economy and Finance and required to give instruction through the whole year; Assistant Professor W. W. Beman was appointed Professor of Mathematics; the title of Professor Morris was changed from Professor of Ethics and History of Philosophy and Logic to Professor of Philosophy; and Professor Steere received leave of absence for one year to conduct a scientific expedition to the Spanish East Indies. J. E. Reighard was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Zoölogy during the absence of Professor Steere. The following appointments of instructors for one year were made: Arthur W. Burnett, Instructor in English; Andrew C. McLaughlin, Instructor in History; Walter Miller, Instructor in Latin; S. W. Clary, Instructor in Modern Languages; J. M. Schaeberle, Instructor in Astronomy; Ludovic Estes, Instructor in Mathematics; F. L Washburn, Instructor in Zoölogy.

At the July meeting of the Board the resignation of B. C. Burt, Assistant Professor of English and Rhetoric, was offered and accepted.

The University sustained a heavy loss in the death of Professor Olney, which occurred on the sixteenth of January. He had filled the chair of Mathematics since 1863. He had thus given nearly twenty-four of the ripest years of his life to the service of this institution, Few of its professors have contributed more to its usefulness and its reputation. As a teacher of Mathematics his gifts were remarkable. He awakened in his classes a genuine enthusiasm in his favorite science. The number of students who chose the elective courses which he offered was always large. His methods of instruction were so simple and lucid and charming that I have heard his pupils say that the art of teaching could nowhere be better learned than in his class-room. His mathematical writings won for him an enviable reputation, and reflected honor on tne University. But his interest in the University was by no means confined to his class-room. He took broad views of the work and policy of the University. He was largely instrumental in introducing the various changes, which during the last twenty years have so widened and enlarged and enriched the teachings in the Literary Department, and have brought that department into so fruitful relation with the schools and with the public. He was always among the foremost in laboring for the moral and religious upbuilding of his pupils. His activity both with voice and with pen in all moral and religious enterprises, whether designed for the welfare of the students or for that of the wider public, helped to win favor for the University which he represented. His earnest, positive, forceful character was a power for good which was recognized far beyond the limits of his personal acquaintance. It is such men as he who are the true builders of a University.

Below is given the list of degrees which have been conferred. In accordance with the usage of Universities, we mark our semi-centennial year by bestowing a much larger number of honorary degrees than we are accustomed to confer. The policy of this institution in respect to honorary degrees has been very conservative. It has recognized the propriety of acknowledging distinguished merit by academic distinctions, as the great Universities of the world have long done, but it has selected a very small number in each year as the recipients ot such an honor. For the past ten years it has abstained from giving degrees "in course."

DEGREES ON EXAMINATION.

Bachelor of Letters	10
Bachelor of Science (Course in Mining Engineering)	1
Bachelor of Science (Course in Mechanical Engineering)	6
Bachelor of Science (Course in Civil Engineering)	10
Bachelor of Science (Course in General Science)	9
Bachelor of Philosophy	17
Bachelor of Arts	42
Master of Science	2
Master of Philosophy	1
Master of Arts	5
Doctor of Philosophy	2
Doctor of Medicine (Department of Medicine and Surgery)	81
Bachelor of Laws	154
Pharmaceutical Chemist	31
Doctor of Medicine (Homœopathic Medical College)	13
Doctor of Dental Surgery	27
	411

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Philosophy	2
Doctor of Laws	19
Total	431

The number of students in attendance was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

Resident Graduates	25	
Graduates Studying *in absentia*	17	
Candidates for a Degree	540	
Students not Candidates for a Degree	111	693

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Resident Graduate	1	
Third Year Students	85	
Second Year Students	98	
First Year Students	137	321

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors	162	
Juniors	176	338

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Resident Graduate	1	
Second Year Students	30	
First Year Students	36	67

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Students—Total in the College	62

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Students—Total in the College	91
	1,572

The number of students exceeded that of the year 1885-6 by 171, and that of 1884-5 by 277. The largest increase during the past year, as compared with the previous year, was in the Literary Department, 97, and in the Law Department, 52. There was, however, a gain in every Department except in that of Medicine and Surgery, which lost six. As in the year 1885-6, we were gratified by the large accessions to the Literary Department from other colleges. About fifty were received from other institutions of collegiate rank. No better evidence can be furnished of the reputation which our advanced courses of instruction are giving to the University. With our elective system, our laboratories, and our means of illustrating higher instruction, we may well hope to attract many students, who have completed the more elementary studies in the smaller colleges, and who desire to procure for the latter part of their course the ampler range which is afforded here. It is our true policy, indeed it is our duty, while abating no jot of our thoroughness in the fundamental work of the first two years, to do all in our power to enrich and enlarge the higher work of the undergraduates, and the work of our resident graduates. It should not escape our attention that the number of graduates studying either in residence or *in absentia* was forty-two. The stimulating and lifting power of the presence of a body of graduate students on the general spirit and life of the University is very considerable. It is highly gratifying to see so many of the scholarly graduates of this and other institutions pushing their studies under our guidance far beyond the range of the undergraduate curriculum.

In this connection we may properly recognize with grateful appreciation

the effort which the alumni are making to establish one or more fellowships, to be tenable by our graduates. The generous friends of the University can most effectively contribute to its usefulness and to the promotion of advanced scholarship by endowing fellowships, yielding from four hundred to six hundred dollars a year. Such assistance will enable a few gifted scholars to remain for a period after graduation and receive the amplest culture which we can here impart.

It must, however, be remembered by us that the development of the post-graduate work makes larger demands on the time of the Professors and so increases the necessity of giving them more help for the instruction of the under-graduates. Indeed the increase of the number of under-graduates by nearly one hundred this last year has made this necessity so apparent, that the legislature has readily made a timely appropriation for an addition to our force of instructors. But an increase in the number of graduate students, no two of whom, it may be, are pursuing the same line of studies, entails upon the Professors a much larger proportionate increase of labor than the addition of an equal or a much larger number of undergraduates.

The number of women in attendance during the past year was as follows:

Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts	175
Department of Medicine and Surgery	51
Department of Law	6
School of Pharmacy	2
Homœopathic Medical College	27
College of Dental Surgery	4
Total	265

The number of women present was greater by 36 than in the previous year. The number in attendance in the Literary Department was greater by 40, and in the Homœopathic College greater br 7, and in the Department of Medicine and Surgery less by 10 than in the previous year. In the other departments the difference was unimportant. The women form sixteen and eight-tenths per cent. of the whole number of students. Last year they formed sixteen and three-tenths per cent. There is therefore the slight proportionate gain of one-half of one per cent. The largest absolute and proportionate increase we find in the Literary Department. Twenty-five per cent, of the students in that department are women. That is a proportionate increase of two and a half per cent. as compared with the previous year.

For a few years after women were admitted, it used to be said, and with some truth, that our students of that sex were women of exceptional ability and force of character, since others did not venture to come. Their success in study, which could not be questioned, was ascribed to this fact. It was urged by those who doubted the expediency of receiving women, that when young women should come in larger numbers, including those of average ability as well as those of exceptional talent, embarrassments would occur and the impolicy of admitting them would become manifest. It is apparent that we are now put to the test thus predicted. But the unfortunate results prophesied have not appeared. We have indeed some women, as we have some men, not eminent in scholarship. But no embarrassments of administration due to that fact have presented themselves. Nor can any inferences against receiving women into our class-rooms be properly made from the fact. The women who partially or wholly fail in their work meet with the same fate as the men who have the same difficulties. They neither ask nor expect

any discriminations in their favor because they are women. But the results of our experience has been confirmed at colleges and universities on both sides of the Atlantic—and strikingly so in the great English universities recently —where women by their brilliant success have shown their ability without risk to their health to meet the severest tests of scholarship to which the male students are subjected. And what is perhaps of equal importance, the advantages derived from the university courses have proved as helpful to the women in their lives subsequent to graduation as to the men.

There is little in the history of the Homœopathic College, the School of Pharmacy, and the Dental College during the past year, which calls for special comment. They have each enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. I can only repeat what I have said in previous reports concerning the need of larger accommodations for the Dental College, if it is to receive all the students who desire to matriculate. Its rooms are now uncomfortably crowded.

In the Law Department the experiment of grading the course has been successful in a gratifying degree. Both teachers and students heartily approve of it. More thorough, systematic, and efficient work is secured by it. The instruction is to be encriched during the coming year by brief courses of lectures on various subjects by distinguished specialists. We may well believe, therefore, that the reputation of the Law School, which had so prosperous a life from its foundation, will be deservedly enhanced during the coming year.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery has had a fairly prosperous year. It has been somewhat agitated by the discussion in the public press and otherwise of the proposition to provide in Detroit for the chief part of the clinical instruction. Since a special committee of the Board is charged with the consideration of the subject, I refrain from a discussion of the proposition, but feel it my duty to say in my judgment the good of the school requires that some decision should be reached by the Board as early as possible. While the matter is under discussion, the uncertainty concerning our future plans has an injurious effect on the school.

The reports of the Curators of our Museums show a steady, but not very rapid increase of some of our collections during the past year. A very large accession of plants from the Lake Superior region, the gift of Mr. Frank E. Wood, a former student of the University, has been received. The Museum of Applied Chemistry has been increased by the addition of 417 specimens, chiefly articles which illustrate the more important chemical industries. There is a need of cases for the Materia Medica collections of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, which are now stored in closets in the Chemical Laboratory. The Curator of the mineralogical collection repeats a suggestion before made that a small sum be annually placed at his disposal for the purchase of specimens. It is much to be regretted that we have so far been unable to purchase the very valuable Rominger collection of palæontological specimens. The Curator of the Art Museum reports the following additions to the art collection: a portrait bust of the Hon. James McMillan, presented by himself at the request of the President of the University; a full length oil portrait of Dr. George P. Williams, painted by A. O. Revenaugh and presented by him; an oil portrait of Professor Olney, presented by the last graduating class of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts; an oil portrait of Professor C. L. Ford, presented by the students of the Medical

and Dental Departments; an oil portrait of Dr. H. S. Frieze, presented by Wm. E. Quimby, Esq., of Detroit; a model in plaster of the Acropolis of Athens, made by Eichler, of Berlin, purchased by Prof. D'Ooge with an appropriation made by the Regents. We have received information that another installment of the Rogers collection of statuary may be expected during the coming year.

A few facts from the Librarian's report which will be submitted to you may properly be given here. The total number of works in all our libraries is now 62,398 volumes, 12,411 unbound pamphlets, and 264 charts. Nearly twice as many volumes were presented last year as were purchased. The most important gifts were the German-American Gœthe Library, containing now 760 volumes, and the collection bequeathed by the late W. W. Murphy, Esq., formerly Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which is especially rich in cartography. The total number of books drawn last year was 89,445 volumes. Few, if any, libraries are so much used. The revised card catalogue of authors is nearly completed, and that of subjects is now to be undertaken.

The Williams Fund, raised by alumni and friends of the University, primarily for assistance to the late Professor George P. Williams, and then to establish some memorial for him, has by the action of the Alumni Association of the Literary Department become a virtual addition to the endowment funds of the University. At the request of that Association, the Regents voted in March to establish an emeritus Williams Professorship on the plan set forth in the following statement of the Association.

"It seems desirable that a Professor who may have reached the period and condition for service at which Dr. Williams had arrived when he received the proceeds and income of this fund, should at the request of the Alumni or Board of Directors, be transferred from his own chair to the Williams Professorship, which should be an emeritus professorship, and should thereupon receive the income of the said fund or so much thereof as the Society of Alumni should annually vote to him, or the Board of Directors should deem advisable, and should there be more than one needing the benefit of this fund at the same time, the Professor first transferred or appointed should hold the professorship and the others in order, first, second, and third assistants."

About fifteen thousand dollars have been paid to the treasurer of the fund, and when other subscriptions thought to be good are paid, the fund will reach the sum of at least twenty thousand dollars. It is possible that the decision of the Alumni and the Board to use it for this worthy purpose may lead ultimately to the enlargement of the fund. We have several Professors who have given more than a quarter of a century to the service of the University. It must henceforth not unfrequently happen that our large staff of teachers, some by reason of disease or accident, or the infirmities of years, will be unable to discharge the full duties of Professors, and will yet find that at least a partial support for themselves and families must be had from some other source than from the increase of the scanty accumulation which meagre salaries have yielded. This fund will be used to render them assistance when aid is needed to cheer their declining years. It must be that so worthy an object will appeal to the generosity of the graduates who are inspired with affection and gratitude for their venerable teachers.

The Legislature at its last session made appropriations as follows, in aid of the University: For repairs, 1887, $5,000; 1888, $5,000; for contingent ex-

penses, 1887, $6,250; 1888, $6,250; for books for libraries, 1887, $5,000; 1888, $5,000; for the homœopathic college and hospitals, 1887, $6,200; 1888, $6,200; for the university hospital, 1887, $5,000; 1888, $5,000; for the dental college, 1887, $8,000; 1888, $8,000; for apparatus for the department of natural philosophy, 1887, $2,000; 1888, $2,000; for defraying the expenses of transportation and placing of the Rogers collection of statuary, 1887, $1,973.01; for reimbursing the University for expenses of transportation and placing of the Chinese exhibit, 1887, $1,792.93; for the construction of a vault for the storage of chemicals, 1887, $400; for construction of rooms for forge and foundry and equipment of the same, 1887, $5,000; 1888, $4,250; for machinery for engineering laboratory, 1887, $6,750; for the construction of a building for scientific laboratories and equipment of the same, 1887, $35,000: for the erection of a boiler house, the purchase of boilers and of steam heating connections. 1887, $15,000; for additional salaries and teaching force, 1887, $5,000; 1888, $5,000. The entire appropriation is 1887, $108,365.94; 1888, $46,700. Total, $155,065.94.

By this generous action of the Legislature we are enabled not only to carry on our varied work as we have done hitherto, but also to make much needed enlargements of our accommodations. The completion of the engineering laboratory, according to the original plan, will enable us to provide for all our students of engineering the instruction in mechanical processes needed by them. The erection of a new boiler house makes it possible to furnish heat economically and safely to the group of buildings east and south of the library. The construction of the buildings, which shall contain the physical laboratory and the hygienic laboratory, will enable us to give in a more efficient manner than before the instruction in physics and hygiene. Our provisions for laboratory instruction in physics have been far inferior to those of many other institutions, and inferior to our provisions for instruction in other branches of science. It will be our duty now to see that our new laboratory is kept furnished with the appliances needed for the best instruction in this fundamental scientific branch. Researches, which have proved of the very highest importance to the public, have already been conducted by our Professor of Hygiene, and we may confidently expect that our new laboratory of hygiene will not only be of great service in instructing our students, but will also be instrumental in promoting the sanitary interests of the State and the country.

It having been found advisable to furnish in the medical building ampler accommodation for the physiological and microscopical laboratories, we were forced to erect a new building for our anatomical work, and to make large changes in the medical building. This has entailed an expense for which no provision had been made by special appropriation. But the necessity was so pressing that the wisdom of the step taken cannot be questioned. We gain the great incidental advantage of securing improved sanitary conditions for the medical building by the removal from it all of the work of dissection. Never before was it so well fitted for its purpose as it is now.

Discussions in the Legislature and in the public press have called attention afresh to the question whether the fees of non-resident students ought to be raised. The Board has frequently considered this subject and has increased them from time to time. In my annual report for 1885, I set forth in detail the consequences of the increase which had been made in the fees in 1881. I may repeat here the figures then given and add the statistics for the last year.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS.

Year.	From Michigan.	Non-residents.	Total
1881-2 (old fees)	688	846	1534
1882-3 (increased fees)	671	769	1440
1883-4 " "	670	707	1377
1884-5 " "	644	651	1295
1885-6 " "	717	684	1401
1886-7 " "	791	781	1572

The fees paid by non-resident students in 1881-2 amounted to $21,100. In 1884-5, the rate having for three years been increased, the sum received from them was only $21,800. The number of non-resident students in 1881-2 has not yet been reached again, although the total attendance has been greater during the past year. That class of students numbered 65 less last year than it did five years before. The following tabular statement of students' fees for the past year is instructive in this connection. It comprises the matriculation and annual fees alone, but omits the laboratory and graduation fees. These two last are divided relatively between resident and non-resident students in substantially the same proportion as the two former kinds of fees.

Departments.	Number of Michigan students.	Number of non-resident students.	Fees paid by Michigan students.	Fees paid by non-resident students.	Total number of students.	Total amount of fees.
Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts	416	277	$9,810	$11,230	693	$21,040
Department of Medicine and Surgery	147	174	4,225	8,155	321	12,380
Department of Law	108	230	3,160	11,500	338	14,660
School of Pharmacy	43	24	1,245	1,215	67	2,460
Homœopathic Medical College	32	30	930	1,480	62	2,410
College of Dental Surgery	45	46	1,285	1,400	91	2,685
Total	791	781	$20,655	$34,980	1,572	$55,635

These statements make it very clear that we may easily increase the fees of non-resident students so rapidly as to incur not only a serious loss in attendance, but an actual pecuniary loss. As a matter of fact, wherever instruction is given by lectures, as it is mainly in the professional schools and to a considerable extent in the Literary Department, the instruction of the non-resident students adds little or nothing to the expense required for the instruction of the Michigan students alone. It is well known that almost without exception for many years the fees from the non-resident students in the Law School have more than met the entire cost of instruction in the school. Take the figures in that school for the last year as an illustration. The fees of the non-resident law students amounted to $11,500, and the total expenditure for salaries of instructors in the Law Department was only $10,100. It will be observed, also, that in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the fees paid by the non-resident students amount to nearly twice as much as those

of the Michigan students, in the Law Department nearly four times as much, and in the whole University seventy-five per cent. more. It is doubtful whether the total expense of giving as good an education as we now give, would be diminished by ten thousand dollars a year, if all the non-resident students were excluded and the present number of Michigan students were in attendance. Since the fees received from them last year were $34,980 it is clear that on the present scale of fees they are a source of profit rather than loss to the treasury.

Nor in considering this subject can we ever permit ourselves to forget that our original and chief permanent endowment was the gift of the United States, and that therefore there rests on us the obligation to treat generously students from all parts of the Union. Furthermore, the presence of students from other States than our own contributes very greatly to the reputation of the University, and awakens a pride in it among our own citizens, and so attracts to its halls many Michigan students, who would otherwise go elsewhere for their education. This cosmopolitan life which the presence of students from all parts of the world gives to the University, is of inestimable value to the Michigan student, by giving him an acquaintance with men of so many varieties of early training. In this microcosm he acquires a breadth of culture and fulness of experience which are of the greatest service in preparing him for his subsequent career. If unhappily a policy should ever be adopted which should deprive us of the presence of non-resident students, the University would then become a local school with a narrow reputation and a restricted influence.

It may be thought, it has sometimes been said, that we do not now charge the non-residents as much as other institutions, and therefore that we may well raise our fees. On examination of the facts it will be found that we now charge higher fees than the other State Universities. Bearing in mind that our charges to non-residents are as follows: Literary Department, first year, $55, each subsequent year, $30; Professional Schools, first year, $60, each subsequent year, $35, let us notice the charges at some other Western Universities.

Ohio	State University			$ 15 a year.
Indiana	"	"		15 a year.
Iowa	"	"	Literary dept	25 a year.
Iowa	"	"	Professional dept's	38 to 53, 1st year.
Iowa	"	"	Professional dept's	33 to 48, 2d year.
Wisconsin	"	"	Literary dept	18 a year.
Wisconsin	"	"	Law dept	50, 1st year.
Wisconsin	"	"	Law dept	25, 2d year.
Nebraska	"	"	All dept's	Tuition free.
California	"	"	Literary and Law	Tuition free.
Minnesota	"	"	All dept's	5 a year.
Kansas	"	"	Literary and Law dept's	10 a year.
Illinois	"	"	Literary dept	45 a year.

It will be readily seen that in most of the above institutions the fees are materially smaller than ours. Any important increase in our charges must tend to prevent students from most of the States in which they are established from coming to us.

But we are told that whatever are the facts in the west, the fees in the eastern colleges are much larger than ours. Let us notice what are the fees in a few representative institutions.

Cornell University	$ 75 a year.
Williams College	90 a year.
Brown University	100 a year.
Amherst College	110 a year.
Yale University, Literary	125 a year.
" " Law	100 a year.
" " Medical	125 a year.
Harvard University, Literary	150 a year.
" " Law	150 a year.
" " Medical	200 a year.

These charges are indeed larger than ours. But it must be remembered that all these institutions and the eastern colleges generally have funds for the pecuniary assistance of students and that in each of them a large proportion of the students receive enough to pay for their tuition, and in some cases more than that, while we have no provision for remitting the fees to any student. Cornell University, for instance, has 512 state scholarships, giving free tuition to the holders, nine university scholarships, yielding $200 a year, eight fellowships for graduates, yielding $400 a year, and tuition is free to graduate students. Williams College has funds which enable it to give to each of fifteen or twenty men $150 a year, to each of twelve more $105 a year, to each of eight more $120 a year, and to fifty or sixty others the tuition, $90 a year. About one hundred students of the entire number, two hundred and seventy, more than one-third of all, are thus aided. Other assistance is also given in certain cases. Brown University has a fund of over $152,000, the proceeds of which are given in various ways in aid of students. Amherst College distributes $8,000 a year in scholarships and over $1,600 a year in prizes. Yale University aids 120 students annually with scholarships, yielding from $60 to $200, and 25 other students with scholarships or fellowships conferred for proficiency in studies, and yielding from $55 to $600 each, and distributes $1,000 annually in prizes. Harvard University now distributes to students $66,000 a year, a sum larger than our total receipts from students. The authorities of that institution announce officially that no young man of marked ability and good character need stay away from Harvard on account of poverty. Every such person who wishes to study there is assured that he shall receive the aid needed to enable him to complete his course. It will be seen from these facts that it is utterly misleading to infer from the published rates of tuition in the eastern colleges that they are receiving twice or thrice as much as we from their students because their nominal fees are twice or thrice as large as ours. It may well be that a student who receives the income from some of the scholarships or fellowships in one of these colleges is subjected to less expense than the average undergraduate here. Upon consideration of all the facts I think we must conclude that if we have regard to the fees charged by other colleges and universities, or to our own experience in raising the fees of non-resident students, we cannot safely ask more at present of our non-resident students.

It is sometimes said that the University is the school of the rich rather than of pupils in moderate circumstances. It is occasionally spoken of tauntingly by those not familiar with its interior life as "aristocratic." I made an effort last autumn to gather statistics concerning the pursuits of the parents of our students. I sent a circular to each student asking him to inform me what was the occupation of his father. I received answers from 1,406 persons. Of the pursuits most largely represented I give the figures

as follows: Farmers, 502; merchants, (the term is used in the west to describe retail tradesmen as well as wholesale dealers), 171; lawyers, (including six professors), 93; physicians, 83; manufacturers, 52; mechanics, 54; clergymen, 51; real estate and insurance agents, 33; bankers and brokers, 28; teachers, 26; lumbermen, 24; contractors and builders, 17; salesmen, clerks, and book-keepers, 17; druggists and chemists, 16; tailors, 15; dealers in live stock, 14; millers, 14; commercial travelers, 14; dentists, 12; common laborers, 8.

Most persons will be surprised to see how greatly the number of farmers' children exceeds every other class. If we assume that the farmers gain their living by manual toil, and add to them the other classes who unquestionably support themselves by physical labor, I estimate that the fathers of 45 per cent. of the students who reported may properly be considered as thus gaining their livelihood. Of course the classification thus obtained is only approximately correct. Some of the farmers probably are not subjected to strenuous toil. On the other hand, many of those classed as merchants, retail grocers for instance, lead a life which is physically as fatiguing and as truly devoted to manual labor as is the life of the carpenter. But certainly the figures do show what everyone familiar with our students knows to be true, that the sons and daughters of the rich do not form a very large percentage of the whole number. A very large proportion of our under graduates have by hard toil and great self denial earned the means to support themselves in whole or in large part while here. Not a few continue to remain here only by the practice of an economy which too often endangers their health.

I desire to make grateful mention in this report of the efforts which Christian churches are making for the spiritual culture of our students. The churches in this city have always manifested the warmest interest in the welfare of the students, and have spared no pains to make this place a home, in which wholesome and helpful, social and moral influences should be extended upon the great company of young men and young women who gather under our roof. But recently there have been manifestations of a wider and deeper interest in them. Large-hearted communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church have erected a fine building to serve as a special religious home for students and have provided for courses of lectures on religious themes by eminent men. The Presbyterians are making arrangements for occupying with a similar end in view a commodious house, which a generous woman has placed at their disposal. There is also good ground to hope that the efforts to secure the funds for the erection and endowment of a suitable building for the Students' Christian Association are soon to be crowned with success. While we believe we are right in not compelling the attendance of students on religious services, we are profoundly appreciative of all the assistance we receive in furnishing them with the means of spiritual culture, which is the crown of all culture. The conditions of life here now are, as we think, most friendly to the moral and spiritual growth of all connected with the University.

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the University was a memorable occasion. The attendance of the alumni and friends of the institution equalled our highest anticipations. A considerable number of the most important American colleges and universities were represented by delegates. Most cordial greetings were sent to us from the great universities

beyond the sea. The devotion and enthusiasm of the many friends of the University were so pleasantly manifested that we cannot see her enter upon her second half century without new hope and cheer. The progress of the arts and the sciences, the improvement in methods of education, and the increasing number of students, are making larger and larger demands on her strength. But the generosity of the State has enabled us thus far to meet those demands in at least a fairly satisfactory manner. We have the fullest confidence that we shall be properly sustained in all well considered efforts to make her future career worthy of her splendid history, and worthy of the fame and intelligence of this prosperous commonwealth.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCE REPORT.

To the Board of Regents:

The Finance Committee herewith present the treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, and their estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1888.

The books and vouchers of the treasurer and of the steward have been examined in minute detail and the items included in the treasurer's report have been carefully verified and found correct.

The net cash balance in the treasury at the close of the year is $21,929.09. But it appears by the treasurer's report that a balance of $38,029.69 stands to the credit of special funds, which must be used for the purposes for which the appropriations were made; that three of the special funds are overdrawn $1,221.54; and that the general fund, on which the regents have to depend to meet current expenses, is overdrawn $14,879.06.

During the year to come large expenditures will have to be incurred. Several buildings are in process of construction, for which provision was made by the liberality of the legislature. But no provision was made for the Anatomical Laboratory, and the cost of this building must be defrayed from the general fund, and remain charged to that fund until a reimbursement is obtained from the State. The estimated cost of this building is between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The general fund will also have to bear the additional cost of heating, lighting, and caring for the new buildings, and will also have to carry the burden of all additions to current expenses caused by the enlargement of the work of the University.

It is anticipated, also, that within the year additions and improvements, costing at least $3,000.00, must be made to the Dental College.

The estimate of $148,000.00 for salaries is no larger than is needed to meet engagements already entered into. No provision has been made in this estimate for additions to the teaching force, nor for any increase of salaries beyond what has already been voted.

By the exercise of close economy on the part of the Board of Regents, supported by a continuance of the praiseworthy watchfulness over all expenditures, that has been maintained by the auditing board, it is expected that the expenses of the University for the year to come may be kept within its income; but, as in previous years, the condition of the finances warns us against all outlays except such as are needed to meet the most pressing wants, that have not been provided for by special appropriations of the legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. GROSVENOR, *Chairman*,
C. J. WILLETT,
MOSES W. FIELD.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1888.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury Oct. 1, 1887		$21,929 09
To be received from the State on the following accounts:		
University interest	$38,000 00	
1-20 mill tax	47,272 50	
Homœopathic Department	12,400 00	
University Hospital	5,000 00	
College of Dental Surgery	8,000 00	
Scientific Laboratories	25,000 00	
Contingent	6,250 00	
Books for Library	10,000 00	
Physical apparatus	2,000 00	
Forge and foundry	4,250 00	
Machinery for Engineering Laboratory	6,750 00	
Additional salaries	5,000 00	
Repairs	5,000 00	
		174,922 50
To be received from other sources as follows:		
Students' fees and laboratory deposits	$70,000 00	
Sale of dental supplies	3,000 00	
Sale of anatomical material	400 00	
Sales at University Hospital	700 00	
Sales at Homœopathic Hospital	300 00	
Matron of University Hospital	700 00	
Interest on bank deposits	1,000 00	76,100 00
		$272,951 59

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salaries of professors, officers, and employés	$ 148,000 00
Alterations and repairs	7,000 00
Fuel and lights	12,000 00
Current expenses of General Library	400 00
" " " Medical "	50 00
" " " Law "	50 00
Grounds	500 00

Postage	$800 00	
Insurance	500 00	
Calendar, Regents' proceedings, and miscellaneous printing	2,000 00	
Current expenses of Museum	300 00	
Supplies for Chemical Laboratory	7,000 00	
" " Botanical "	300 00	
" " Histological "	400 00	
" " Physiological "	300 00	
" " Engineering "	600 00	
" " Microscopical "	200 00	
" " Physical "	400 00	
" " Zoölogical "	300 00	
" " General Chemistry	600 00	
Current expenses in the Engineering Department	400 00	
" " " " Astronomical Observatory	300 00	
Anatomical material	2,500 00	
Advertising Literary Department	300 00	
" Medical "	200 00	
" Law "	200 00	
" School of Pharmacy	200 00	
Transportation of Rogers collection	2,000 00	
Lease of water privilege	125 00	
Purchase and filling of diplomas	650 00	
Commencement exercises	1,200 00	
Taxes on lots in Springwells	100 00	
Purchase of dental supplies	2,500 00	
Completion of Anatomical Laboratory	5,000 00	
Current expenses of University Hospital	3,500 00	
" " " Homœopathic Department	4,000 00	
" " " College of Dental Surgery	2,000 00	
Purchase of books for Library	10,000 00	
" " physical apparatus	4,000 00	
Completion of Scientific Laboratories	34,000 00	
" Forge and Foundry	6,250 00	
Machinery for engineering Laboratory	6,750 00	
Vault for chemicals	400 00	
Contingent expenses not included above	2,000 00	
Estimated balance on hand, September 30, 1888	2,676 59	
		$273,951 59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Finance Committee of the Board of Regents, University of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements of this office for and during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1887.

Respectfully,

H. SOULE, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury October 1st, 1886		$17,173 71
From State Treasurer, account of Current Expenses	$82,487 76	
" " " " " Special "	66,165 94	
" Gœthe Fund, Donations	1,318 00	
" Earnings of the University	60,641 74	210,613 44
		$227,787 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid General Fund accounts	$150,232 92	
" Special " "	55,625 14	205,858 06
Balance in Treasury September 30th, 1887		21,929 09
		$227,787 15

The following classified and detailed statements exhibit the condition of the several funds:

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL FUND.

From State Treasurer, account of 1-20 Mill Tax	$43,886 25	
" " " " " Interest Fund	38,601 51	
" " " " " Chinese Exhibit	1,792 93	
" First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Interest	1,093 68	
" University Hospital, Sale of Material	1,118 81	
" Homœopathic " " " "	399 66	
" Dental Operating Room, Sale of Material	3,550 55	
" Insurance on Laboratory Supplies	1,729 07	
" " " " Building	500 00	
" Bequest from the Estate of Mary Porter	500 00	
" Miscellaneous Sources	1,349 46	
		$94,521 92
" Students' Fees, Medical	6,065 00	
" " " Literary	16,985 00	
" " " Law	5,890 00	
" " " Dental	1,620 00	
" " " Mechanical Laboratory	368 00	
" " " Physiology	15 00	
" " " Pharmacy	1,520 00	
" " " Homœopathic	1,785 00	
" " " General Chemistry	224 00	
" " " Practical Anatomy	2,270 00	
" " " Microscopy	201 00	
" " " Histology	638 00	
" " " A. and A. Chemistry	8,245 51	
" " " Botany	51 00	
" " " Zoölogy	63 00	
" " " Diplomas	4,216 00	
" " " Key Deposits	244 00	
		50,400 51
Students' Fees Received	50,400 51	
" " Refunded	3,354 30	
Net	$47,046 21	144,922 43
Balance Overdrawn Sept. 30th, 1887		14,879 06
		$159,801 49

DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

Balance Overdrawn October 1st, 1886	$9,568 57
General Pay Roll, Salaries of Officers and Employees	120,545 84
Vouchers Paid, account of Students' Fees Refunded	3,354 30
" " " Fuel and Lights	8,122 82
" " " General Library	347 37
" " " Advertising, Medical	118 76
" " " " Pharmacy	96 15
" " " " Law	137 83
" " " Postage	803 25
" " " Insurance	1,166 00
" " " Museum	241 50
" " " Chemical Laboratory	4,482 63
" " " Botanical "	166 20
" " " Microscopical "	25 79
" " " Zoölogical "	249 34
" " " Physical "	106 40
" " " Physiological "	91 95
" " " Histological "	92 25

Vouchers Paid, account of Mechanical "	$674 24	
" " " General Chemistry	469 92	
" " " Anatomy	1,578 35	
" " " Dental Operating Room	2,075 32	
" " " Astronomical Observatory	32 80	
" " " Advertising and Printing	814 12	
" " " University Calendar	879 65	
" " " Anatomical Laboratory	3,298 77	
" " " Surveying	261 37	
		$159,801 49

SPECIAL FUNDS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$6,000 00	
From State Treasurer	6,000 00	
		$12,000 00

Disbursements.

Salaries of professors and employees	$8,390 00	
Paid vouchers for expenses	1,624 58	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	1,985 42	
		$12,000 00

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886		$1,378 37

Disbursements.

Salaries of professors and employees	$550 00	
Paid vouchers for expenses	828 37	
		$1,378 37

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1886	$2,812 65	
From State Treasurer	5,000 00	
		$7,812 65

Disbursements.

Salaries of surgeon and employees	$1,900 00	
Paid vouchers for expenses	2,787 88	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	3,124 77	
		$7,812 65

REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$10,373 95	$10,373 95

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$10,373 95	$10,373 95

GENERAL LIBRARY.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$3,303 27	$3,303 27

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$3,193 54	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	109 73	
		$3,303 27

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$194 43	$194 43

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$37 31	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	157 12	
		$194 43

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$3,884 93	
From State Treasurer	8,000 00	
		$11,884 93

Disbursements.

Salaries of professors and employees	$7,250 00	
Paid vouchers for expenses	670 47	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	3,964 46	
		$11,884 93

ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$771 69	
Balance overdrawn Sept. 30, 1887	953 42	
		$1,725 11

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$1,725 11	$1,725 11

ASSISTANT IN ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Disbursements.

Salary of Assistant	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

GOETHE FUND.

Receipts.

From contributions	$1,318 00	$1,318 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$654 83	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	663 17	
		$1,318 00

CONTINGENT.

Receipts.

Balance overdrawn Sept. 30, 1887	$264 12	$264 12

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$264 12	$264 12

REPAIRS.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$3,163 38	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	1,836 62	
		$5,000 00

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$45 90	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	1,954 10	
		$2,000 00

REMOVAL OF THE ROGERS GIFTS.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$1,973 01	
Balance overdrawn Sept. 30, 1887	4 00	
		$1,977 01

Disbursements.

Balance overdrawn Oct. 1, 1886	$1,977 01	$1,977 01

CHINESE EXHIBIT.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$1,792 93	$1,792 93

Disbursements.

Transfer from General Fund account, vouchers paid in 1886	$1,792 93	$1,792 93

CHEMICAL VAULT.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$400 00	$400 00

Disbursements.

Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	$400 00	$400 00

BOILER HOUSE.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$15,000 00	$15,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$7,060 64	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	7,939 36	
		$15,000 00

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$10,000 00	$10,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$1,113 80	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	8,886 20	
		$10,000 00

ADDITIONAL SALARIES.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

FORGE AND FOUNDRY.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers for expenses	$2,991 26	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1887	2,008 74	
		$5,000 00

The balances in the Treasury September 30, 1887, are as follows:

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Homœopathic Medical College	$1,985 42	
University Hospital	3,124 77	
General Library	109 73	
Physiological Laboratory	157 12	
College of Dental Surgery	3,964 46	
Goethe Fund	663 17	
Repairs	1,836 62	
Physical Laboratory	1,954 10	
Chemical vault	400 00	
Boiler house	7,939 36	
Scientific Laboratories	8,886 20	
Additional salaries	5,000 00	
Forge and foundry	2,008 74	
		$38,029 69
Less removal of Rogers Gifts, overdrawn	$4 00	
" Engineering Laboratory, "	953 42	
" Contingent account "	264 12	
		1,221 54
		$36,808 15

GENERAL FUND.

Overdrawn	14,879 06
Net balance	$21,929 09

APPENDIX B.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

The following examinations were held in 1887:

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

WEBSTER COOK, A. M.

Thesis.—The Ethics of Bishop Butler and Immanuel Kant. Subjects for examination: Major—Ethics. Minors—1. Psychology. 2. Pedagogics.

JOHN FOSTER EASTWOOD, A. M.

Thesis—Organic Contamination of Soils. Subjects for examination: Major—Organic Chemistry. Minors—1. Cryptogamic Botany. 2. Invertebrate Zoölogy.

LUDOVIC ESTES, A. M.

Thesis—Latitude of Detroit Observatory: Determination by the method of the Zenith Telescope. Subjects for examination: Major—Astronomy. Minors—1. Mathemetics. 2. Physics.

STEPHEN FRANCIS WESTON, A. B.

Thesis—The Ethics of the Church Fathers and Modern Ethics. Subjects for examination: Major—Ethics. Minors—1. Philosophy. 2. Political Economy.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

LAURA DONNAN, A. B.

Thesis—Duties of a Private Citizen in a Republic. Subjects for examination: Major—Constitutional History of the United States. Minors—1. Latin. 2. English Literature.

ESTELLA LOIS GUPPY, A. B.

Thesis—Emerson and Plato. Subjects for examination: Major—Greek. Minors—1. Logic. 2. History.

GEORGE FRANCIS JAMES, A. B.

Thesis—Rousseau and the *Emile*. Subjects for examination: Major—Pedagogics. Minors—1. English Dramatic Literature. 2. Psychology.

GEORGE CULLEY MANLY, A. B.

Thesis—Labor Organizations as a Factor in Distribution. Subjects for examination: Major—Political Economy. Minor—1. Constitutional History of the United States. 2. Constitutional History of England.

HANNAH ROBIE SEWELL, A. B.

Thesis—The Engiish Poor Law. Subjects for examination: Major—Constitutional History of England. Minors—1. English Literature. 2. German.

MARGARET STEWART, A. B.

Thesis—Chemical Changes in Precipitates without Solution. Subjects for examination: Major—Analytical Chemistry. Minors—1. Organic Chemistry. 2. Latin.

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

ELVIN SWARTHOUT, PH. B.

Thesis—The Doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and their Subsequent Effect upon the Constitutional History of the Union. Subjects for examination: Major—Constitutional History of the United States. Minors—1. Taxation. 2. Constitutional History of England.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

SHIGEHIDE ARAKAWA, B. AGR.

Thesis—Mental Health: Its Relation to National Prosperity. Subjects for examination: Major—Sanitary Science. Minors—1. International Law. 2. History of Education.

FREDERICK GEORGE NOVY, B. S.

Thesis—Cocaine and some of its Derivatives. Subjects for examination: Major—Organic Chemistry. Minors—1. Physiological Chemistry. 2. Physiology.

UNDERGRADUATES, CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS ON THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS.

Thesis—Our Credit System. Subjects for examination: Major—Political Economy. Minors—1. German. 2. History.

HELEN LOUISA LOVELL.

Subjects for examination: Major—Greek. Minors—1. Physics. 2. Philosophy.

ALPHONSO GERALD NEWCOMER.

Subjects for examination: Major—Greek. Minors—1. Latin. 2. Philosophy.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:—The undersigned, members of the State Board of Visitors to the University, take pleasure in reporting that a careful examination disclosed nothing in the management which in our judgment is subject to adverse criticism.

The reports which are made from time to time by the Board of Regents, and by the President, also, and which show business ability, broad culture and eminent scholarship combined with an earnest purpose to keep the University in the front rank of great schools of learning, give all the information that is required for a full understanding and appreciation of the work that is being done.

The semi-centennial anniversary, also, did much to call the attention of the citizens of the State and the friends of liberal education elsewhere to its power and usefulness.

As the pressing wants of the University have been so faithfully and eloquently urged in detail by those who know best what is required, we do not need to mention them only in a general way.

The "call for larger equipment" is constant, but it should always be kept in mind that this is the result of prosperity; and, if the University is to grow and do the best work, its wants must be supplied.

There should be an Art building constructed with architectural fitness. The various

laboratories in which so much good work has already been done should not be crippled by lack of funds, but should be furnished with all the materials, instruments, and instructors required to secure the greatest results. The present corps of teachers, working together to accomplish the objects for which the institution was founded, are a guarantee of thorough instruction to the extent that their means will allow. But the steady and generous care of the State is required to keep it in the list of "great Universities"; and we cannot refrain from expressing an earnest conviction that the present appropriations are inadequate to insure the position that its past and present services merit, and the welfare of the State imperatively demands.

It is no less a pleasure than a duty to report a general condition of affairs and management in keeping with the ideas of the most advanced educators as to the practical as well as purely literary instruction that should be furnished by a University, planned wisely and broadly enough for the needs of the whole people and to be the head of the educational interests of the State.

GEORGE B. BROOKS,
FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE,
WM. A. MOORE.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—The State Board of Education submits the following report for the year ending September 30, 1887:

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Under the able management of Principal Sill the school has continued to prosper, and both in the matter of attendance and the character of the work done the record for the year has been satisfactory.

The imperative need for larger accommodations had become so apparent that at the last session of the legislature a special appropriation of $60,000 was made for the erection and furnishing of an addition to the Normal School building. Work upon the new building is well under way, and it is expected to be completed by the close of the next school year. With the increased facilities which will be thus afforded, the capacity of the school will fully meet the demands upon it and the opportunities for more efficient work will be greatly enlarged.

The liberal action of the legislature in considering the needs of the school has enabled the board to provide for the erection of a library building and a new boiler house, improvements which have long been needed. The report of the Principal given herewith furnishes a very comprehensive review of the work of the school during the year.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Under the provisions of Sec. 2, Act No. 231, Public Acts of 1879, the Board prepared examination questions for the regular examinations held by the County Examiners in October, 1886, and March, 1887, and also for special examinations on the last Friday in November, the last Friday in February, the second Friday in March, the last Friday in April, and the last Friday in May. The boards of most of the counties adopted the above dates for special examinations and used the questions prepared by the State Board.

By the provisions of Sec. 4, Act No. 266, Public Acts of 1887, the duty of preparing questions is transferred to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and hereafter the Board will be relieved of this duty.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

Under the provisions of Act No. 231, Public Acts of 1879, the Board issued the following circular:

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
----------18--

State certificates are granted to teachers of approved qualifications, in accordance with Section 1, of Act No. 231, Laws of 1879, which reads as follows:

"*The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That the State Board of Education shall hold stated meetings, at which they shall examine, and may grant State certificates of qualification to, such teachers as may, upon a thorough and critical examination, be found to possess eminent scholarship and professional ability, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character. Said certificate shall be signed by the President and the Secretary of the Board and impressed with the seal thereof; and shall entitle the holder to teach in any of the schools of the State, without further examination, and shall be valid for the term of ten years, unless revoked by said Board. Each applicant for examination shall, on making application, pay to the Secretary of the Board five dollars as an examination fee."

The State Board of Education, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this law, will require of each applicant for a certificate:

1. Written testimonials from responsible persons as to the moral character of the applicant;
2. Testimonials from present and former employers as to success in teaching;
3. A statement over the applicant's signature, of the length of time he has taught.

The application, accompanied with the examination fee, together with satisfactory evidence relative to character, length of time taught, and success in teaching, should be furnished at least ten days before the first day of the examination. Any one whose credentials are unsatisfactory will be promptly informed of that fact, and thereby be saved the expense of attendance upon examination.

Papers forwarded as testimonials must in all cases be originals. When copies are sent for filing in this office the originals will be returned, but not otherwise.

Applicants must pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, geography, U. S. history, general history, civil government, theory and art of teaching, natural philosophy, physiology and hygiene, botany, zoölogy, geology, chemistry, rhetoric, general literature and the school law of Michigan.

Examinations will continue three days and applicants must be in attendance during the entire time.

Timely publication will be made of the dates of all examinations.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the State Board of Education, Lansing, Mich.

Below is a complete list of State certificates that have been granted in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 231, above referred to:

Upon Invitation.

Miss Julia A. King, Ypsilanti.
C. B. Thomas, Saginaw.
Chas. Kelsey, Marquette.
H. R. Pattengill, Ithaca.
E. B. Fairfield, Jr., Grand Haven.
J. W. Robinson, Manchester.
Miss M. Louise Jones, Charlotte.
David Howell, Lansing.
Frank Landon, Niles.
E. C. Thompson, Albion.
F. A. Barbour, Coldwater.
Mrs. L. F. Selfridge, Jackson.
E. P. Church, Greenville.
Z. C. Spencer, Battle Creek.
M. T. Gass, Flint.
H. R. Gass, Jonesville.
Miss Lina Schenck, Fenton.
J. G. Plowman, White Pigeon.
R. W. Putnam, Ypsilanti.
George S. White, Jackson.
J. W. Simmons, Dowagiac.
Mrs. Cora D. Martin, Paw Paw.
Mrs. Carrie H. Stanley, Kalamazoo.
L. C. Hull, Detroit.
Miss Fanny Gray, Ypsilanti.
Wesley Sears, Coldwater.
J. N. McCall, Ithaca.
J. S. Crombie, Big Rapids.
Mrs. S. A. Crane, Houghton.
Miss Eliza Benton, East Saginaw.
Miss Nettie Dally, Lake Linden.
James H. Hopkins, Ypsilanti.
E. M. Russell, Paw Paw.
H. M. Slauson, Houghton.
Miss Mary Bassett, Allegan.
Chas. F. Adams, Detroit.
Miss Martha Goodwin, Olivet.

Upon Examination.

James Warnock, Jr., Spring Lake.
L. O. Chatfield, Mt. Pleasant.
C. E. Swift, Lexington.
W. A. Fallass, Cedar Springs.
James A. Smith, Evart.
Frank Millis, Lapeer.
J. G. Johnston, Three Oaks.
Wayne Simmons, Augusta.
Abram Knechtel, St. Charles.
John Evert, Moorepark.
Mrs. T. Dorland Brown, Port Austin.
Frank H. Farnham, Gaylord.
Eugene H. Hinkley, Lawton.
Vesta G. Lanning, Bancroft.
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gallup, Milford.
Miss Marcia Hall, Otsego.
J. M. Rogers, Schoolcraft.
W. W. French, McMillan.
C. C. Wood, Wacousta.
E. J. Wiley, Sault Ste. Marie.
James Brassington, Hart.
E. A. Condit, Morenci.
G. J. Edgecumbe, Benton Harbor.
W. J. Cox, Calumet.
Fred Glafke, Jr., Mendon.
Wm. E. Tripp, Weston.
T. Dorland Brown, Port Austin.
Wm. H. Munson, Centreville.
Albert P. Cook, Milford.
Frank A. Hamlin, Blaine.
Chas. O. Hoyt, Grass Lake.
J. W. Humphrey, Wayland.
Miss Abbie Barker, Paw Paw.
A. H. Bennett, Bangor.

Previous to the passage of the statute of 1879, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was authorized to grant State certificates without examination. These certificates were issued for life, and a list of persons to whom these certificates were granted was published in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1873.

TEXT BOOKS ON PHYSIOLOGY, &C.

The legislature of 1887 materially amended the statute providing for instruction in physiology and hygiene, &c., restricting the choice of text-books. The following is the text of the amended act :

ACT NO. 165, PUBLIC ACTS OF 1887.

SEC 15. The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district [districts], and in addition to the branches in which instruction is now required by law to be given in the public schools of the State, instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with a special reference to the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system. Such instruction shall be given by the aid of text-books in the case of pupils who are able to read and as thoroughly as in other studies pursued in the same school. The text-books to be used for such instruction shall give at least one-fourth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and the books used in the highest grade of graded schools shall contain at least twenty pages of matter relating to this subject. Text-books used in giving the foregoing instruction shall first be approved by the State Board of Education. Each school board making a selection of text-books under the provisions of this act shall make a record thereof in their proceedings and text-books once adopted under the provisions of this act shall not be changed within five years except by the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of the district present at an annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose. The district board shall require each teacher in the public schools of such district, before placing the school register in the hands of the directors [director] as provided in section thirteen of this act, to certify therein whether or not instruction has been given in the school or grade presided over by such teacher, as required by this act, and it shall be the duty of the director of the district to file with the township clerk a certified copy of such certificate. Any school board neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to fine or forfeiture the same as for neglect of any other duty pertaining to their office. This act shall apply to all schools in the State, including schools in our cities or villages, whether incorporated under special charter or under the general laws.

The following text-books on Physiology and Hygiene have been approved by the State Board of Education for use in the Public Schools of the State, in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted Act.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOKS.

Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by Jerome Walker, published by A. Lovell & Co., New York.

The Human Body, by H. Newell Martin, published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Hygienic Physiology, by J. D. Steele, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago.

Eclectic Guide to Health, by Eli F. Brown, published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.

Principles of Hygiene, by Ezra M. Hunt, published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

Intermediate Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by John C. Cutter, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Physiology and Hygiene, by Joseph C. Hutchison, published by Clark & Maynard, New York.

ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOKS.

The House I Live in, by Eli F. Brown, published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.

Beginner's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by John C. Cutter, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Child's Health Primer, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago.

Hygiene for Young People, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago.

Child's Book of Health, published by Lee & Shepherd, Boston.

Practical Work in the School Room, by Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis, published by A. Lovell & Co., New York.

Lessons on the Human Body, by Orestes M. Brands, published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, Boston.

Good Health for Children, by Orestes M. Brands, published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, Boston.

The following books will be approved as soon as a sufficient amount of matter relating to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics is added to meet the requirements of the law:

The Human Body and its Health, by Wm. T. Smith, published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

Primer of Physiology and Hygiene, by Wm. T. Smith, published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

Our Bodies and How We Live, by Albert F. Blaisdell, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

How to Keep Well, by Albert F. Blaisdell, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Tracey's Physiology, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Kellogg's Physiology, published by Harper Bros., New York.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

During the year the contract for furnishing books to the township and district libraries of the State was awarded to Eaton & Lyon, of Grand Rapids, they being the lowest bidders. The list of books selected by the Board is given in the accompanying schedules.

BELA W. JENKS,
JAMES M. BALLOU,
SAMUEL S. BABCOCK,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
State Board of Education.

A.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1886-7.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sir:—I submit herewith a report of the State Normal School for the school year 1886-7.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

Enrollment in Normal Department..... 675
Enrollment in Training School:

Primary Grades	135	
Grammar Grades	109	
		244
Total (all transfers excluded)		919

The following table shows the number in attendance in the Normal School proper for fifteen years:

1872–3	329	1880–1	318
1873–4	364	1881–2	330
1874–5	409	1882–3	398
1875–6	449	1883–4	475
1876–7	366	1884–5	519
1877–8	338	1885–6	628
1878–9	292	1886–7	675
1879–80	298		

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC.

John M. B. Sill, M. A., Principal.

Daniel Putnam, M. A., Vice-Principal, Mental and Moral Science and Theory and Art of Teaching.

Julia Anna King, Preceptress, History and Civil Government.

Frederic H. Pease, Music, and Director of Conservatory of Music.

Charles FitzRoy Bellows, M. A., Mathematics.

August Lodeman, M. A., German and French Languages.

Austin George, M. A., Director of Training School.

Mrs. Lucy A. Osband, M. A., Natural Sciences.

Edwin A. Strong, M. A., Physical Sciences.

Florus A. Barbour, B. A., English Language and Literature.

John Goodison, Drawing and Geography.

Benjamin L. D'Ooge, M. A., Latin and Greek Languages.

Helen M. Post, Assistant in English and French.

William H. Brooks, Critic in Grammar Grades of Training School.

Lois A. McMahon, Assistant in English Literature.

Annie A. Paton, Assistant in History and German.

Henry T. Coe, Assistant in Mathematics.

Abbie Pearce, Critic in Primary Grades of Training School.

Charles E. St. John, Assistant in Physical Sciences.

Willis A. Weeks, Assistant in Ancient Languages.

Amelia Hale, Instructor in Mathematics.

Wilbur P. Bowen, Instructor in Mathematics.

Clarence E. Smith, Instructor in English.

Mrs. Lydia E. Kniss, Instructor in History.

P. R. Cleary, Penmanship.

Fannie H. Wood, Instructor and Clerk.

Florence Goodison, Librarian.

Miss Eliza H. Murphy was appointed Instructor in History, but was, on account of ill-health, unable to enter upon duty. After a lingering illness she died January 16, 1887.

Mrs. Lydia E. Kniss, whose name appears in the foregoing list, was appointed in her place and served throughout the year.

Mr. Henry T. Coe, Assistant in Mathematics, resigned during the second term to engage in other business, and Geo. F. Key was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

CLASS GRADUATED JUNE 28, 1887.

Angie Bates, *Eng.*, Hastings.
Georgia Barker, *Eng.*, Rockford.
Edwin A. Blakeslee, *Sci.*, Galien.
Clark L. Beebe, *Sci.*, Marcellus.
Alice J. Bird, *Eng.*, Romulus.
Minnie L. Bissell, *Eng.*, Newcomb.
Nettie B. Briggs, *Eng.*, Vicksburg.
May O. Brown, *Eng.*, Rawsonville.
Wilbur P. Bowen, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Lima.
Alice Buckingham, *Eng.*, Marshall.
Belle Crawford, *Eng.*, Novi.
M. Emma Chase, *Sci.*, Wayne.
Anna F. Crippen, *Lat. Ger.*, Ypsilanti.
Annie M. Cottreli, *Eng.*, Marine City.
Harriet Adelaide Cloyes, *Eng.*, Farmington.
Hattie E. Cummings, *Eng.*, Richland.
Alfred G. Cushman, *Eng.*, Otsego.
Ettie V. Deake, *Sci.*, Salem.
Grace Dow, *Eng.*, Charlotte.
William H. Dorgan, *Lit. Fr.*, Gobleville.
Nettie M. Durfee, *Lit. Sh. Ger.*, Plymouth.
Thomas L. Evans, *Sci. Lat.*, Samsonville.
Joseph B. Estabrook, *Cl.*, Olivet.
Evan Essery, *Cl.*, Elmer.
Mary Fanson, *Lat. Ger.*, Aurelius.
Lois A. French, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Ypsilanti.
Lomina J. Fletcher, *Lit.*, Wyandotte.
Gertrude E. Fimple, *Sci.*, Sherwood.
W. H. Foster, *Cl.*, Traverse City.
George Fowler, *Lit, Sh. Lat.*, St. Thomas.
Gertrude Funkey, *Eng.*, Hancock.
Mary Grattan, *Eng.*, Williamston.
Jennie Gallatin, *Eng. Sh. Lat.*, Tecumseh.
Mamie E. Gibson, *Eng.*, Farmington.
Lizzie R. Hamilton, *Eng.*, Big Rapids.
Anna M. Harnitt, *Sci.*, Fenton.
Sarah C. J. Harnitt, *Eng.*, Fenton.
Eva C. Harris, *Eng.*, Dansville.
George E. Hancorne, *Sci.*, Lowell.
Lulu M. Hendrick, *Eng. Sh. Lat.*, Hamburg.
Warren E. Hicks, *Eng.*, Mason.
Ella Hynes, *Eng.*, Allegan.
Ida May Ingram, *Eng.*, Hancock.
Richard D. Jones, *Eng. Sh. Lat.*, Hancock.
Adelaide J. Kemp, *Eng.*, Bennington.
James W. Kennedy, *Sci. Lat.*, Sparta.
Fannie S. Kief, *Eng. Sh. L.*, Ypsilanti.
Alice P. Kimball, *Sp. M.*, Ypsilanti.
Sara Lamont, *Eng.*, Lake Linden.
Fred S. Lamb, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Novi.
Lucy Edith Lowe, *Eng.*, Whittaker.
L. May McCracken, *Eng.*, Farmington.
Kate Major, *M. L.*, Centerville.
Mattie A. McFarlane, *M. L.*, Detroit.
Minnie Millett, *Eng.*, Richmond.
Nellie Miller, *Eng.*, Richmond.
H. W. McIntosh, *Lat. Ger.*, Hodunk.
Jean McDiarmid, *Sp. Mu.*, Bear Lake.
Leonora J. McDonald, *Eng.*, Southfield.
Eliza McDonald, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Cheboygan.
William J. McKone, *Sci. Lat.*, Montezuma, N. Y.
Clarence D. McLouth, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Adrian.
Charles H. Naylor, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Howell.
Meda Louese Osband, *Eng.*, Perrinsville.
Helen M. Patrick., *Eng.*, Pewamo.
Anna M. Pauline, *Eng.*, Lake Linden.
Marshall J. Pease, *Eng.*, Ypsilanti.
Esther Kinzie Phelps, *Eng.*, Romeo.
Georgia G. Robinson, *Lit.*, Battle Creek.
Jessie M. Rogers, *Eng. Sh. Lat. and Ger.*, Eaton Rapids.
Chas. M. Robbins, *Lat. Ger.*, Constantine.
Frank E. Schall, *Eng. Sh. Lat.*, Moorepark.
John G. Schafer, *Eng.*, Fredonia.
Alma R. Steward, *Eng*, Wyandotte.
H. Annette Sherwood, *Eng. Sh. Lat. and Ger.*, St. Joseph.
Eugene Severance, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Walled Lake.
Mary Kittie Stewart, *Lit. Sh. Ger.*, Almont.
Kittie I. Smith, *Sp. Mu.*, Lawton.
Lillian A. Smith, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Niles.
Bertha Schlichting, *Eng.*, Lake Linden.
Clara L. Stone, *Eng.*, Ypsilanti.
Mary Stuart, *Eng.*, Fremont.
Edith R. Titus, *Eng.*, Coldwater.
Harry D. Thompson, *Eng.*, Ypsilanti.
Josephine C. Townsend, *Sci.*, Oxford.
C. Milton Thurston, *Eng.*, Galien.
Jessie R. Warren, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Whiteford.
Sadie J. Wheaton, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Niles.
John A. Welts, *Eng.*, Utica.
Sarah Whitley, *Lit. Sh. Lat.*, Ypsilanti.
Nora D. Wilkerson, *Eng.*, Dundee.
Flora Wilbur, *Eng. Sh. Ger.*, Ypsilanti.
Mary White, *Eng.*, Portland.
Margaret E. Wise, *Eng. Sh. Lat.*, Ypsilanti.
Prentiss E. Whitman, *Eng.*, Traverse City.
Estelle S. Witt, *Eng.*, Almont.
Ida May Williams, *Eng.*, Albion.
Mary E. Woodin, *Eng.*, Weston.
Byron H. Wood, *Eng.*, Commerce.
Luther B. Woodard, *Sci. Sh. Lat.*, Orleans.

CHANGES IN COURSES OF STUDY.

During the year some minor changes have been made by the State Board of Education in the courses of instruction. These are presented below in the amended form. It will be seen that the requirements for admission to the Normal School proper have been considerably enlarged; that the shorter Latin and Greek Substitutions are no longer allowed; that no substitutions of a language are allowed in the literary course; that the special course with music has been greatly strengthened; that several of the language courses heretofore recognized but not formulated are now presented in detail, and that provision for elementary professional instruction for those who remain but a brief time in the school, has been provided.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

The present requirements for admission are as follows:

All applicants for admission must sustain a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

(*a.*) Arithmetic, including the facts, principles, and operations of simple and compound numbers, of fractions, of ratio and proportion, of percentage and its applications, and of square root.

(*b.*) English grammar, including the parts of speech and their uses or relations in connected discourse, and the structure and analysis of sentences.

(*c.*) Geography, including positions, boundaries, and coast-lines of grand divisions; location of the great plateaus and low lands; position and direction of mountain ranges; the source, course, and discharge of rivers; boundaries, capitals, and chief cities of political divisions; and in general, the contents of the maps of a good Grammar School Geography.

(*d.*) Reading, including articulation, pronunciation, correct emphasis and inflection, and ability to read with suitable expression any ordinary passage of prose or poetry.

(*e.*) Spelling, so far as to test ability to spell and write correctly words in common use.

(*f.*) Algebra, including the following topics: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Factoring, Greatest Common Divisor, Least Common Multiple, and Fractions.

Preparatory and review classes in the Common Branches and Algebra will be organized at the beginning of each term. These classes afford opportunity for those who are found deficient in any of the requisites for admission to make the necessary preparation.

Reference to the courses of study will show that these subjects, in their more advanced phases, are all pursued in the Normal School proper. The requisites mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are preparatory to these final courses.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Vocal Music. 2. Elementary Drawing. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. Algebra.

Second Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Reading and Orthography. 3. Algebra. 4. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Elementary Professional Instruction, 10 weeks.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Geometry. 4. Advanced Drawing.

Second Term—1. History of the United States. 2. Botany. 3. English Literature. 4. Geometry.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Zoölogy, 10 weeks; Comparative Zoölogy, 10 weeks. 2. General History. 3. Elementary Physics. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. Higher Algebra. 2. Advanced Physics. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science Applied to Teaching; School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. Physical Technics, 10 weeks; Political Science, 10 weeks. 3. Geology. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. Chemistry, 10 weeks; Astronomy, 10 weeks. 2. Trigonometry, 10 weeks; Surveying, 10 weeks. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

Substitutions.

Two years of German or French will be accepted in the foregoing course as substitutes for studies as follows: Zoölogy and Comparative Zoölogy, Higher Algebra, Physical Technics, Political Science, Trigonometry and Surveying. This substituted course is called "Scientific with Shorter German (or French)."

LITERARY COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Vocal Music. 2. Reading and Orthography. 3. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Elementary Professional Instruction, 10 weeks. 4. Algebra.

Second Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Elementary Drawing. 3. Algebra. 4. Penmanship, 10 weeks; Geography, 10 weeks.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks. 2. United States History. 3. Geometry. 4. Rhetoric.

Second Term—1. General History. 2. Botany. 3. English Literature. 4. Geometry.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Zoölogy, 10 weeks; Comparative Zoölogy, 10 weeks. 2. Advanced English Literature, 10 weeks; Political Science, 10 weeks. 3. Elementary Physics. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. American Literature. 2. Grecian and Roman History. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science Applied to Teaching; School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. English Constitutional History. 3. English Masterpieces. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. Constitutional History of United States. 2. Study of Masterpieces. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Reading and Orthography. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. Elementary Drawing.

Second Term—1. Algebra. 2. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks. 3. Vocal Music. 4. Botany.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Algebra. 2. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Elementary Professional Instruction, 10 weeks. 3. Rhetoric. 4. History of United States.

Second Term—1. Geometry. 2. Elementary Physics. 3. Mental and Moral Science. 4. Book-keeping, 10 weeks; Professional Training in Common Branches, 10 weeks.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. Professional Training in Common Branches, 10 weeks; Political Science, 10 weeks. 3. Mental Science Applied to Teaching; School Management. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. English Literature. 2. General History. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

NOTE.—The full or the two years' Language Course may be *added* to the English Course, in which case such course is called the "English with Full (or Shorter) Latin, (or Greek, or German, or French,)" as the case may be.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Latin. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks.

Second Term—1. United States History. 2. Latin. 3. Algebra. 4. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Reading and Orthography, 10 weeks.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Algebra. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Elementary Physics. 4. Latin.

Second Term—1. Geometry. 2. Vocal Music. 3. Grecian and Roman History. 4. Latin.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Geometry. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science applied to Teaching; School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

MODERN CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. German. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks.

Second Term—1. United States History. 2. German. 3. Algebra. 4. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Reading and Orthography, 10 weeks.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Algebra. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Elementary Physics. 4. German.

Second Term—1. Geometry. 2. Vocal Music. 3. German. 4. French.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Geometry. 2. General History. 3. French. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. German. 2. French. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science Applied to Teaching; School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. German. 3. French. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. German. 2. French. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

LATIN AND GERMAN COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Latin. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. German.

Second Term—1. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Reading and Orthography, 10 weeks. 2. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks. 3. Latin. 4. German.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Algebra. 2. Latin. 3. Rhetoric. 4. German.

Second Term—1. Algebra. 2. Grecian and Roman History. 3. Latin. 4. German.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Geometry. 2. United States History. 3. Latin. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. Latin. 2. German. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science applied to Teaching; School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Elementary Physics. 2. Latin. 3. German. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. Latin. 2. German. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

SCIENTIFIC LATIN COURSE.

First Year.

First Term—1. Arithmetic, 10 weeks; English Grammar, 10 weeks. 2. Elementary Drawing. 3. Geography, 10 weeks; Penmanship, 10 weeks. 4. Latin.

Second Term—1. Physiology and Hygiene, 15 weeks; Narcotics, 5 weeks. 2. Latin. 3. Algebra. 4. Civil Government, 10 weeks; Reading and Orthography, 10 weeks.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Algebra. 2. United States History. 3. Vocal Music. 4. Latin.

Second Term—1. Rhetoric. 2. Botany. 3. Geometry. 4. Latin.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Geometry. 2. Latin. 3. Elementary Physics. 4. Mental and Moral Science.

Second Term—1. Latin. 2. Grecian and Roman History. 3. Professional Training in Common Branches. 4. Mental Science Applied to Teaching. School Management.

Fourth Year.

First Term—1. Chemistry. 2. Latin. 3. Geology. 4. Practice Teaching. Essays.

Second Term—1. Trigonometry, 10 weeks; Astronomy, 10 weeks. 2. Latin. 3. Practice Teaching. 4. Training in Physical Science, 10 weeks; History of Education, 10 weeks. Essays.

SCIENTIFIC GERMAN COURSE.

This course is the same as the "Scientific Latin" (see previous page), German displacing Latin, except as follows: In the Fifth Term, German is omitted and General History taken instead; and in the Sixth Term, English Literature takes the place of Grecian and Roman History.

SPECIAL COURSE WITH MUSIC.

First Year.

First Term—1. Elementary Vocal Music with Methods. 2. Voice Culture. 3. English Grammar, 10 weeks; Arithmetic, 10 weeks. 4. Algebra.

Second Term—1. Advanced Vocal Music with Methods. 2. Voice Culture. 3. Physiology and Hygiene or a language. 4. Algebra.

Second Year.

First Term—1. Harmony. 2. United States History. 3. Elementary Physics or a language. 4. Voice Culture.

Second Term—1. Harmony. 2. Mental and Moral Science. 3. Rhetoric or a language. 4. Voice Culture.

Third Year.

First Term—1. Musical Composition. 2. Practice Teaching, Conducting, or Accompanying. 3. Geometry or a language. 4. Solo Singing.

Second Term—1. Literature of Music. 2. English Literature or a language. 3. Practice Teaching, Conducting or Accompanying. 4. Solo Singing.

Note:—In addition to the studies named above, the following are required of graduates in this course, viz.: Geography, Reading and Orthography, Civil Government, and Penmanship; also Geometry, Rhetoric and Physiology and Hygiene, provided these are displaced by a language.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

History:

U. S. Colonial—*Doyle.*
U. S. Federal Period—*Johnston.*
Reviews—*King's Tabulations.*
General History—*Anderson.*

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—*Milne.*
Algebra—*Bellows.*
Geometry—*Bellows.*
Trigonometry—*Bellows.*
Surveying—*Bellows.*

Physical Sciences:

Astronomy—*Newcomb and Holden.*
Physics—*Gage.*
Chemistry—*Barker and Jones' Tables.*
Syllabus—*Strong.*

Natural Sciences:

Botany, Structural—*Bessey.*
Botany, Systematic—*Wood's Class Book, or Gray's Manual*
Physiology and Hygiene—*Walker.*
Zoölogy—*Packard.*
Zoölogy, Comparative.—*Orton.*

English:

Grammar—*Reed and Kellogg.*
Rhetoric—*D. J. Hill.*
English Literature—*Brooks.*
American Literature—*Royse.*
Orthography—*Salisbury.*
Book-keeping—*Wooley.*
Vocal Music and Voice Culture—*Pease.*
Civil Government—*Young and Const. of Michigan.*
Political Science—*Wayland.*
Mental Science—*Sully or Haven.*
Mental Science Applied to Teaching—*Putnam's Outlines.*
History of Education—*Painter or Compayré.*

Latin:

Grammar—*Harkness.*
First Lessons—*Jones.*
Cæsar—*Allen and Greenough.*
Cicero—*Allen and Greenough or Harkness.*

Latin:

Ovid—*Allen and Greenough or Lincoln.*
Vergil—*Friezs.*
Prose Composition—*Jones.*
Sight Reading—*Tomlinson.*

Greek:

Grammar—*Hadley and Allen.*
First Lessons—*Boise.*
Reader—*Moss.*
Prose—*Jones.*
Iliad—*Keep.*
Anabasis—*Boise.*
Sight Reading—*Jerram.*

German:

Grammar—*Brandt.*
Manual—*Lodeman.*
First Reader—*Macmillan.*
Goethe—*Hermann und Dorothea.*
Lessing—*Minna von Barnhelm.*
Gutzkow—*Zopf und Schwert.*
Schiller—*Wilhelm Tell.*
Heine—*Prosa.*
Goethe—*Egmont.*
Goethe—*Prosa.*
Goethe—*Iphigenie.*
Goethe—*Torquato Tasso.*
Lessing—*Nathan der Weise.*
Bucheim—*Prose Composition.*
Bucheim—*German Lyrics.*
Wagner—*German Ballads.*
Some German Work on Education.

French:

Macmillan, Course I.
Macmillan, Course II.
Macmillan, Course III.
Mme. de Girardin—*La Joie fait Peur.*
Scribe and Legouvé—*La Bataille de Dames.*
Halévy—*L'Abbe Constantin.*
Sandeau—*Mlle. de la Seigliére.*
G. Sand—*La Mare au Diable.*
Lacombe—*Petite Histoire du Peuple Français.*
Corneille—*Le Cid.*
Molière—*Les Femmes Savantes.*
Racine—*Esther.*
Hugo—*Hernani.*
Legouvé—*La Lecture en Action.*
Sainte Beuve—*Causeris.*
Some French Work on Education.

TEXT BOOKS OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

Arithmetic—*Bellows, Olney.*
Language—*Swinton, Reed and Kellogg.*
Readers—*Appleton, Barnes.*
Geography—*Appleton's Our World.*
U. S. History—*Higginson, Swinton.*
Penmanship—*Spencerian.*
Dictionary—*Webster.*
Music—*Pease, Tufts and Holt.*

The year covered by this report has been one of decided prosperity, characterized in a marked degree by harmony and devotion in the corps of instructors. It will be seen that the attendance has been larger than at any previous time. Consequently, the need of added room for the uses of the school has been more apparent than ever before. The Committees on the State Normal School in both branches of the legislature, deeply impressed, both by their own observation, and by the forcible presentation of our needs in this direction made by the Board of Education, were unanimous in recommending an appropriation of $60,000 for enlarging our accommodations. This recommendation having met the approval of the legislature and of his Excellency, the Governor of Michigan, we shall begin the school year 1887-8 with renewed courage and confidence, assured that at an early date the Normal School will have room according to its strength.

As usual, the great body of our students have been earnest, hard working young men and women who come to the Normal School for a distinct and well defined purpose, whose attendance has cost personal effort and great sacrifice, who know the value of time too well to waste it in idleness or frivolity. On this account the administration of the school is comparatively easy. The following printed statements, placed in the hands of pupils at the opening of the year set forth principles which have governed in the administration of the school:

"It is taken for granted by the administration of the school that students enter the Normal solely for the purposes of study and instruction, and that they will devote their time and attention to these purposes; that they will abstain from everything which would tend to hinder their own progress in their appropriate work or would, in any degree, interfere with the progress or rights of others.

"It is also assumed that they are acquainted with the usages and rules which govern the conduct and intercourse of ladies and gentlemen in general society and in well-regulated families, and that they will conform to these usages and rules at all times and in all places.

"It is required that students devote proper hours of the day, and evening hours of School days, commencing at 7:30 from the beginning of the Fall term to the first of April, and at 8:30 during the remainder of the year, to the preparation of lessons and other school work in their own rooms, and that they be in their own rooms at and after 10:30 on all evenings. This requirement is made, not only to encourage regular and systematic study, but also to protect industrious and faithful students against loss of time occasioned by improper and unnecessary interruptions. Students are at liberty to attend public meetings, lectures, concerts and other entertainments of proper character, provided such attendance does not interfere with the punctual and thorough performance of their school duties.

"It is suggested that students seek counsel and advice of their instructors in all cases of doubt in respect to the propriety or advantages of any proposed employment of time, or any course of life and conduct. The interests of teachers and pupils in all such matters are identical."

Very respectfully,

J. M. B. SILL,

Principal.

B.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR: The Committee of Visitors for the Normal School beg leave to make the following report:

We have visited the Normal School at different times during the year and have witnessed class work in all its departments, and were all present at the commencement exercises in June.

We find the general management excellent, the instruction well planned and thorough, the interest and progress of the students highly commendable.

We were especially pleased with the teaching done in the practice school by students under the eye of members of the faculty, indicating careful preparation as teachers, with excellent methods; and that the Normal School is truly fulfilling its mission of furnishing well-trained teachers for our public schools.

The constantly increasing attendance requires more room and conveniences, which the appropriation by the last legislature will supply for the present; but the large demand from our public schools for well-trained teachers indicates that the State will advance its own interests by liberally supplying the wants of this school.

While the present course of study has answered a good purpose, yet it seems to us that in order to keep pace with the advance of the public schools, it would be better to somewhat increase the requirements for admission, and add one year's advanced study, so that there shall be a greater difference between the acquirements of normal graduates and the requirements of high schools where they are expected to teach.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. HALL,

L. D. NORRIS,

MRS. C. H. STANLEY,

Visitors.

C.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.			
Abbott's Romance of Spanish History	1	$2 00	$1 20
Abbott's Founders of Empires	6	6 00	3 60
Abbott's Early British Kings and Queens	5	5 00	3 00
Abbott's Queens and Heroines	5	5 00	3 00
Abbott's Rulers of Later Times	6	6 00	3 60
American Men of Letters	.....	*1 25	82
American Statesmen	.....	*1 25	82
Bigelow's Life of Franklin	3	4 50	2 75
Boys of '61	1	1 75	1 05
Browning's Modern France	1	25	16
Bryce's Holy Roman Empire	1	1 50	1 00
Bush's Queens of France	1	1 25	40
Butterworth's Young Folks' History of Boston	1	1 50	85
Campaign Series of the War	12	12 50	8 50
Campbell's History of Michigan	1	3 50	1 70
Carlyle's Frederick the Great	6	7 50	4 95
Champlin's Young Folks' History of the War for the Union	1	2 75	1 75
Chaplin's Life of Sumner	1	1 25	53
Coffin's Boys of '76	1	3 00	1 95
Coffin's Building the Nation	1	3 00	1 96
Coffin's Story of Liberty	1	3 00	1 95
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles	1	1 00	60
Dickens's Child's History of England	1	60	48
D'Anvers's Heroes of American Discovery	1	1 25	70
English Men of Letters (Edited by John Morley):			
Johnson	1	75	48
Gibbon	1	75	48
Scott	1	75	48
Shelley	1	75	48
Hume	1	75	48
Goldsmith	1	75	48
Defoe	1	75	48
Burns	1	75	48
Spencer	1	75	48
Thackeray	1	75	48
Burke	1	75	48
Milton	1	75	48
Southey	1	75	48
Chaucer	1	75	48
Bunyan	1	75	48
Cowper	1	75	48
Pope	1	75	48
Byron	1	75	48
Locke	1	75	48
Wordsworth	1	75	48
Dryden	1	75	48
Landon	1	75	48
De Quincey	1	75	48
Lamb	1	75	48
Bentley	1	75	48
Famous Women:			
George Eliot	1	1 00	65
Madame Roland	1	1 00	65
Elizabeth Fry	1	1 00	65
Freeman's Old English History	1	1 50	80
Froude's Cæsar	1	75	40
Gardiner's English History for Young Folks	1	1 00	60
Grant's Memoirs	2	7 00	4 00
Green's Shorter History of the English People	1	1 20	99
Green's The Making of England	1	2 50	2 00

* Per volume.

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.			
Hale's Boys' Heroes	1	$1 00	$0 65
Harrison's Young Folks' History of Spain	1	1 50	75
Harrison's Young Folks' History of India	1	1 50	75
Harrison's Young Folks' History of Switzerland	1	1 50	75
Higginson's Young Folks' Book of American Explorers	1	1 50	98
Higginson's Young Folks' United States	1	1 50	1 05
Hildreth's History of the United States	6	12 00	7 80
Hawthorne's True Stories from History and Biography	1	1 00	65
Holland and its People	1	2 00	1 30
Irving's Life of Columbus (Popular Edition)	1	1 50	82
Irving's Life of Washington (School Edition)	1	2 00	85
Jameson's Celebrated Female Sovereigns	1	75	29
Johnson's The Old French War	1	1 25	55
Johnson's War of 1812	1	1 25	55
Keary's The Dawn of History	1	1 25	82
Kostlin's Martin Luther	1	1 00	50
Ladd's History of War with Mexico	1	1 25	55
Lamartine's Oliver Cromwell	1	60	39
Leland's Lincoln (New Plutarch Series)	1	1 00	45
Life of Mary Somerville	1	1 50	98
Life of Anna Jameson	1	2 50	1 62
Life of Charlotte Bronte	1	1 50	98
Life of Caroline Herschell	1	1 75	1 17
Life of Dorothy Pattison (Sister Dora)	1	1 25	82
Lockhart's Life of Scott	2	2 50	1 60
Lodge's English Colonies in America	1	3 00	1 90
Macaulay's History of England	5	3 75	1 40
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times	2	3 00	1 15
MacKenzie's History of the Nineteenth Century	1	1 50	75
Markham's Colonial Days	1	2 50	1 15
Markham's Narrative History of King Philip's War	1	1 25	55
Motley's Dutch Republic	3	6 00	3 90
Motley's Netherlands	4	8 00	5 00
Muller's Political History of Modern Times	1	3 00	1 96
Old Times in the Colonies	1	3 00	1 95
Outlines of the History of France	1	2 50	1 66
Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac	2	5 00	3 30
Parkman's Jesuits in North America	1	2 50	1 65
Parkman's LaSalle and the Great West	1	2 50	1 65
Plutarch's Lives (Langhorne)	3	5 00	1 80
Prescott's Conquest of Peru	2	3 00	1 95
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico	3	4 50	2 92
Prescott's Charles V	3	4 50	2 92
Purdoe's Episodes of French History	1	1 50	98
Schiller and his Times	1	2 00	1 33
Self-Made Men (Seymour)	1	1 75	1 05
Smiles's Lives of the Stevensons	1	3 00	1 82
Smiles's Life of a Scotch Naturalist	1	1 50	92
Spark's American Biography	10	12 50	8 00
Stedman's Poets of America	1	2 25	1 48
Strickland's Stories from History	1	75	29
Strickland's Stories from Ancient History	1	75	29
Strickland's Stories from Modern History	1	75	29
Strickland's Stories from English History	1	75	29
Strickland's Queens of England	1	1 25	70
Student's History of Greece	1	1 25	1 00
Student's Merivale's Rome	1	1 25	1 00
Student's History of France	1	1 25	1 00
Student's History of Germany	1	1 50	1 20
The Boy's Froissart (Lanier)	1	3 00	1 32
The Boy's Plutarch	1	2 50	1 50
The Epoch Series:			
The Crusades	1	1 00	65
Houses of Lancaster and York	1	1 00	65
The Age of Elizabeth	1	1 00	65
The Age of Anne	1	1 00	65
The French Revolution	1	1 00	65
Thomas Carlyle (M. D Conway)	1	1 00	60
Towle's Adventures and Conquests of Magellan	1	1 25	80
Towle's Pizarro	1	1 25	75
Trevelyan's Early History of Charles James Fox	1	2 50	1 60
Underwood's Longfellow	1	1 50	75
Wallace's Russia	1	4 00	2 00
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry	1	75	29
Yonge's Book of Worthies	1	1 25	78

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.			
Yonge's Cameos of History	1	$1 00	$0 65
Yonge's History of Greece	1	1 50	75
Yonge's History of Rome	1	1 50	75
Yonge's History of France	1	1 50	75
Yonge's History of Germany	1	1 50	75
Yonge's History of England	1	1 50	75
Young Folks' History of the Netherlands	1	1 50	90
Young Folks' History of Russia	1	1 50	90
Young's Remarkable Events in the World's History	1	75	29
TRAVELS, DISCOVERIES, ETC.			
Bayard Taylor's Travels	11	16 50	10 75
Benjamin's Atlantic Islands	1	3 00	1 90
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Bird's Six Months in the Sandwich Islands	1	2 50	1 66
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva	1	2 00	1 25
Butler's Wild North Land	1	1 75	1 10
Butterfield's Discovery of the Northwest	1	1 00	66
Curtis's Howadji in Syria	1	1 50	94
Curtis's Nile Notes of a Howadji	1	1 50	94
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De Amicis' Holland and Its People	1	2 00	1 30
De Amicis' Constantinople	1	1 75	1 17
Dilke's Greater Britain	1	1 00	60
Doolittle's Social Life of the Chinese	2	3 50	1 50
Du Chaillu's Country of the Dwarfs	1	1 50	90
Du Chaillu's Apingi Kingdom	1	1 50	90
Du Chaillu's Lost in the Jungle	1	1 50	90
Du Chaillu's Stories of the Gorilla Country	1	1 50	90
Du Chaillu's Life Under the Equator	1	1 50	90
Dyer's Pompeii	1	3 00	1 92
Field's Journey Around the World	2	4 00	2 62
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Griffis's The Mikado's Empire	1	4 00	2 60
Hale's Stories of Adventure	1	1 00	65
Hayes's New Colorado	1	2 50	1 50
Hay's Castilian Days	1	2 00	1 20
Hilliard's Six Months in Italy	1	2 00	1 20
Jackson's Glimpses of Three Coasts	1	1 50	98
Kingsley's Christmas in the West Indies	1	1 75	1 10
Knox's Boy Travelers in Siam and Java	1	3 00	1 95
Leonowen's An English Governess in Siam	1	1 25	58
Life and Travel in Tartary, Thibet, and China	1	1 00	50
Livingstones Travels and Last Journals	1	2 50	1 65
Livingstone's South Africa	1	4 50	1 50
McMaster's History of the United States	5	12 50	8 35
Madame de Stael's Germany	1	2 50	1 65
Mrs. Brassey's Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam	1	2 00	1 31
Nordhoff's California	1	2 00	1 30
Nordhoff's California, Oregon, and Sandwich Islands	1	2 00	1 00
Nordenskjold's Voyage of the Vega	2	5 00	3 30
Our New Way Around the World	1	1 75	1 00
Parkman's Oregon Trail	1	2 50	1 68
Primes's Forty Years in the Turkish Empire	1	1 50	1 00
Prime's The Alhambra and the Kremlin	1	2 00	1 33
Richardson's The Yellowstone	1	1 50	98
Rollo's Tour in Europe	1	10 00	4 25
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent	2	10 00	6 15
Stanley's Sinai and Palestine	1	2 50	1 65
Symond's Italian By-ways	1	1 75	1 17
Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book / Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book	1	1 25	82
The Land of the Midnight Sun	2	7 50	4 90
Trafton's An American Girl Abroad	1	1 50	98
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Vincent's Through and Through the Tropics	1	1 50	97
Warner's In the Levant	1	2 00	1 30
Warner's My Winter on the Nile	1	2 00	1 30
Wallace's Malay Archipelago	1	2 50	1 65
Waterton's Wanderings in South America	1	1 75	1 17
What Mr. Darwin Saw, etc	1	3 00	1 95
Ziz-Zag Journeys in Europe	1	1 75	1 00
Zig-Zag Journeys in the Orient	1	1 75	1 00
Zig-Zag Journeys in Classic Lands	1	1 75	1 00

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
SCIENCES, POLITICS, ETC.			
Abbott's Science for the Young	4	$6 00	$3 60
Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History	1	1 50	98
Agassiz's Geological Sketches	2	3 00	1 96
Agassiz's Seaside Studies	1	3 00	1 96
A World of Wonders	1	2 00	1 31
Buckley's Fairy Land of Science	1	1 50	98
Buckley's Life and Her Children	1	1 50	98
Buckley's Winners in Life's Race	1	1 50	97
Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle	1	85	56
Faraday's Physical Forces	1	1 00	50
Ingersoll's Friends Worth Knowing	1	1 00	65
Johnson's American Politics	1	1 00	73
Miller's Bird Ways	1	1 25	80
Naturalist's Voyage Round the World	1	2 00	1 31
Newcomb's Popular Astronomy (Fifth Edition)	1	2 50	1 60
Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans	1	88	62
Pitman's Alcohol and the State	1	1 50	95
Proctor's Half-Hours With the Telescope	1	1 25	80
Schele de Ver's Leaves from the Book of Nature	1	1 25	75
Schele de Ver's Wonders of the Deep	1	1 25	82
Science Primers:			
Physics—Balfour Stewart	1	50	33
Physical Geography—Geike	1	50	33
Physiology—M. Foster	1	50	33
Astronomy—J. N. Lockyear	1	50	33
Geology—Geike	1	50	33
Political Economy—Jevons	1	50	33
Sumner's History of Protection in United States	1	75	49
Taussig's Protection to Young Industries	1	75	49
Treat's Home Studies in Nature	1	90	74
Tyndall's Fragments of Science	1	2 50	1 65
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Aldrich's Prudence Palfrey	1	1 50	97
Aldrich's Stillwater Tragedy	1	1 50	97
Anderson's The Improvisatore	1	1 00	65
Arabian Nights	1	75	29
Auerbach's Edelweiss	1	1 00	66
Auerbach's On the Heights	2	2 00	1 30
Blackmore's Lorna Doone	1	1 00	65
Bjornsen's Happy Boy	1	1 00	65
Bronte's Jane Eyre	1	1 25	60
Bronte's Shirley	1	1 25	60
Bronte's Villette	1	1 25	60
Bronte's Professor	1	1 25	60
Bulwer's Kenelm Chillingly	1	1 25	62
Bulwer's The Last of the Barons	1	1 25	62
Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii	1	75	29
Cable's Old Creole Days	1	1 00	82
Cable's The Grandissimes	1	1 25	82
Charles's Joan the Maid	1	1 00	50
Charles's Victory of the Vanquished	1	1 00	50
Cooper's Leather-Stocking Tales	1	2 00	83
Craddock's In the Tennessee Mountains	1	1 25	85
Craddock's Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains	1	1 25	85
Dickens's Works, Complete (Universe Edition)	14	10 50	4 95
Dickens's Works, Complete (Carleton's Edition)	15	22 50	6 00
Dr. J. G. Holland's Sevenoaks	1	1 25	82
Dr. J. G Holland's Nicholas Minturn	1	1 25	82
Dr. J. G. Holland's Arthur Bonnicastle	1	1 25	82
Eber's Egyptian Princess	2	1 50	1 00
Eber's Emperor	2	1 50	1 00
Eber's Serapis	1	90	59
Eber's Uarda	2	1 50	1 00
E. P. Roe's From Jest to Earnest	1	1 50	90
E. P. Roe's Opening of a Chestnut Burr	1	1 50	90
E. P. Roe's Barriers Burned Away	1	1 50	90
George Eliot's Adam Bede	1	75	29
George Eliot's Daniel Deronda	1	1 25	40
George Eliot's Felix Holt	1	75	29
George Eliot's Middlemarch	1	1 25	40
George Eliot's Mill on the Floss	1	75	29
George Eliot's Romola	1	75	29

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
FICTION.			
George Eliot's Scenes of Clerical Life	1	$1 00	$0 45
George Eliot's Silas Marner	1	1 00	
Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"	1	1 25	82
Hale's Ten Times One is Ten	1	1 00	65
Hawthorne's Marble Faun	1	2 00	1 30
Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables	1	2 00	1 30
Hawthorne's Mosses from An Old Manse	1	2 00	1 30
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales	1	2 00	1 30
Holmes's A Mortal Antipathy	1	1 50	99
Holmes's Elsie Venner	1	2 00	1 30
Holmes's Guardian Angel	1	2 00	1 30
Howard's Aulnay Tower	1	1 50	1 00
Howell's Foregone Conclusion	1	1 50	97
Howell's Chance Acquaintance	1	1 50	97
Howell's Lady of the Aroostook	1	1 50	97
Howell's Undiscovered Country	1	1 50	97
Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxford	1	1 25	82
Hugo's Toilers of the Sea	1	1 50	96
James's The American	1	2 00	1 25
Jane Porter's Scottish Chiefs	1	75	29
Jane Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw	1	75	29
Jean Ingelow's Off the Skelligs	1	1 00	65
Kingsley's Alton Locke	1	1 00	65
Kingsley's Hereward	1	1 00	65
Kingsley's Hypatia	1	1 00	65
Kingsley's Westward Ho	1	1 00	65
Longfellow's Hyperion	1	40	27
MacDonald's Sir Gibbie	1	1 00	65
MacDonald's Robert Falconer	1	1 50	82
MacDonald's David Elginbrod	1	1 50	82
MacDonald's Seaboard Parish	1	1 50	82
MacDonald's Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood	1	1 50	82
Mark Twain's Prince and Pauper	1	3 00	1 50
Miss Alcott's Little Women	1	1 50	96
Miss Alcott's Little Men	1	1 50	96
Miss Alcott's An Old-Fashioned Girl	1	1 50	96
Miss Howard's One Summer	1	1 25	82
Miss Mulock's Woman's Kingdom	1	90	59
Miss Mulock's John Halifax, Gentleman	1	90	59
Mrs. Alexander's Which Shall It Be	1	1 00	65
Mrs. Burnett's Fair Barbarian	1	1 25	82
Mrs. Burnett's That Lass 'o Lowrie's	1	1 50	82
Mrs. Charles's Schonberg Cotta Family	1	1 00	45
Mrs. Charles's Kittle Trevelyan	1	1 00	45
Mrs. Whitney's Leslie Goldthwaite	1	1 50	97
Mrs. Whitney's Sights and Insights	2	3 00	1 94
Mrs. Whitney's We Girls	1	1 50	97
Mrs. Whitney's Other Girls	1	1 50	97
Mrs. Whitney's Real Folks	1	1 50	97
Mrs. Woolson's Anne	1	1 25	82
Rasselas (Bayard Series)	1	1 00	25
Ring's Milton and His Times	1	1 00	65
Robinson Crusoe	1	1 00	29
Saintine's Picciola	1	1 00	60
St. Pierre's Paul and Virginia	1	1 00	65
Saxe Holm Stories	2	2 00	1 30
Scott's Ivanhoe	1	75	29
Scott's Kenilworth	1	1 00	35
Scott's Old Mortality	1	1 00	35
Scott's Guy Mannering	1	75	29
Scott's Antiquary	1	1 00	35
Scott's Rob Roy	1	1 00	35
Stowe's Agnes of Sorento	1	1 50	99
Stowe's Oldtown Folks	1	1 50	99
Thackeray's Vanity Fair	1	1 25	82
Thackeray's Newcomes	1	1 25	82
Thackeray's Virginians	1	1 25	82
Thackeray's Pendennis	1	1 25	82
Tom Brown of Rugby	1	75	29
Tourgee's Fool's Errand	1	1 50	90
Uncle Tom's Cabin (New Edition)	1	1 00	60
Undine and Other Tales	1	1 00	65
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables	1	1 50	80
Wallace's The Fair God	1	1 50	99
Warren's Ten Thousand a Year	1	1 50	75

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
FICTION.			
Whitney's Bonnyborough	1	$1 50	$0 99
Wm. Black's Daughter of Heth	1	1 25	82
Wm. Black's Princess of Thule	1	1 25	82
Yonge's Heir of Redcliffe	1	1 25	82
POETRY AND THE DRAMA.			
Bryant's Poetical Works	1	1 75	1 16
Dryden's Poetical Works (Globe Edition)	1	1 25	70
Goldsmith's Select Poems (Rolfe)	1	70	40
Longfellow's Poetical Works	1	1 75	1 16
Milton's Poetical Works (Masson's Edition)	1	1 25	70
Scott's Poetical Works	1	1 25	50
Shakespeare's Select Plays (Rolfe)	40	22 40	18 40
Tennyson's Poetical Works	1	1 50	90
Ward's English Poets (Student's Edition)	4	4 00	3 03
Whittier's Poetical Works	1	1 75	1 16
Whittier's Child Life	1	2 00	1 30
Wordsworth's Select Poems (Arnold)	1	1 25	70
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Adams's Handbook of American Authors	1	75	49
Adams's Handbook of English Authors	1	75	49
Æsop's Fables	1	1 25	82
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	1	1 00	65
Ancient Classics for English Readers:			
Cicero	1	1 00	54
Horace	1	1 00	54
Virgil	1	1 00	54
Homer	2	2 00	1 08
Plato	1	1 00	54
Xenophon	1	1 00	54
Bacon's Essays	1	1 00	45
Ballou's Pearls of Thought	1	1 25	82
Benjamin's Art in America	1	4 00	2 50
Benjamin's Cotemporary Art	1	3 50	2 20
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	1	75	29
Carey's Pictures of Country Life	1	1 50	97
Carleton's Popular Quotations and Mythology	1	1 50	90
Cary's Clovernook	1	1 25	75
Chambers's Book of Days	2	8 00	4 75
Chambers's Miscellany	10	7 50	4 60
Childhood (Little Classics)	1	1 00	65
Church's Stories from Virgil	1	1 50	70
Church's Stories from the Greek Tragedians	1	1 50	70
Church's Stories from Homer	1	1 50	70
Dowden's Shakespeare, his Mind and Art	1	1 75	1 10
Emerson's Conduct of Life	1	1 50	97
Emerson's English Traits	1	1 50	97
Emerson's Representative Men	1	1 50	97
Erckmann-Chatrain's Conscript of 1813	1	1 25	80
Fairholt's Dictionary of Terms in Art	1	2 00	1 29
Familiar Letters of John Quincy Adams and Wife	1	2 00	1 30
Field's Underbrush	1	1 25	82
Field's Yesterdays with Authors	1	2 00	1 30
Freytag's Debit and Credit	1	1 50	75
Frith's Escaped from Siberia	1	2 00	1 29
Grimm's Popular Tales	1	75	29
Grimm's Stories for the Household	1	75	29
Hammerton's Chapters on Animals	1	2 00	1 30
Hans Christian Andersen's Stories and Tales	1	1 00	65
Hans Christian Andersen's Wonder Stories	1	1 00	65
Hinsdale's Garfield and Education	1	1 50	75
Hawthorne's Wonder Book	1	1 00	65
Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales	1	1 00	65
Hawthorne's True Stories	1	1 00	65
Holmes's Poet at the Breakfast Table	1	2 00	1 30
Holmes's Autocrat at the Breakfast Table	1	2 00	1 30
Holmes's Professor at the Breakfast Table	1	2 00	1 30
Home Pictures of English Poets	1	85	55
Home Books:			
Home Grounds	1	60	38

LIST OF BOOKS.—*Continued.*

Books.	No. Vols.	Catalogue Price.	Price Bid.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Home Books:			
Building a Home	1	$0 60	$0 38
How to Furnish a Home	1	60	38
Home Garden	1	60	38
Home Decoration	1	60	38
Amenities of Home	1	60	38
Irving's Knickerbocker	1	1 00	65
Irving's Alhambra	1	1 00	65
Irving's Bracebridge Hall	1	1 00	65
Irving's Tales of a Traveler	1	1 00	65
Irving's Wolfert's Roost	1	1 00	65
Irving's Conquest of Grenada	1	1 00	65
Irving's Sketch Book	1	1 00	65
Kingsley's The Children of Westminster Abbey	1	1 00	65
Lamb's Essays of Elia (Ed. by Ainger.)	1	1 50	98
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare	1	1 00	39
London of To-Day	1	1 50	98
Lowell's Among My Books	2	4 00	2 60
Lowell's My Study Window	1	2 00	1 30
Matthews's Hours With Men and Books	1	1 50	98
Macaulay's Miscellanies	5	10 00	6 50
Mrs. Diaz's William Henry Letters	1	1 50	60
Mrs. Diaz's William Henry and His Friends	1	1 50	60
Mitchell's Dream Life	1	1 25	82
Mitchell's Reveries of a Bachelor	1	1 25	82
Munger's On the Threshold	1	1 00	60
Nature (Little Classics)	1	1 00	65
Oliphant's Literary History of England	3	3 00	1 96
Palgrave's Golden Treasury	1	1 25	41
Payne's Some Literary Recollections	1	1 00	65
Plato's Best Thought	1	1 50	98
Radcliff's Schools and Masters of Painting	1	3 00	1 98
Richardson's Stories from Old English Poetry	1	1 00	65
Rossetti's Time Flies	1	1 00	65
Saintbury's Primer of French Literature	1	25	16
Sandford and Merton (Day)	1	1 00	65
Shepard's Great Cities of the Ancient World	1	1 50	80
Shepard's Great Cities of the Modern World	1	1 50	80
Smiles's Character	1	1 00	65
Smiles's Thrift	1	1 00	65
Smiles's Self-Help	1	1 00	65
Spencer's Education	1	1 25	75
Teft's Speeches of Webster	1	75	29
The Boy's Mabinogion (Lanier)	1	3 00	1 00
The Boy's King Arthur (Lanier)	1	3 00	1 98
The Fairy Book	1	1 25	70
Tyler's American Literature	1	3 00	1 90
Wallace's Ben Hur	1	1 50	1 00
Yonge's Book of Golden Deeds	1	1 25	63

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction :

Sir :—I have the honor to submit the report of the State Agricultural College for the collegiate year ending August 12th, 1887, as required by section 413 of Howell's Statutes.

The College is under control of the

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Franklin Wells, President of the Board, Constantine, term expires 1891.

Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks, term expires 1889.

Hon. Elijah W. Rising, Davison Station, term expires 1889.

Hon. Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, term expires 1891.

Hon. Wm. B. McCreery, Flint, term expires 1893.

Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, term expires 1893.

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of the State, Edwin Willits, M. A., President of the College, *Ex-officio.*

Henry G. Reynolds, M. S., Secretary, Agricultural College P. O.

B. F. Davis, Treasurer, Lansing.

FACULTY AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Edwin Willits, M. A., President, Professor of Political Science, Constitutional Law, and Business Law.

Theophilus C. Abbot, LL. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic.

Robert C. Kedzie, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Curator of the Chemical Laboratory.

Albert J. Cook, M. S., Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology, and Curator of the General Museum.

William J. Beal, M. S., PH. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry, and Curator of the Botanical Museum.

Rolla C. Carpenter, M. S., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Samuel Johnson, M. S., Professor of Practical Agriculture, and Superintendent of the Farm.

Elias J. MacEwan, M. A., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

E. A. A. Grange, V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science.

J. A. Lockwood, 2nd Lieut., 17th U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Liberty H. Bailey, Jr., M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, and Superintendent of the Horticultural Department.

Lewis McLouth, M. A., PH. D.,* Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy.

Henry G. Reynolds, M. S., Secretary.

W. F. Durand, U. S. N. A., Professor of Mechanics and French, and Director of the Shops.

Frank S. Kedzie, M. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Louis G. Carpenter, M. S., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Henry R. Pattengill, B. S., Assistant Professor of English.

Joseph B. Cotton, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.

William S. Holdsworth, B. S., Instructor in Drawing.

Mrs. Mary J. Carpenter, M. S., Librarian.

Henry W. Baird, B. S., Assistant Secretary.

Louis Knapper, Florist.

Charles S. Crandall, B. S., Foreman of the Horticultural Department.

James Wiseman, Foreman of the Iron Shops.

Hiram T. French, B. S., Assistant in Farm Experiments.

H. Campbell, Carpenter and Foreman of Wood Shops.

Henry Munn, Foreman of the Farm.

The attendance for the past year has been greater than ever before, as will be seen by the following tabular exhibit :

* Resigned to accept the presidency of Dakota Agricultural College.

Year.	Attendance.			Occupation of Graduates.						
	Agricultural Course.	Preparatory Department.	Total.	Farming,—Fruit or Agriculture.	Other Industrial Occupations.	Professors in Agricultural Colleges.	Other Teachers and Signal Service.	Lawyers, Doctors and Clergymen.	Sundry.	Total.
1857	123	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	140	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	37	29	66	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7
1862	44	25	69	1	1	1	.....	1	1	5
1863	34	26	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	29	33	62	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	5
1865	43	45	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	57	51	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1867	73	24	97	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
1868	82	.....	82	4	2	1	1	1	1	10
1869	79	.....	79	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	10
1870	93	36	129	6	.....	1	.....	3	2	12
1871	141	.....	141	3	.....	4	1	2	2	12
1872	131	.....	131	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
1873	143	.....	143	4	2	1	2	3	3	15
1874	121	.....	121	7	1	1	4	6	2	21
1875	156	.....	156	6	.....	.....	1	5	3	15
1876	164	.....	164	10	.....	.....	1	4	2	17
1877	154	.....	154	5	.....	2	2	6	.....	15
1878	239	.....	239	13	.....	2	3	5	7	30
1879	232	.....	232	11	1	2	1	1	3	19
1880	264	.....	264	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	6
1881	221	.....	221	9	3	.....	5	8	8	33
1882	216	.....	216	9	.....	1	8	4	6	28
1883	185	.....	185	10	2	3	6	5	4	30
1884	171	.....	171	15	.....	.....	8	2	5	30
1885	173	.....	173	8	.....	2	8	6	5	29
1886	260	*36	296	4	1	.....	5	1	3	14
1887	266	*57	323	11	3	.....	13	4	4	35
Total	.....	.....	.....	154	18	26	71	72	69	410

* Mechanical Department.

From the above table it will be seen that on the whole over 410 graduates have averaged but 8 years out of college; which will explain why many of

them who would gladly be on a farm are not there, viz, :—they have not been able to lay up enough capital ahead to become independent farmers and until they can do so they are able to turn their education to better account as teachers. This may readily be seen by the following resumé.

Occupation.	First Half of Graduates in Classes of 1861 to 1879, Averaging 13 years since Graduation.		Last Half of Graduates in Classes of 1880 to 1887, Averaging 3 years since Graduation.		Entire Number of Graduates in Classes of 1861 to 1887, Averaging 8 years since Graduation.	
	No.	Per Ct.	No.	Per Ct.	No.	Per Ct.
Farming, fruit and agriculture	87	42	67	33	154	36
Other industrial occupations	9	4	9	4	18	4
Professors in Agricultural Colleges	18	9	8	4	26	7
Teachers and Signal Service	17	8	54	26	71	18
Lawyers, doctors and clergy	40	20	32	16	72	18
Sundry	34	17	35	17	69	17
Total	205	1.00	205	1.00	410	1.00

The classes this year have numbered as follows:

	Agr'l Course.	Mechanic'l Course.	Total.
Post graduate students	11	.....	11
Seniors	22	.....	22
Juniors	42	5	47
Sophomores	74	22	96
Freshmen	94	30	124
Special students	23	.....	23
Total	266	57	323

The two courses of study offered are the Agricultural and Mechanical, both of which are given in detail below. The Agricultural course has as an essential feature in addition to the class room work, daily manual labor for from two to three or four hours, including a certain time on farm and garden, and also in the carpenter shop and in military drill.

The mechanical students are required to spend two hours per day throughout the course in shop practice and from one to two hours in free-hand and mechanical drawing.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Freshman Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Algebra*—Newcomb. *Ancient History*—Swinton's Outlines. *English*—Whitney's Essentials. *Elocution*—Le Row.

SPRING TERM.—*Geometry*—Wentworth. *Drawing*—Free Hand, Lectures. *Agriculture*—Lectures. *Declamations.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Geometry* Completed. *Botany*—Gray's Lessons, Wood's Botanist and Florist. *Rhetoric*—D. J. Hill. *Essays.*

Sophomore Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Algebra* Completed. *Trigonometry*—Olney, half term. *Moral Philosophy*, half term—Bascom. *Botany*, half term. *Agriculture*, half term—Lectures. *Declamations and Essays.*

SPRING TERM.—*Trigonometry* completed, half term—Bellows. *Surveying and Field Work*, half term—Bellows. *Botany*—Laboratory Work, two hours daily. *Rhetoric*—A. S. Hill. *Essays.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Mechanics*—Atkinson's Ganot. *Elementary Chemistry*—Lectures, Bloxam. *Agriculture*, half term—Lectures. *Landscape Gardening*, half term—Lectures. *Original Speeches.*

Junior Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Mechanics* completed, half term. *Anatomy*, half term—Lectures, Martin, and Laboratory practice. *Horticulture*—Lectures, text-book, and Laboratory practice. *Organic Chemistry*—Lectures. *Blowpipes and Volumetric Analysis*—Laboratory Practice. *Essays and Public Speeches.*

SPRING TERM.—*Human and Comparative Physiology*—Lectures, Martin. Laboratory work three hours daily for two weeks. *Analytical Chemistry.*—Laboratory work two hours daily, Kedzie's Hand-book. *Logic*—Jevon's Lessons and Fowler's Inductive Logic. *Essays and Public Speeches.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Entomology*—Lectures, Packard, Cook's Apiary, Laboratory practice three hours a week. *English Literature*—Lectures, Stopford A. Brooke, Select Texts. *Agricultural Chemistry*—Lectures. *Essays and Public Speeches.*

Senior Year.[1]

AUTUMN TERM.—*Psychology*—Bascom. *Chemical Physics*—Atkinson's Ganot, Laboratory practice. *Zoölogy*—Lectures, Packard, and Laboratory work. *Agricultural Engineering*—Lectures. *Veterinary*—Lectures, and practical dissection. *Critical Essays and Public Speeches.*

SPRING TERM.—*Meteorology*—Lectures. *Civil Engineering*—Davies' Surveying, Lectures. *Constitution of the United States*, half term—Cooley. *Political Economy*, half term—Chapin-Wayland. *Veterinary*—Lectures, and clinical instruction. *Geology*, half term—Lectures, Dana. *Horticulture*, half term—Lectures, and Laboratory practice. *Essays and Public Speeches.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Chemistry*—Quantitative Analysis, Laboratory Practice. *Botany and Forestry*—Lectures and Laboratory Practice. *Agriculture*—Lectures. *Veterinary*

[1] All studies elective in this year.

—Lectures, and clinical instruction. *English Literature*, half term—Lectures, Select Text. *Philosophy of History*, half term—Guizot. *Astronomy*—Newcomb and Holden. *Milton* once a week. *Public Speeches.*

MECHANICAL COURSE.

Freshman Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Free-hand Drawing. Algebra*—Newcomb. *English*—Whitney's Essentials. *Elocution*—Le Row. *Shop Practice.*

SPRING TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing*—Morse. *Elementary Physics* three times per week—Ganot. Work-shop appliances twice per week—Shelly. *Geometry*—Wentworth. *Declamations. Shop Practice.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Elementary Physics*—Lectures and Laboratory work. *Geometry. Rhetoric*—D. J. Hill. *Shop Practice.*

Sophomore Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Algebra*, completed. *Botany*—Lectures and Laboratory Practice. *Elementary Physics*, half term. *Trigonometry*, half term—Olney, Loomis' Tables. *Essays and Declamations. Shop Practice.*

SPRING TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Rhetoric*—A. S. Hill. *Trigonometry*, half term. *Surveying*, half term—Bellows. *Mechanics. Essays. Shop Practice.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Descriptive Geometry* — Church. *Analytical Geometry* — Olney. *Elementary Chemistry*—Bloxam. *Original Declamations. Shop Practice.*

Junior Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Chemistry*—Blowpipe. *Analytical Geometry*, half term. *Calculus*, half term, Olney. *French*—Keetel. *Public Speeches. Shop Practice.*

SPRING TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Calculus. Analytical Chemistry. French. Public Speeches. Shop Practice.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Mechanical Drawing. Analytical Mechanics*—Bowser. *French. Public Speeches. Civil Engineering*—Thurston's Materials of Engineering. *Shop Practice.*

Senior Year.

AUTUMN TERM.—*Book keeping*, half term—Mayhew. *Business Law*, half term—Haigh. *Elements of Mechanism. Analytical Mechanics. Mechanical Laboratory Practice. Technical Essays. Public Speeches. Shop Practice.*

SPRING TERM.—*Elements of Mechanism*, half term. *Lithological Geology*, half term. *Civil Engineering*, or *U. S. Constitution and Political Science. Machine Design. Technical Essays. Public Speeches.*

SUMMER TERM.—*Astronomy*—Newcomb and Holden. *Steam Engineering and Thermodynamics. Metallurgy. Thesis Work* in place of Shop Practice.

The text-books mentioned above are those used when the several subjects were last taught, but they are liable to be changed.

The needs mentioned in my last annual report have since been generally provided for by legislative appropriations.

Unfortunately these were made so late in the season that it was impossible to erect the needed buildings this year, so that we find it necessary to restrict somewhat the number of new students to be received, but by the next commencement—that of 1888—we shall have our capacity increased by a new dormitory, an additional building for the accommodation of officers and their families, a fine horticultural laboratory and an addition to our mechanical shops, which practically doubles their capacity.

Very respectfully,

HENRY G. REYNOLDS,

Secy. Mich. State Board of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
August 12th, 1887.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of Adrian College for the year ending June 23d, 1887.

At our commencement in June the following degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Arts	3
Bachelor of Music	5
Doctor of Divinity	2
Graduates of Normal School	3

The Board of Instruction for the year has been constituted as follows:

David S. Stephens, M. A., D. D., President, and North Illinois Conference Professor of Mental Science and Natural Theology.

George B. McElroy, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Bernard H. Rupp, Professor of Instrumental Music and German.

John Kost, M. D., LL. D., Curator of the Museum.

Charles E. Wilbur, M. A., B. D., Professor of History and English Literature.

Wilbert Ferguson, M. A., Professor of Greek.

J. D. H. Cornelius, M. A., Professor of Latin.

Walter H. Howard, B. S., B. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

Joseph H. McCulloch, B. A., B. Ph., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Geo. B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., Dean of the Theological School and Amos Professor of Systematic Theology.

James B. Walker, Corresponding Secretary.

William A. Moulder, Principal of the School of Commerce, and College Accountant.

Lettie A. Heberling, Preceptress and Instructor in Botany and Physiology.

Mrs. A. E. Winchip, B. M., Instructor in Vocal Music.

H. R. Stark, Instructor in the Normal School.

W. H. Howard, B. S., Secretary of the Faculty.

J. F. McCulloch, B. A., B. Ph., Financial Secretary.
Charles E. Shepard, Librarian.
Edw. Osborne, Steward.
The following courses of study have been given during the year:

[Studies printed in small type are preliminary, and must be completed before beginning the course immediately below.]

I. CLASSICS.

I. LATIN.

—Latin Grammar; Cæsar, 4 Books; Cicero, 6 Orations; Vergil's Æneid, 6 Books; Jones' Latin Prose Composition, 40 exercises—

1. Livy (Books XXI and XXII). Latin Prose Composition. Three hours a week, first and second terms. 81 hours.

—Same as for course 1—

2. Tacitus (Germania and Agricola). Three hours a week, third term. 36 hours.

—Livy—

3. Plautus (The Captives). Terence (Andria). Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

—Plautus—

4. Horace (Odes, Epodes); (Satires and Epistles, or selections from Juvenal.) Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

—Ancient History; Livy; Rhetoric—

5. Quintilian (Books X and XI). Two hours a week, first and second terms. 54 hours.

—Quintilian—

6. Cicero (De Oratore, Book I). Two hours a week, third term. 24 hours.

—De Oratore; Mental Science—

7. Cicero (De Natura Decorum), or Seneca's Letters. Two hours a week, first and second terms. 54 hours.

II. GREEK.

—Greek Grammar; Prose Composition (Jones' Exercises—with special attention to the accents) three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; Herodotus, selections from books VI, VII, VIII—

1. Selections from Greek Authors. Boise's Prose Composition. Three hours a week through the year. 117 hours.

—Rhetoric: Herodotus—

2. Homer (six Books of the Iliad). Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

—Homer—

3. Sophocles (Antigone, or Œdipus Tyrannus). Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

—Thucydides—

4. Lysias (selected orations). Two hours a week, first term. 30 hours.

—Lysias—

5. Demosthenes (On the Crown). Two hours a week, second and third terms. 48 hours.

—Mental Science: Demosthenes—

6. Plato (Apology and Crito). Two hours a week, first term. 30 hours.

—Plato—

7. Æschylus (Prometheus Bound). Two hours a week, second term. 24 hours.

III. HEBREW.

1. Conant's Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. Biblia Hebraica. Two hours a week through the year. 78 hours.

II. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

—English Grammar: Analysis of the English Sentence: Punctuation: Orthography—

1. Rhetoric. Text-books: Hill's Rhetoric; Bancroft's Composition. Frequent practical exercises with special reference to Diction and Structure of the Sentence. Two hours a week through the year. 78 hours.

—Rhetoric: General History—

2. History of English Literature. Text-books: Welsh's Development of English Literature, Taine's English Literature. Original studies of representative writers in each period, with themes. Three hours a week through the year. 117 hours.

—Rhetoric—

3. Early English—Chaucer: Prologue to Canterbury Tales, and Parliament of Foules. William Langlande: Vision of Piers Plowman. One hour a week through the year. 39 hours.

—History of English Literature—

4. Study of Masterpieces. Pope's Essay on Criticism: Milton's Areopagitica; Bacon's Essays; Gray's Elegy; Bryant's Thanatopsis. One hour a week through the year. 39 hours.

—History of English Literature—

5. Study of Shakespeare. Selections from Hamlet, Merchant of Venice, Richard II, Macbeth and Twelfth Night. One hour a week through the year. 39 hours.

—English Literature: Psychology—

6. Philosophy of Composition. Text-books: Bain's Principles of Composition and Campbell's Philosophy of Style. Lectures on the Principles of Literature. Two hours a week through the year. 78 hours.

III. MODERN LANGUAGES.

I. FRENCH.

1. Beginning French. Text-book; Duffet's French Method. Part I and selections from Part II. Three hours a week through the year. 117 hours.

—Course 1 in French—

2. French Literature. Text-book: Duffet. Two hours a week, first term. 30 hours.

—Course 2 in French—

3. Cousin's Course de l'Histoire de la Philosophie (2 tomes). Two hours a week, second and third terms. 48 hours.

II. GERMAN.

1. Beginning German. Text-books: Otto's Grammar; Jones' Otto's German Reader. Three hours a week through the year. 117 hours.

—Course 1 in German—

2. German Plays. Text-books: Ahn's Dramatic Plays. Two hours a week, first term. 30 hours.

—Course 2 in German—

3. German Classics. Schiller's Marie Stuart, or William Tell; Gœthe's Iphigenie. Two hours a week, second and third terms. 48 hours.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

—Algebra: Geometry—

1. Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical. Text-book: Wentworth's Trigonometry. Three hours a week, first and second terms. 81 hours.

—Trigonometry—

2. Analytical Geometry. Text-book: Peck's Analytical Geometry. Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

—Analytical Geometry—

3. Calculus—Differential and Integral. Text-book: Rice and Johnson's Calculus. Three hours a week, first and second terms. Two hours a week third term. 105 hours.

—Calculus—

4. Mechanics. Text-book: Smith's Mechanics. Three hours a week, first and second terms. 81 hours.

—Trigonometry—

5. Surveying. Text-book: Schuyler's Surveying. Three hours a week, second term. 24 hours.

—Mechanics—

6. Astronomy—Spherical and Physical. Text-book: Norton's Astronomy. Two hours a week. 78 hours.

V. HISTORY.

—United States History—

1. General History. Text-book: Swinton's Outlines of History. Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

—General History—

2. English History. Text-book: Green's Short History of the English People. Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

—General History—

3. History of Civilization in the Middle Ages. Text-book: Guizot. Two hours a week through the first term. 30 hours.

—English History—

4. Roman and Mediæval History. Text-book: Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (Selections). Two hours a week through the year. 78 hours.

VI. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

—General History; Psychology—

1. Political Economy. Text-book: Bowen's Political Economy; Selections from J. S. Mills' Political Economy. Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

—History of Civilization—

2. Sociology. Text-book: Bagehot's Physics and Politics. Spencer's Sociology. Two hours a week, second and third terms. 48 hours.

—Political Economy—

3. International Law. Text-book: Wolsey's International Law. Three hours a week, second term. 36 hours.

VII. PHILOSOPHY.

—Rhetoric; Physiology; English Literature—

1. Psychology. Text-book: Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science. Parts I, II, and III. Three hours a week, first and second terms. 81 hours.

—Psychology—

2. Metaphysics—Lectures and Recitations. Text-book: Porter's Intellectual Science, Part IV, and Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. Three hours a week, third term. 36 hours.

—Psychology—

3. Deductive Logic. Text-book: Jevon's Logic; Bain's Deductive Logic. Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

—Psychology: Botany, Zoölogy or Physics—

4. Inductive Logic. Text-books: Fowler's Inductive Logic; Mills' System of Logic, selections from Books III and IV. Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

—Psychology—

5. Moral Science. Text-book: Hopkins' Law of Love. Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

Metaphysics—

6. History of Philosophy—Lectures and Recitations. Text-books: Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Eucken's Fundamental Concepts of Modern Philosophic Thought. Two hours a week through the year. 78 hours.

Psychology—

7. Theism—Lectures and Recitations. Text-books: Bowne's Theism: Diman's Theistic Argument. Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

VIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

—Elementary Philosophy; Geometry; Trigonometry.

1. Physics—Experimental Lectures and Recitations. Text-book: Daniell's Principles of Physics. Three hours a week, the first and second terms. 81 hours.

—Course 1 in Physics—

2. Physics—Preparatory practice with Problems. Three hours a week, third term. 36 hours.

—Physics—

3. General Chemistry—Experimental and Recitations. Text-book: Elliott and Storer's Manual. Three hours a week, first term, Inorganic; second term, Organic. 81 hours.

—Inorganic; General Chemistry—

4. Analytical Chemistry—Laboratory work in Qualitative Analysis. with Lectures. Text-book: Hill's Lecture Notes on Qualitative Analysis. Three hours (equivalent) a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

IX. NATURAL HISTORY.

—Natural Philosophy—

1. Botany—Structural—Class Work. Text-book: Wood's Botanist and Florist. Three hours a week, second term. 36 hours.

—Structural Botany—

2. Botany—Systematic—Class and Laboratory Work. Three hours a week, third term. 36 hours.

3. Zoölogy—Text-book: Orton's Comparative Zoölogy. Three hours a week, first term. 45 hours.

4. Geology—Recitations and Lectures. Text-book: Le Conte's Geology. Three hours a week, second and third terms. 72 hours.

X. CHARACTER-BUILDING.

1. Lectures—Analysis of Human Nature; Elements of Conduct; Laws of Attention and Habit, as affecting character; selecting and Confirming Dispositions; Ideals of Character, etc. Two hours a week through the year.

EXPENSES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Tuition and incidental expenses are $9.00 a term. Library fee, 50 cents a term. These are the only expenses in the literary department, aside from the cost of living, books, etc.

The expenses of a year at College, for tuition, board, room-rent, and fuel, will vary from $90.00 to $150.00, according to the manner of living.

In cases where the parent or student does not care to be troubled about the arrangement of details the College will supply the student with board, room-rent, fuel, tuition and incidental charges in the literary department for $150.00 per year, of which amount $58.00 shall be paid in the fall term, and $46.00 each of the remaining two terms.

In the College Dining Hall the past year, board has cost about $2.00 per week. In clubs it ranges from $1.00 to $1.50 per week. The College gives special facilities to students wishing to economize in this respect. Rooms supplied with cooking-stoves, utensils, cupboards, etc., are furnished both to young gentlemen and ladies wishing to board themselves. The authorities of the institution fell that every practicable facility that can be afforded should be supplied those who are struggling for an education under difficulties.

The following table gives some idea of the expenses for one year at college. The board is, of course, the principal item of expense. This item varies according to the manner of boarding:

College charges, one year	$28.50	to	$28.50
Board, "	40.00	"	90.00
Room-rent and fuel "	15.00	"	40.00
Washing and light "	8.00	"	12.00
Books, "	4.00	"	10.00
Total	$95.50	to	$180.50

A laboratory fee of $5.00 is charged students who take the course in Analytical Chemistry.

A diploma fee of $5.00 is charged to those graduating.

The Boarding Hall, in connection with the College, is conducted by parties under supervision of the Faculty and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. By this arrangement, the price of boarding per week will not, it is believed, exceed $2.00; and any variation in the price will hereafter depend upon the changes that occur in the prices of necessary supplies. It is the purpose of those having charge of the hall to keep the price of board as low as circumstances will justify, in order to cover actual expenses.

No student will be registered for less than a consecutive half term of lessons in any department of the College. No discount will be made for lessons missed through the neglect of the student.

In November, 1886, our chapel building was unroofed by storm. The repair of the walls and roof of the chapel has been accomplished at an expense of about twelve hundred dollars, which sum has been generously donated by friends of the College.

During the year the finances of the college have been improved by an addition of $13,548.70 to the invested endowment funds. These additions were largely from bequests by friends of the college. The following is an itemized statement of the additions referred to:

Sunday School Chair	$827 54
Lake Estate	2,506 68
Detroit Lots	1,650 00
Calvin Estate	449 35
Sill Estate	14 10
Reeves Estate	1,907 18
Memorial Chair	32 00
People's Chair	665 00
Ladies' Chair	40 85
Bills Receivable	456 00
Wm. Morrison Estate	5,000 00
	$13,548 70

Measures are being pushed forward that must largely increase our resources. Our outlook for the future in this direction is certainly hopeful.

Respectfully submitted,

D. S. STEPHENS,

President.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR,—Two members of the committee appointed to visit Adrian College for the year 1887, have performed that duty, and respectfully submit the following report:

Our visit was made in the latter part of March. As our coming was unheralded, we found the College in the midst of its regular, every day work. We were present at the morning chapel service, and were greatly pleased to see the room filled with students, and to witness the interest manifested in the exercises. President Stephens was absent on business during a part of the time of our visit, but through the courtesy of Professor C. E. Wilbur every opportunity was extended to us to observe the work of teachers and pupils in the various class-rooms.

To us the work of instruction appeared to be well done in all departments. The literary societies are well organized, and so conducted as to assist the students in acquiring skill in writing, public speaking, debates, etc. The exercises are open to the public.

Another commendable feature which we noted was, that the moral as well as the intellectual development of the students is carefully looked after.

The interests of the Theological Department of the College are in the care of Professor McElroy, who, having had many years of solid work in that line, is well adapted to the work, and is doing excellent service.

The Commercial department, as far as we were able to observe its methods and work, is of real value. Penmanship, book-keeping, stenography, etc., are taught with more than ordinary thoroughness.

The library contains 10,000 volumes, and is largely patronized by the students, as is also the reading-room in connection with it.

The museum of Adrian college is deserving of particular mention. We were greatly surprised with its extent and value. The room in which the thousands of specimens are arranged is well adapted to its purpose. We would modestly suggest that the animals, birds, shells and minerals, together with the room itself, would show to still greater advantage if they were a little more carefully looked after.

The location and surroundings of the college are all that could be desired for beauty, health and quiet study. It has four large buildings, and twenty acres of ground. The chapel was badly damaged in a late storm by being partly unroofed. It will cost $2,000 to repair the injury. What this school needs, in common with nearly every other institution of learning, is more students and more money. Of the former, it has between two and three hundred, one-third of whom are females. Of the latter it has a productive endowment of $125,000. We do not hesitate to commend Adrian college to the patronage of the people.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISHA E. CASTER,
JAMES R. MILLER,
Visitors.

ALBION COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—I have the honor to present my report of the condition and work of Albion College for the year ending June 23, 1887.

The institution, as at present conducted, consists of six departments, the purpose of the work in these several departments, and the time required to perform said work, appearing in the following epitome:

COLLEGE.

Providing four courses of study requiring the same time—four years—for completion. Conferring four first degrees, B. A., B. Ph., B. S., and B. L.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Providing a four years' Musical Course. A diploma granted on graduation.

Providing a six years' Musical and Literary Course. Degree of B. Mus. conferred.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

Providing a four years' Painting Course—student receiving a diploma on graduation.

Providing a six years' Painting and Literary Course. Degree of B. P. conferred.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

This school prepares for each of the four college courses and covers a period of four years of instruction.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is arranged for students who do not desire to prepare for college, or take any of the languages.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is arranged on a plan to furnish considerable literary work with commercial studies, so as to send out intelligent business men.

I herewith append a brief analysis of the instruction given in the college and preparatory school. This will give information—in most cases—as to the text books used, the time devoted to each branch, the principles underlying the methods employed, together with the subjects required and those which are elective.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

I. The principal aim of this course is the acquisition of a knowledge of the essentials of French grammar, and of an ability to translate at sight ordinary French prose. Books to be used: Bôcher's Reader; Erckmann-Chatrian, *Le Conscrit de 1813;* George Sand, *Francois le Champi*, or their equivalents—three terms. The grammar part is taught by talks.

II. The object of this course is to learn to read French without translating it into English. The work in class is carried on in French as much as possible. Books to be used: Augier et Sandeau, *Le Gendre de M. Poirier;* Alexander Dumas, *Le Capitaine Pamphile;* George Sand, *La Petite Fadette* —Spring term.

III. In this course students read Molière's *Le Misanthrope* and *Le Tartuffe* in class, and they are required also to bring into class written resumés of other plays of Molière. Fall term.

IV. Racine's *Athalie* and *Berenice* are read and commented upon in class, and a few plays read as home-reading. Winter term.

V. Some of Corneille's plays are read and explained in French. Some of La Fontaine's fables are committed to memory. During this term attention is given to the historical part of French grammar.

VI. In this course, which extends over two terms, the French literature of the 17th century is discussed. Some of the works of the French writers of this period are read at home.

VII. The spring term is devoted to studying historical French grammar, based on Brachet's Grammaire Historique de la langue Francaise.

GERMAN.

I. The elementary course aims at reading ordinary German prose at sight, and at getting a knowledge of the essential parts of German grammar. Books to be used: Zschokke's *Nenjahrsnacht;* Eichendorff's *Taugenichts;* Fougué's *Undine;* some of P. Heyse's shorter stories.

II. Historical works are read, such as are found in the Neue Plutarch; Freytag's *Bilder aus neuer Zeit.* Winter term.

III. Selections from the works of Gœthe, Schiller, Lessing, etc., are read and discussed without translating the lessons. Spring term.

IV. Selections from Luther's writings. Talks given on the history of German grammar, based on Brandt's historical German grammar. Winter and Spring Terms.

V. Middle high German taken up in this course. The grammar taught by talks. The class translates into modern German Hartmann von der Aue's *Der arme Heinrich, das Nibelungenlied,* etc.

ITALIAN.

I. Toscani's Grammar. Composition. I Promessi Sposi.
II. Grammar. Selections from Ariosto, Boccacio, Petrarea and Dante.

SPANISH.

I. Jose's Grammar. Composition. El Eco de Madrid, Gil Blas.
II. Grammar. Selections from Calderon, Lope de Vega. Cervantes.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

The Roman method of pronouncing Latin is used.

Required.—I. The work of the first year (3d Preparatory) comprises the translation of the first Book of Cæsar's Gallic War; the memorizing of selected passages and idioms; the reading at sight in class of passages afterwards carefully prepared; the translation of Latin sentences into English, and of English into Latin; and an outline study of Latin Etymology and Syntax.

The text books in the year are Comstock's First Latin Book, Kelsey's Cæsar, and Harkness' Standard Latin Grammar.

II. In the second year (4th Preparatory) Cæsar is read the first term and part of the second, (three Books); Sallust's Cataline follows Cæsar in the second term, and is continued two hours a week in the third term, with Latin Prose Composition three hours a week.

Text books Kelsey's Cæsar, Harkness' Sallust, Jones' Latin Prose Composition.

Freshman Year.

III. Cicero, (three Orations)—first term—four hours. Harkness.
Cicero (three Orations)—second term—three hours. Harkness.
Composition—third term—two hours. Jones.
Ovid (extracts from the Metamorphoses)—third term—three hours. Lincoln.

Sophomore Year.

IV. Virgil (Æneid, Books I and II)—first term—three hours. Greenough.
Virgil (Æneid, Books III, IV and V)—second term—five hours. Greenough.
Virgil (Æneid, Book VI, Eclogues)—third term—three hours. Greenough.

Elective.—1. Cicero (Essays, De Senectute and De Amicitia) first term—two hours.

2. Horace (Odes)—first term—two hours.

3. Composition—first term—one hour.

4. Latin Literature—with selections from representative authors from the rise to the end of the classical period—second term—two hours.

5. Horace (Ars Poetica and selections from the Satires and Epistles)—second term—two hours.
6. Composition—second term—one hour. [6 can only be taken by students who have already had 3.]
7. Livy (Extracts from Books I to V, or Book XXI)—third term—three hours.
8 Terence (Andria or Adelphi)—third term—two hours.
9. Cicero (Tusculan Disputations, Book I)—first term—three hours.
10. Lucretius—first term—two hours.
11. Plautus (Captivi and one other Comedy at sight)—second term—three hours.
12. Cicero (Epistles); Pliny (Epistles); second term—two hours.
13. Tacitus (Annals)—third term—two hours.
14. Seneca (Moral Essays)—third term—two hours.
15. Christian Hymns—third term—one hour.

GREEK.

I.

1. Historical Selections—Xenophon and Herodotus.
4. Demosthenes.
7. Homer's Iliad.
10. Greek Drama.
13. Greek Testament.
16. Greek Composition.
19. Hebrew.
22. Philology.

II.

2. Historical Selections—continued.
5. Plato's Apology and Crito.
8. Homer's Odyssey.
11. Greek Drama.
14. Greek Testament.
17. Mythology.
20. Hebrew.
23. Philology.

III.

3. Lysias and Isocrates.
6. Thucydides—Speeches in.
9. Pindar.
12. Plato, Phædo, or the Tenth Book of the Laws.
15. Greek Testament.
18. Greek Literature.
21. Hebrew.
24. Philology.

The above courses in Greek, and in Hebrew, are arranged according to the succession of terms in which they regularly come—"I," Fall Term; "II," Winter Term; and "III," Spring Term. The numerals, 1, 2, 3, indicate the courses of the Freshman year; 4, 5, 6, those of the Sophomore year; 7, 8, 9,

those of the Junior year; 10, 11, 12, those of the Senior year. From 13 on, the courses are collateral or elective. Those from 7 to 12, that is, of the Junior and Senior years, are also elective. Course I is always to be taken first. To find the number of hours a week allotted to each course in each term, turn to the "Courses of Study."

The methods used in teaching are based upon a firm conviction that it is *not* best to make the work dry and difficult; that it *is* best to aim at a good reading knowledge for the student; to introduce him early to a large amount of reading; and to let his knowledge of the language grow, largely, out of the text itself, rather than be confined to the outside help of books. More minute study comes later, as the aptitude for it is developed.

Careful attention is given to matters of history, archæology, and mythology, related to the texts read.

There is, everywhere, a free use of maps and charts, of which the Department has a good and constantly increasing supply.

Collateral research is required at every stage of all parts of the work.

Philology is one recitation a week, running through the year, beginning with the facts, and proceeding from them to the principles.

In Hebrew the same principles and methods govern as in Greek.

MATHEMATICS.

The Preparatory work covers the completion of arithmetic, three terms in algebra, and two terms in geometry.

The following courses are provided in the collegiate department:

1. Advanced Algebra—a course of *five hours*. Fall Term.
2. Solid and Spherical Geometry—a course of *four hours*. Winter Term.
3. Application of Algebra to Geometry, and Original Geometrical Demonstration and Solution—a course of *four hours*. Spring Term.
4. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—a course of *five hours*. Fall Term.
5. General Geometry—a course of *five hours*. Winter Term.
6. Differential and Integral Calculus, with their applications to Geometry and Physical Science—a course of *five hours*. Spring Term.
7. Advanced Calculus—a course of *three hours*. Fall Term.
8. Advanced Calculus—a course of *three hours*. Winter Term.
9. Modern Higher Algebra, including Determinants—a course of *two hours*. Spring Term.
10. Quaternions—a course of *three hours*. Fall Term.

Courses 1, 3, 5 and 6 may be elected by students in whose General Courses they are not required studies.

ASTRONOMY AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Astronomy.

1. A course of three hours, during the fall term, in descriptive astronomy.
2. A course of three hours, during the winter term, being a continuation of the above, with special attention to the description and use of astronomical instruments and the simpler mathematical reductions.

Elective.—A course of three hours per week during the entire year, including a large amount of practical work in the Observatory, solar and lunar

eclipses, observations and reductions for obtaining time, latitude, longitude, etc., etc.

Students desiring to do more advanced work will be given special direction in various lines of investigation, and will be granted free use of the observatory equipment in the prosecution of their studies.

Physics.

1. A course of three hours during the fall term in elementary work covering Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

2. A course of four hours during the winter term in Electricity and Magnetism, Optics, Heat and Acoustics.

3. With the Sophomore class, a course of three hours in the winter term and three hours in the spring term, largely mathematical in treatment, and covering the same general outline of topics as in the above elementary course.

Elective.—A course of three hours extending through the entire year, and covering such topics as may be especially chosen by students electing advanced work in physics.

Surveying.

Elective.—A course of three hours during fall term in practical surveying. Land, Railroad, Leveling, Topographical Plotting, Field work.

CHEMISTRY.

Required.—1. Chemistry of the Non-Metals three times per week, together with Laboratory practice in the grouping and separating of Metals and Acids, two days each week and two hours each day, fall term.

Electives.—2. Qualitative Chemical Analysis, winter term, Laboratory practice two hours each day of the week.

3. Organic Chemistry, Laboratory work two hours per day, two days each week, spring term.

4. Mineralogy, descriptive and determinative; Laboratory work two hours per day, three days each week, spring term.

5. Sanitary Science, lectures three times each week. This Course will be given the fall term of 1887, but not in 1888.

6. Geology, Dynamical and Historical, four times each week.

7. Advanced work in the above courses will be given to students showing special proficiency.

Students expecting to teach will be given work to prepare them in chemical manipulations, the care and management of a Laboratory, etc.

BIOLOGY.

Required.—As preparatory to the College work, a term's work each in Human Physiology and Systematic Botany is taught.

In Freshman Year all students are required to take Zoology, four hours. Study from actual specimens is carried on as far as possible, spring term.

Electives.—1. Microscopy, the practical study of the use of the Microscope in Biological Research. Each student is furnished with a Compound Micro-

scope and other appliances for the preparation and mounting of objects for study; winter term, two hours each day.

2. General Biology. in which underlying principles are discussed and low forms of life, both animal and vegetable, studied. Two hours of Laboratory Work each day, and three days per week; fall term.

3. Animal Biology, a combination of Course 2. Laboratory Work two hours per day. three days per week; spring term.

4. Vegetable Biology also a continuation of Course 2, in which several type forms of vegetable life are studied. Laboratory practice two hours a day, three days; spring term.

5. Research Class, for the discussion of current Biological topics, reviews of periodical literature, etc., will meet once a week, and a class will be formed, during any term, when a sufficient number apply for it.

It is desirable that Course 1 should be taken before 2, 3 and 4, and Course 2 must precede 3 and 4.

In Courses 2, 3 and 4, students are required to (a) collect their material as far as practicable, (b) observe and study the object itself, (c) make careful notes on all points observed, (d) make drawings of separate structures and diagrams showing their relation to other structures, and (e) embody the knowledge thus obtained, and no other, in a written account.

Students who show special proficiency in Courses 2, 3 and 4 may continue the work as Collateral Research.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Students desiring to take any of the work here laid out must have been credited with at least five hours in U. S. History and ten hours in General History.

1. Modern Political History of Continental Europe. Lodge. Special attention given to the Rise and Decline of the Ottoman Empire, and to the Rise of Prussia and Russia. Three hours per week, 1st and 2nd terms.

2. Historical Geography, Ancient and Modern. Students will be required to make maps showing political condition of the world at different epochs. Two hours 1st term, three hours 2nd term.

3. History of Civilization. Guizot. Three hours 2nd and 3rd terms.

4. Constitutional History of the United States. Von Holst. Two hours 1st term, three hours 2nd term.

5. Constitutional History of England. Gneist. Considerable attention given to recent changes in the Constitution of the British Empire. Four hours 3rd term.

6. Political Economy. Mill. Topical Reports from Students. The Importance of Experience as the final test of theory constantly emphasized. Three hours 1st and 2nd terms.

7. International Law. Woolsey. Prominence given to contemporaneous questions. Four hours 3rd term.

8. Political Science. Woolsey. Reports by students on standard authorities on the subject. Two hours 1st term, three hours 3rd term.

9. A Research Class will be formed for work in Politics and Economics, during the first and second terms. These will be prepared, as far as possible, by the use of original authorities; reports will be given upon books and articles from the periodicals, suggestions made as to best methods of work,

etc. In the third term the work will consist chiefly of studies from the periodicals on current topics. Credits from one to three hours, at the discretion of the Instructor in charge. Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

NOTE.—Courses 1, 2, 7 and 8 will be given in 1888-9 and every second year thereafter; 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be given during 1887-8 and every second year thereafter.

Instead of any of the above, other courses may be given, if from any cause such change should seem desirable.

Only such students will be admitted to the Research Class as, in the judgment of the Instructor, are prepared to prosecute the work successfully.

ENGLISH.

The College has just instituted a comprehensive English Course, for admission into which four years of High School work will be required. The main feature of this Course is the introduction of a large amount of English work, embracing a very full study of the English Classics, the structure and literature of our English tongue, with an unusual amount of Historical Research. Special attention will also be given to the Anglo-Saxon, Transitional English, etc. It is proposed to make the Course very comprehensive to meet the wants of students who, graduating from the English Course of any of our High Schools, desire to pursue the same line of study to a much greater extent.

PHILOSOPHY.

Required.—I. Psychology—Cocker's Handbook of Philosophy will be used, accompanied by familiar lectures with ample elucidations. Analysis of Mental Phenomena and Faculties specially insisted upon—first half of the year.

II. Logic—Inductive and Deductive—The identity of fundamental principles explained, and the special office of each form of logic given. For outlines of the subject, Jevons; for fuller study of special subject, Mill—half a year.

Electives.—III. History of Philosophy.—This must be preceded by psychology in order that there may be a standard of philosophy in the mind of the student with which to compare the theories advanced by the different schools. A thorough analysis of each school will be presented, with the two-fold aim of learning the history of philosophic thought, and determining what is true in the different systems studied. The first half of the year—several works used.

IV. Moral Science.—The fundamental principles will first be considered, then their application to human life. This study follows psychology, and is pursued in the latter half of the year. Four-fifths of a term—Calderwood and Porter.

V. Theism—Bowne used as a text-book—taught during the spring term.

A few explanatory statements should be made.

1. All our preparatory courses cover four years. There are no short courses.

2. The courses in the college are of uniform length—four years each. The time required to earn the different degrees is the same.

3. By the time the student reaches the junior year he is regarded as prepared for more independent work than he can generally carry forward in the earlier part of his course. Henceforth his individual preferences are more largely consulted. Hence, lines of study and investigation are provided, from which he may select the branches to be pursued. Thus it will be seen that

4. A few studies—but a comparatively small number—are elective previous to the junior year.

5. All studies in the Junior and Senior years are elective with the exception of Psychology, Logic and one term of Chimistry.

6. Students must select from at least *two* lines.

7. It is recommended that they select from *three* lines—they must not select from more than *five* lines. These selections will be made under the advice of the Faculty, so that consistency of work may be secured.

8. The student is required to have fifteen hours of recitation each week, or what is equivalent thereto.

9. A large amount of *research* work is prosecuted during the Junior and Senior years.

10. *The Degree conferred at graduation is determined by the course pursued up to the close of the Sophomore year.* If, previous to that time the student has taken the studies of the classical course, his degree will be "Bachelor of Arts;" if Latin Scientific, it will be "Bachelor of Philosophy;" if Scientific, it will be "Bachelor of Science;" if English, it will be "Bachelor of Letters." The Junior and Senior studies are largely of a university character, preparing the student for independent investigation when, from graduation, he must carry forward his studies without the presence and guidance of a living teacher. The lines of study provided have been made so broad and varied that the candidate for any of the professions, as well as the business man, can obtain here the scholarship which will best fit him for his chosen and anticipated mode of life.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

This department has been very prosperous the past year. It provides instruction on the piano, organ, violin, and all orchestral instruments. Voice culture is made a specialty. In connection with this department there is an orchestra of about fifty members which meets weekly for practice and drill. Six teachers are employed to give instruction in the Conservatory, five of them devoting their entire time to this work.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

This school has made considerable progress during the year. The gallery contains 150 hanging pictures, and quite a large assortment of busts and models. The attendance of students was considerably in excess of the preceding year.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finding that many of our students desired to obtain some knowledge of commercial branches we made provision for this class of work at the begin-

ning of the year and we are pleased with the result. Quite a large number of students in our regular college courses have added this to their other work, while others have come to the institution expressly to pursue these studies. We are convinced that these labors are not only valuable in and for their special line, but in their reflex influence upon the general written work of the college in securing greater neatness of execution in the manual part of our daily exercises.

MAPS AND CHARTS.

Of apparatus for illustrating the work in Language, Literature and History, we have probably as large a collection as any school in the United States. Both the Greek and Latin departments are provided with full sets of classical maps. The Greek department has abundant materials for the illustration of Greek Archæology, and a rarely complete set of charts for exhibiting in detail the topography of ancient Athens. The head of this department is working out on an original plan a series of language charts which, when completed, will present to the eye a full outline of the leading facts of Greek Grammar.

The History department, where the "Layer Map" plan has been introduced, has at its command about 180 maps, representing successive stages in territorial history. If every change which can be represented singly be counted, the total number of possible maps would aggregate about 800. In addition to the series formerly prepared, showing the development and break-up of the Roman Empire, the formation of the new nations up to 843 A. D., the break-up of the Ottoman Empire from 1699 to 1885, the development of Prussia to 1866, the growth and dissolution of the Napoleonic Empire, and the unification of Italy, we have this year prepared a set of "layer maps" for the United States, showing every territorial change in its history from 1763 to 1876,—changes, the number of which fall but little short of 100.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of students during the year was 413, about 13 per cent. larger than the previous year. This growth was shared about equally by the different departments.

ENDOWMENTS.

Considerable money was raised for the endowment of another Chair, but as the final statement on the same was not made in June last, we will defer till our next report any record of the amount secured.

DEGREES.

The College at its last commencement conferred on eight persons the degree of B. A., and on eight the degree of B. Ph. It also granted diplomas of graduation from the Conservatory to ten persons. Heretofore conferred:

By Female College before the present College was chartered:	M. A. S.	116
By the College:	B. A.	82
	B. Ph.	47
	B. S.	61
	M. A.	27
	M. Ph.	1
	M. S.	16
	D. D.	8
	LL. D.	2
	Graduates in Music	63

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. R. FISKE,
President.

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Battle Creek College.

The past year has witnessed some important changes in this institution. A new dormitory has been erected and other changes and improvements made involving an expenditure of about $25,000. The new Hall is a substantial brick building of four stories in height and with sufficient capacity to accommodate 150 students, besides the necessary public rooms and suites of rooms for the President and for the Preceptress. It also has dining facilities for about 250. The building formerly used as a Boarding Hall has been refitted and is used as a dormitory for gentlemen exclusively, while the new Hall is occupied by both sexes. The plan, which has been tried in some similar institutions in New England for several years, of having the students do the greater share of the work connected with the various departments of the institution, has been introduced this year and is regarded favorably by all. The principle of division of labor is carried to its utmost limit and each student is assigned one hour's work each day. The results are gratifying both from an educational and from a financial point of view and the students co-operate quite heartily in the new plan. The Industrial Department has received a new impetus and is meeting more fully than ever the wishes of the managers. There are four classes per day(each class continuing one hour and a half) in printing, carpentry, tent-making, and sewing, and the total number of students thus instructed is over 150. It is expected that other departments of Manual Training will be added soon.

Some changes have been made in the courses of study, the most important of which is that the study of the English Bible, covering a period of two years, has been made a part of each course. This work is almost entirely historical and practical. Johnston's United States History, Kellogg's Rhetoric and English Literature, and Houston's Physical Geography have been adopted as text-books.

The instructors are as follows:

William W. Prescott, President.
Uriah Smith, Biblical Exegesis.

E. B. Miller, Biblical History and Literature.
C. C. Lewis, Eng. Language and Literature.
Joseph H. Haughey, Mathematics.
A. W. Kelley, Sciences.
G. W. Caviness, Latin and Greek.
Ida E. Rankin, Preceptress, Reading.
James W. Loughhead, Geography and History.
Mrs. Cora M. Loughhead, Assistant in Eng. Language.
Mrs. W. W. Prescott, German.
Fred Jenson, Danish.
August Swedberg, Swedish.
Edwin Barnes, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Mrs. Hattie Biser, Intermediate Department.
Vesta D. Miller, Primary Department.
Burton O. Carr, Carpentry.
B. H. Welch, Printing.
John F. Welch, Printing.
John Armstrong, Tent-making.
Kristine Dahl, Sewing.

The physical culture of the students is under the direction of Dr. G. A. Hare, a graduate of Ann Arbor and a pupil of Dr. Sargent of the Harvard gymnasium at Cambridge, Mass. Six classes per week are held in the gymnasium and much interest is manifested in this direction.

Moral and religious instruction is given a prominent place in this institution. Modern philosophy has not discovered any educational aphorism that can supplant the one written so many centuries ago: The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. It is the purpose of the instructors to make a practical application of this principle in the work of this College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. W. PRESCOTT,
President.

DETROIT COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit the following report of Detroit College for the Academic year, ending June 29th, 1887:

The Board of Trustees for the past year has been:

Rev. John P. Frieden, S. J., President.

Rev. Hugo J. Erley, S. J., Secretary.

Rev. Dominick Niederkorn, S. J., Treasurer.

Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J.

Rev. Hugo M. Finnegan, S. J.

The Faculty, increased by the addition of several valuable members, stood as follows:

Rev. John P. Frieden, S. J., President and Prefect of Studies.

Rev. Cornelius B. Sullivan, S. J., Chaplain.

Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Religion, French.

Rev. Hermann Meiners, S. J., Professor of Natural Sciences, Higher Mathematics and Astronomy.

Mr. Thomas E. Sherman, S. J., Professor of English Literature, Latin, and Greek, Rhetoric.

Mr. James J. Corbley, S. J., Professor of Poetry, Latin and Greek, Elocution.

Mr. William L. Hornsby, S. J., Professor of Humanities.

Mr Thomas F. Brown, S. J.; Rev. Hugo J. Erley, S. J.; Mr. Cornelius Shyne, S. J., Instructors in the Academic Department.

Mr. Edward P. Coppinger, S. J., Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

Mr. Edward P. Hemann, S. J., Instructor in the Commercial Department, German.

Mr. William H. Machen, Professor of Drawing.

Mr. John M. Tice, Instructor in Penmanship.

Mr. Gregory Freytag, Professor of Vocal Music.

Detroit College, now in the eleventh year of its existence, received its charter on April 27th, 1881. The course of studies is divided into three depart-

ments: the Scientific-Collegiate, the Academic, and the Commercial. In addition to these, a Preparatory Class has been opened to supply the necessary rudiments to such students as are not qualified to enter the lower classes of the Academic or Commercial Departments.

In previous reports I have given a detailed account of our course of studies. Within the past year changes have been made, an outline of which may be of interest.

A year ago representatives of our various Western Colleges met in Chicago. They had before them reports of local committees from the different Colleges, previously drawn up after long and earnest deliberation. From these reports those items were selected which seemed to represent the very best economy; and an account of the labors of the Central Committee was dispatched to each of the Colleges, to be returned with such amendments as the circumstances of time and place suggested. Thus uniformity in the various Colleges was secured. The object of these deliberations was not to supplant our time-honored "Ratio Studiorum," but merely to adapt it in detail to the needs of our American Colleges. A standard is fixed which the young man of average ability should reach. The uniform course determines the number of years before graduation, and the matter to be treated in each class. It provides special courses of Science, Literature and History for the Scientific-Collegiate Department. These courses have already begun, and are now a fixed part of the week's work. Experience will show that as a means of developing the broadest culture they will not be without their results. Certainly the influence of this more definite plan of studies is already making itself felt, as is shown principally by the increased interest on the part of the students to meet its requirements.

For a full account of the lately remodeled courses of instruction I must refer to our Catalogue for the session 1886–1887, pages 9–24. Several copies of the Catalogue are sent to your office, together with the present report.

At the public commencement exercises held on June 29th, the College conferred the degree of A. B. on ten graduates, who had completed our full course. In addition to the conferring of degrees, a number of valuable prizes, the gifts of friends of the College, were distributed to the successful competitors in the various classes. These incentives to labor are every year held out to the students; and the winner is determined by the combined result of frequent competitions.

For the formation of a thorough Christian character, as well as for the maintaining of order and discipline, without which good results are not obtainable, strict obedience, assiduous application and blameless conduct are required of every student. Any serious fault regarding these essential points renders the offender liable to effective correction, and even to dismissal, if this be deemed necessary by the faculty.

The College closed its tenth session (1886–87) with an attendance of 266 students. Of these, 60 were in the Scientific-Collegiate Department; 120 were in the Academic Department; 30 were in the Commercial Department; 56 were in the Preparatory Department.

The increased number of students made it necessary to procure further accommodations. Accordingly, two additional buildings were purchased on the north side of Jefferson avenue, giving us an entire frontage of three hundred feet in a most desirable portion of that beautiful avenue.

The College Library has been considerably enlarged with a choice selection of books—principally donations. Through the courtesy of Hon. Wm. C. Maybury and others, we have secured to the College sets of Congressional documents, together with the very valuable reports of the different departments at Washington. This portion of the library is open not only to the students, but also to the general public.

The College societies have had a very prosperous year. One of them, the Philomathic (Debating) Society, numbered upwards of forty members, all of the Scientific-Collegiate Department. Its weekly meetings offer a splendid opportunity of obtaining correct views on the leading questions of the day.

Efforts are being made to render the physical cabinet all that can be desired for a complete course of scientific studies. Considerable appropriations made for this end, together with the substantial aid of the many friends whom the College numbers among the leading citizens of Detroit, have already accomplished a great deal; but much more remains to be done, and will be done in the near future.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. FRIEDEN, S. J.,
President.

Detroit, Oct. 31, 1887.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned, members of the State Board of Visitors to Hillsdale College, visited that institution in February.

We found everything in connection with the college in a prosperous condition. The location of the grounds is upon an elevation which commands a fine view of the city of Hillsdale and the surrounding country. The buildings are good, well located upon the grounds and the rooms are usually convenient.

The faculty of teachers seemed to be live workers and greatly attached to their departments. The new President has won the confidence of the faculty and students and seems in every way adapted to be at the head of the college, and he is well supported by Miss Reamer, the excellent Principal of the Ladies' Department.

The courses of study are well graded and in every way suited to the wants and necessities of the young men and women of the age.

The Department of Theology is strong, having a three years' course and taught by a corps of five professors.

The Commercial Department is a feature of the college which has become popular. It presents a course of study fitted to prepare young men and women for business.

The Normal instruction here given has prepared many teachers for our schools, who are now doing such excellent work in the State that it has gained a reputation in its special line of work.

The mathematics and physics are taught by excellent methods and illustrated by improved apparatus, and the recitations give evidence of the interest in these branches taken by the students.

Some new features were noticed which we desire to commend for their excellencies. The Latin teachers gave their classes one lesson each week with the Latin left out. This lesson is a selection from the English masterpieces for the purpose of comparing the Latin literature with choice selections of pure English. We listened to one of these recitations and were greatly pleased.

The classes of the Biological Department were doing more work in dissection than any classes we have known outside of medical colleges. This is an advanced step in the right direction.

One of the grandest features of the institution is the Gymnasium, where the students of both sexes have an opportunity to take the much needed physical exercise, and the value of this daily exercise is self-evident to any visitor who will notice almost at first sight, the robust, healthy and well developed students in all departments.

The College has a fine Library which is well managed and is largely used by the students.

The Christian influence exerted by the Faculty is of a pronounced type and many of the students have enlisted in church and Sunday school work.

The great need of the College is more money, not so much for additional buildings or more apparatus and supplies, as for an increased salary fund. The salaries of the Faculty ought to be doubled.

Here is a Faculty of teachers, men and women of pronounced scholarship, of talent and culture, who are giving the best years of their lives to this grand work, with so small a salary that it must be that their devotion to their chosen profession and their personal interest in the institution are very great to induce them to make this personal sacrifice.

J. M. BALLOU,
A. B. ALLEN.

HOPE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—I have the honor, herewith, to report the work and condition of Hope College for the year ending June 22d, 1887. It will be seen, that in almost all respects, the institution is much the same as for the previous year. It furnishes educational facilities to an important part of Michigan and is doing, as best it can, an elevating mission, but as yet lacks the ample endowments which the times seem to demand.

THE COUNCIL.

The Board of Trustees is composed of 19 members, each (except the president of the College) holding his office for six years. Regular meetings are held at Holland in April and June of every year, and special meetings when duly called. The "constitution" of the school was adopted in 1878. The members of the council are as follows:

Ex-officio.

Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D., President of the College.

Until 1888.

Rev. P. Moerdyke, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. T. W. Jones, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Newark, N. J.

Until 1889.

Rev. G. H. Mandeville, D. D., New York City.
Rev. Henry E. Dosker, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Peter De Pree, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Until 1890.

Rev. Jas. F. Zwemer, Alton, Ia.
Rev. P. Lepeltak, Overisel, Mich.
Rev. Dirk Broek, Holland, Mich.

Until 1891.

Isaac Cappon, Esq., Holland, Mich.
Rev. Ale Buursma, Orange City, Ia.
Rev. Wm. Moerdyk, Pella, Ia.

Until 1892.

Arend Visscher, Esq., Holland, Mich.
Rev. J. S. Joralmon, Norwood Park, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Phraner, Irving Park, Ill.

Until 1893.

J. C. Benham, M. D., Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. John Broek, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. B. Van Ess, Roseland, Ill.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Rev. P. Lepeltak.
Vice-President, Rev. Wm. Moerdyk.
Secretary, Rev. P. Moerdyke.
Treasurer, Isaac Cappon, Esq.
Executive Committee—Pres., C. Scott; Rev. P. Moerdyke, Rev. D. Broek, Rev. F. W. Jones, and I. Cappon.

The Committee meets every month, and takes charge of the affairs of the College in the interim of the meetings of the Council.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

"Western Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of America."

The Seminary is directed by a "Board of Superintendents," consisting of fourteen members, which meets at the end of April and examines the several classes. The President of the College is *ex-officio* a member of the Board, and at present the president thereof, Rev. P. Moerdyke, is the secretary and treasurer.

1. Faculty.

Rev. M. N. Stiffens, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Teacher of Hebrew, etc.

Rev. Henry E. Dosker, Lector of Sacred and Church History, and teacher of Greek, etc.

2. *Students.*

Seniors, 4; Middles, 3; Juniors, 2; total, 9.

3. *Course of Study.*

This covers three years, and includes:

Language and Exegesis of both the Old and New Testaments; Biblical Archæology and Geography; Sacred and Church History; Criticism; Systematic, Polemic and Practical Theology, including preaching, pastoral duty and Church government.

After sustaining a satisfactory examination in the above branches, the student receives a certificate, which entitles him to present himself before a Classis or Presbytery, and be examined for Licensure. If his trial be sustained he becomes thereby a "candidate" for the ministry.

4. *Funds.*

The Professor is supported by the $30,000 "Professorship of Polemic and Didactic Theology at Hope College," and the the Lector by contributions from the churches. Moneys for a second Professorship are being raised, but so far have been inconsiderable. The General Synod appropriates a small sum for the incidental expenses of the seminary.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Faculty.*

Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., President; Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Cornelis Doesburg, A. M., Secretary; Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, and of Art.

Gerrit J. Kollen, A. M., Librarian; Professor of Applied Mathematics, Physics and Political Economy.

Henry Boers, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, and Rhetoric.

John H. Kleinhecksel, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

James G. Sutphen, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Rev. John J. Anderson, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, History, Logic, and some other branches of study are assigned to such members of the Faculty as may best have the same in charge. None are neglected.

2. *Students.*

Seniors, 7; juniors, 7; sophomores, 9; freshmen, 10; total, 33. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 7, and that of A. M. on 2. Total number of graduates since 1866, 127.

3. *Course of Study.*

Mathematics.—Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Calculus.

Applied Mathematics.—Surveying, Engineering, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Language.—English during the four years, Dutch one year, German and French three years, Latin three years, Greek four years.

History.—English, with the Professor of English Literature; Roman, with the Professor of Latin; General, both ancient and modern, and History of Civilization; Ancient Geography and Antiquities, in connection with history.

Science.—Physiology, Zoölogy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, and also Political Science.

Philosophy.—Logic, Ethics, Psychology and Biology.

Sacred Literature.—Gospel Harmony, Introduction to Scripture, Butler's Analogy and Evidences of Christianity.

Approved text-books are in general use and the names of the authors may be learned from our annual catalogues.

I wish again to state that while Hope College has no separate "Scientific Course," and confers only the degree of A. B., yet its "Classical Course" embraces the scientific studies, as pursued in some sister institutions, and gives a culture better adapted to the wide needs of modern education.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

1. *Faculty.*

Same as in the College, with the addition of John B. Nykerk, A. B., tutor and instructor in Vocal Music.

2. *Students.*

A class, 23; B class, 27; C class, 26; D class, 27; total, 103. Total in the Institution, 145; somewhat less than in 1885–86.

3. *Course of Study.*

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, and Geometry (in part).

Language.—English (viz reading, writing, spelling, grammar, composition, and speaking), Dutch, *German* and *French*, when desired; Latin for three years, and Greek for two years.

History.—United States, English, Greek, and Roman.

Science, etc.—Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, *Botany* and *others* optional.

Other Studies.—Geography, Rhetoric, Didactics, Civil Government, and Religious Instruction.

Almost all the students enter in order to take a full course. They may select German and French in lieu of Greek, but seldom omit the Latin. Hence this Grammar School Course is what its name implies.

FINANCES.

1. Contingent Fund.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand	$614 58
Interest from funds	5,680 06
Rents	615 00
Students' fees	1,553 75
Donations	3,785 09
Miscellaneous	204 74
Special donations (for a house)	3,325 00
Total	$15,778 22
Expenses.	
Salaries	$9,098 37
Council and treasury	564 70
Fuel and light	110 96
School requisites and printing	391 68
Grounds and buildings	756 72
President's house	3,325 00
Care of real estate and taxes	571 57
Sundries	361 05
On hand, April, 1887	598 17
Total	$15,778 22

2. Permanent Fund.

Receipts.	
By sales of real estate	$518 34
Legacy	1,000 00
Legacy for Theology	500 00
Donations	252 60
Donations for a second Theological Professorship	350 28
Total	$2,621 22

Which sum has been invested.

3. Amount of Funds.

(*i. e.*, yielding income.)

Held in trust by the General Synod (R. C. A.)	$34,762 40
By the same, for Theology	30,850 28
Held in trust by the Board of Education (R. C. A.)	1,000 00
Mortgages, held by the Council	22,415 00
Notes, held as good	5,002 50
Real estate, rented	7,500 00
Held in trust by the "Classical Board of Benevolence"	12,000 00
Total	$113,530 18

The Council intend to employ an agent, and will endeavor to increase the funds as soon as possible, by at least $100,000.

4. Real Estate.

The *campus* is a beautiful piece of ground in the center of the city, containing 18 acres and having upon it eight separate buildings, three of brick and five of wood. Within the city, and laid out into lots, are about 35 acres, for sale. The Council also owns 617 acres of fruit or farming land, at Point Superior, on the north side of Macatawa Bay, which, when it comes into the market, will increase the endowments of the College.

Value of campus and its appurtenances	$41,000 00
" city lots	15,000 00
" the land on Point Superior	9,000 00
	$65,000 00

THE LIBRARY.

The Library has been located in safer and more convenient rooms, on the lower floor of Van Vleck Hall. During the year 461 bound volumes have been received, and many periodicals and pamphlets; and the total number of books on the shelves is now nearly 7,000. No fee is charged for the use of the library or the reading room.

PAPERS.

De Hope has somewhat increased its circulation, and the students expect, soon, to publish a College monthly in English.

EXPENSES.

Board has averaged less than heretofore, and with furnished rooms may be given, as being $2.50 per week. The rooms in Van Vleck Hall are only $5 per annum. The College fees continue at $5 per term for incidentals, and $5 for graduation. Tuition free. The expense of an education at Holland is certainly moderate.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Perhaps Hope college has made no external advance, unless the building of a commodious residence for the President be so considered, but in the quality of its scholastic work, and in plans for improving its curriculum, it is year by year taking higher ground. It strives to be among the undisputed *colleges* of Michigan, and to maintain, in its section of the State, a high standard of "liberal education." The Council has resolved, during the next year, to inaugurate a "Normal Department," not simply for teachers, but for those who aim at the best plane of that noble profession. There is no Normal School in this part of the State.

I hoped to report that a new hall for recitations had been begun; but this much needed improvement also waits for the future. Thanking the former Superintendent for his fitting and not unnecessary words as to the "Denominational schools," in his last report on pages XIX–XXI, I trust that such schools shall no more be officially called "sectarian," or viewed as superfluous.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SCOTT,
President.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—As one member of the State Board of Visitors for Hope College was unable to make the required visit before the close of the collegiate year and as we were unanimous in the opinion that such visit should occur while the daily work of classes was in progress, only two members were able to be present. We therefore most respectfully submit the following report:

We spent two full days, in May, visiting classes in all departments, carefully noting the manner in which the work was performed and, as far as possible, the results obtained, in which work we were afforded every possible opportunity by the worthy President, Dr. Scott, and his entire Faculty.

Without manifesting in the slightest degree a spirit of unfriendly criticism, we would suggest that greater uniformity, on the part of the Professors, as to the requirements for the preparation of lessons, might produce better results in all departments and render the work of the College more symmetrical.

We were greatly pleased by the absence of "*rowdyism*," and we congratulate President Scott for having secured a government that eliminates, to such an extent, this element from among students at college.

While Hope College, like many other denominational colleges, is embarrassed by lack of funds adequate to the carrying out of the plans of its Trustees, it is steadily advancing and is, we believe, doing a noble work for the youth of the church under whose auspices it was founded.

E. M. RUSSELL,
ROBERT E. BUNKER,
Board of Visitors.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—Your committee appointed to visit Kalamazoo College discharged their duty June last, by attending the annual examinations and would respectfully submit the following report.

Every facility was given the committee to observe the work and scholarship of the students, the methods of instruction and the general management of the college. While there is evidence of faithful work having been done by professors and students the past year. yet we regret to say the college is not in that prosperous condition we would like to see it. The examinations in both preparatory and collegiate Departments were creditably sustained and exhibited a commendable excellence of scholarship. The classes being generally small there was not that enthusiasm which is expected in larger classes in our larger institutions.

The classes in Greek, Latin, political science, mathematics, botany, chemistry and the common English branches recited with credit to themselves and their instructors.

The faculty seemed diligent and painstaking and students industrious and cheerful. A much needed and commodious building has just been completed and is known as the Ladies' Hall.

It is now being furnished and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term. It is located on college hill in the rear of the main building, a most sightly and beautiful place. The moral atmosphere surrounding the college and constant effort of its professors to sustain a christian institution and thus throw a wholesome, moral influence around its students, should have great weight with parents and friends in deciding where to educate their sons and daughters. Other larger institutions may offer greater educational facilities, but we know of no other that affords better moral advantages than Kalamazoo College. Which shall have the preference in the judgment of christian parents and friends of the institution? A college so centrally and beautifully located, and under the patronage of our great Baptist denomination should be annually taking on larger scope and develop greater strength.

One great hindrance has been a want of funds to properly endow every department. At present there seems to be a want of students to make the classes sufficiently large to create necessary enthusiasm in college life. With the election of a new President, M. O. Wilcox, D. D., who will take charge of the college with new ideas and methods of management and with other important changes, it is hoped that a new era of prosperity is about to dawn upon this honored institution. More money, more students, more enthusiasm infused into every department, will make the college more prosperous for the future. When the Baptists of Michigan sustain it by their sympathies, their liberal annual contributions, and send their sons and daughters there to be educated, prosperity will come and come to remain. The recent generous gift of the valuable library of E. C. Olney, LL. D, to Kalamazoo College is a valuable addition to its Library. It is earnestly hoped that a vigorous effort will now be made among the Baptists throughout the state to raise the necessary amount to endow the mathematical chair in the college, and thus for all time to come, perpetuate the name and memory of one of its staunch friends and liberal supporters. Your committee, while they saw much to commend, saw much room for improvement and would say to the patrons and friends of the college, "Let us try to make it second to none in the state."

Very respectfully submitted.

M. S. CROSBY,
E. A. HOUGH,
JOHN MATHEWS,
Visitors.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—I herewith present the annual report for Michigan Female Seminary as compiled from the records of 1886–1887.

This institution, located at Kalamazoo, was organized by the adoption of its articles of association constituting it a corporation, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1856. The powers of the association were vested in twenty-one trustees. An executive committee acts for the board in the interim between its meetings, with power to carry out the instructions and regulations of the board.

As expressed in the charter the intent was to establish, endow and control a seminary of learning for the education of young ladies in the higher branches of a thorough education, having reference to the entire person, physically, intellectually, morally and religiously considered, and to be essentially modeled after Mount Holyoke Seminary in Massachusetts, founded by Mary Lyon.

The trustees for 1886–1887 were as follows:

President, Mr. W. O. Hughart, Grand Rapids.
Clerk, Rev. J. A. Ranney, Kalamazoo.
Treasurer, Hon. E. O. Humphrey, Kalamazoo.
Joseph Sill, M. D., Kalamazoo.
Mr. Henry Gilbert, Kalamazoo
Mr. Wm. H. McCourtie, Kalamazoo.
Rev. D. M. Cooper, Detroit.
Rev. Milton Bradley, Richland.
Hon. Jonathan Parsons, Kalamazoo.
Mr. L. H. Trask, Kalamazoo.
Mr. H. A. Chapin, Niles.
Mr. John den Bleyker, Kalamazoo.
Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., Ypsilanti.
Mrs. Jeannette F. Moore, Three Rivers.
Mrs. Moses Smith, Detroit.
Mr. F. E. Woodward, Kalamazoo.
Mr. William Widdicomb, Grand Rapids.
Mr. Amos Mussleman, Grand Rapids.
Hon. E. P. Ferry, Grand Haven.
Hon. Norman Geddes, Adrian.
Rev. George F. Hunting, Kalamazoo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

Mr. L. H. Trask.
Rev. J. A. Ranney.
Hon. E. O. Humphrey.
Hon. Jonathan Parsons.
Joseph Sill, M. D.
Mrs. Jeannette F. Moore.

FACULTY.

Miss Antoinette Bryant, Principal, History and Literature.
Miss Lelia B. White, Painting, Mental and Moral Science.
Miss Eleanore F. Carlsen, B. L., Latin.
Miss Emma Jewett, French and German.
Miss Katherine Piatt, B. S., Miss Grace Kilburn, B. A., Science and Mathematics.
Miss Evelyn Westlake, Music.
Mrs. E. J. Munger, Matron.

Number of students during the year was 42; number in graduating class, 5; whole number of graduates, 101.

The course of study is arranged to cover four years as follows:

First or Junior year.—Latin (Cæsar and prose composition), Algebra, each three terms; Ancient History, Physiology, Botany, each one term.

Second or Junior Middle year.—Latin (Cicero and prose composition), three terms; Plane Geometry, French and English History, each 24 weeks; Solid Geometry, Zoölogy, Civil Government, Rhetoric, each 7 weeks.

Third or Senior Middle year.—Latin (Virgil's Æneid), three terms; Physics 18 weeks; English Literature, 20 weeks; Chemistry, Geology, Trigonometry, each one term.

Fourth or Senior year.—Horace, Mental Science, Moral Science, Astronomy, Christian Evidences, each one term; History of Literature, 23 weeks; History of Art, 15 weeks.

Bible study, English composition and miscellaneous literary work are required throughout the course.

Candidates for admission to the junior class must be examined in Arithmetic, Grammar, Political and Physical Geography, U. S. History. Such candidates must be not less than fifteen years old, of good health and character.

The aids to study are numerous and well selected. They include a valuable and growing library of more than 1,300 volumes, a fine collection of minerals, now in process of classification, a large herbarium, collections of birds and insects, a carefully articulated skeleton, a set of Yaggy's anatomical charts, a small but convenient chemical laboratory, a portable telescope and many instruments for physical experiments.

There are good opportunities for scholarly work, and the careful attention given to the health and home life of the students is calculated to make the seminary a place in which parents may place their daughters with perfect confidence.

Though the rates of board and tuition are low, $200 per year, there are many ambitious, studious girls who are unable to afford this expense.

The seminary could easily and to great profit, dispense aid in scholarships to such young women, and one of its greatest needs at present is a fund for such purposes or several separate scholarships.

There is also need of a permanent endowment fund.

The trustees are now in possession of funds to be expended in such way as seems most desirable. The income from these funds—about $2,000—is needed in part to supply deficiencies in running expenses, but many valuable improvements are being made in the buildings. The house is now furnished with steam heat, water is provided in faucets on each floor, there is convenient communication with the city by horse-cars and telephone and the conditions for the family life and for study are increasingly good.

Respectfully submitted by

ISABELLA G. FRENCH,
Principal.

December 22d, 188 7.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—We the undersigned, visitors to Michigan Female Seminary, beg leave to submit our report for the year 1886--87:

As a committee we visited the school during the 13th and 14th of May, and the chairman spent commencement week there.

The building has been greatly improved by the introduction of the steam-heating apparatus, and the chapel and dining-room have been made more attractive and home-like by being handsomely seated with chairs.

Almost every department has had some additions during the year. The Chemical Laboratory has been thoroughly renovated and increased.

A fine collection of birds' nests and eggs has been presented to the department of Natural History.

The Library has been increased until it numbers thirteen hundred and fifty well chosen books.

We visited classes in Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, French, Botany, Geology, Zoölogy, Art and English Literature. One feature in the Literature and Art classes that particularly pleased us was the absence of all stereotyped recitations; the exercises partaking of the nature of a free discussion and showing research into all sources of information rather than adherence to one text-book.

It proved to us that their instructors had the right idea of education—to teach children to talk and impart as well as to listen and receive.

The concert given at commencement spoke most highly for the instruction given in that department and reflected great credit upon both teacher and pupils.

We regret to learn that the present Principal will sever her connection with the institution at the close of the year, as such changes must result unfavorably to any school, but the Trustees have a lady engaged to fill the vacancy who they hope may make the school her life work and thus counteract the effect of such frequent changes as have occurred during the past few years.

For persons desiring a healthful, pleasant and cultivated school-home for their daughters we take pleasure in commending this institution.

MARY BASSETT,
SALLIE A. CRANE,
LAURA V. STOUGHTON,
Visitors.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—Under the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Michigan Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The academic staff was as follows:

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Col. J. Sumner Rogers, Superintendent.

William H. Butts, A. M., Principal, Mathematics.

Thomas Bertrand Bronson, A. M.,* Modern Languages.

Delos Dan Jayne, B. S., History and Literature.

Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, Military Science and Tactics.

Samuel F. Hawley, Ph. B., Latin.

E. Playfair Anderson, Ph. D., Modern Languages.

William Otis Waters, A. B., Greek and English.

Irvah L. Winter, A. B., Elocution and Rhetoric.

Asst. Engr. Frank W. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, Sciences and Manual Training.

The Academic work continues to be of a high grade, so that our graduates are admitted to our University, and also to many of the Eastern Colleges, without an examination.

The success of our prize company at the National drill at Washington last May has resulted in establishing an *esprit du corps* in the school that will, in my judgment, be permanent; we already note very gratifying results. The high compliment paid the Academy by the Legislature in passing the following resolutions is gratefully appreciated:

*Granted leave of absence for the year 1886-87.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHEREAS, A Company from the Michigan Military Academy, at the late National drill at Washington, won the distinction of honor of being the best drilled company present; therefore,

Resolved (the Senate concurring), that the congratulations and thanks of the Legislature are hereby extended to the management and cadets of the Academy, and the Governor is hereby authorized to forward to Col. J. S. Rogers, Superintendent, a copy of this resolution.

LANSING, June 8, 1887.

The growth of the school has necessitated the erection of several additional buildings, and new barracks will be built during the coming year.

Very respectfully,

J. SUMNER ROGERS,
Col. M. S. T.,
Superintendent.

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—As required by the statute, I present the yearly report touching the condition of Olivet College during the Academical year of 1886–7.

As to the Faculty, there were two additions and one change. Miss Catherine E. Hutchings, A. B., took the place of Mrs. Abba C. Hamilton, as Principal of the Ladies' Department. Miss Alice Mary Warren, B. L., became her assistant; and Prof. Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. B., took the newly created chair of Geology, Biology and Botany.

FACULTY.

Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., President, Drury Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Henry M. Goodwin, D. D., Professor of English Literature and Art.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Stone Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, and Instructor in Mathematics.

Rev. Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Parsons Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. Joseph Estabrook, A. M., Principal of the Normal Department, and Professor of Logic.

Stewart Montgomery, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.

Rev. Jean Frederic Loba, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Modern Languages.

Allen W. Gould, A. M., Rutan Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. B., Professor of Biology and Geology.

Charles H. Johnson, Professor of Music.

Hamilton King, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department and Instructor in Greek and History.

George N. Ellis, A. M., Instructor in Latin.

Catharine E. Hutchings, A. B., Principal of the Ladies' Department, on the Dennis Foundation.

Alice Mary Warren, B. L., Instructor in Mathematics and English.

Ella M. Kedzie, A. B., Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

Miss Anna B. Shephard, Instructor in Vocal Music.
Miss L. L. Hosford, Teacher of the Piano and Organ.
Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Librarian.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS FOR 1886.

College—		
Classical Course	44	
Scientific Course	31	
Literary Course	42	117
Preparatory—		
Classical Course	62	
Literary Course	4	
Scientific Course	2	68
Normal Course		30
English and Elective		92
Conservatory of Music		81
Art		58
		446
Deduct for names inserted twice		139
Total		307

GRADUATES AT THE LAST COMMENCEMENT.

Classical Course	11
Literary Course	8
Conservatory of Music	2
Master of Arts in Course	1
Normal Course	

Shipherd Hall was under the management of Miss Hutchings, assisted by Miss Warren, and the administration was successful.

Prof. Bumpus fully met the expectations which had been created by the strong recommendations received from his teachers in Brown University. The work in all the departments of the college was faithful and thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY.

COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Freshman Year—First Term.

Latin: Livy. Studies in the Military and Political Antiquities of Rome.

Greek: Homer—The Odyssey. Lectures on the Homeric Poems. Greek Prose Composition.

Mathematics: Algebra completed (Loomis).

Oratory:* Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin: Horace—Odes. Catullus—Selections. Lectures on Roman Literature.

Greek: Selections from Herodotus and Thucydides. Lectures on Greek History. Greek Testament.

* Lessons in the Bible, or Greek Testament, and Oratory, weekly, throughout the course.

Mathematics: Geometry completed (Loomis).

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Greek: Plato—The Apology and Crito. Greek Testament.

Nat. Science: Botany—Phænogams, with Laboratory Work.

Mathematics: Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical (Loomis).

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Sophomore Year—First Term.

Latin (3 h.): Terrence—Andria. Exercises in Latin Conversation.

Greek (2 h.): Xenophon—Memorabilia.

Mathematics: *Analytical Geometery (Loomis).*†

French: *Otto's Grammar. Chardenal's First French Course.*

German: *Whitney's Grammar. Stern's Studien und Plaudereien, First Series.*

Nat. Science: *Inorganic Chemistry.*

English: Hart's Rhetoric.

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin: Tacitus—Agricola. Pliny—Select Letters. Lectures on Philology.

English: History of English Literature.

Nat. Science: *Inorganic Chemistry. Qualitative Analysis.*

French: *Otto's Grammar. Sauveur's Causeries. Chardenal's French Exercises.*

German: *Whitney's Grammar. Stern's Studien und Plaudereien, Second Series.*

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Juvenal—Select Satires. Studies in the Institutions and History of the Roman Empire.

Greek. Æschylus—Prometheus. Lectures on the Greek Drama.

French: *Chardenal continued. Knapp's Modern French Prose.*

German: *German Classics.*

Mathematics: *Surveying and Field Work.*

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Junior Year—First Term.

Latin (2 h.): Horace—Epistles and Select Satires.

Greek (3 h): Sophocles—Antigone.

German: *Nathan der Weise—Lessing.*

French: *Picciola.*

English: *Study of English Classics—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, with Lectures.*

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† The subjects printed in italics are elective.

History: *Ancient and Mediæval History.*
Physics: *Mechanics and Hydrostatics (Snell's Olmsted).*
Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

Greek: Demosthenes—De Corona. Lectures on the Greek Orators and Oratory.
German: *Herman und Dorothea—Goethe.*
French: *La Triade Francaise.*
Physics: *Pneumatics, Acoustics, Light, Heat, and Electricity.*
History: *History of England.*
Nat. Science: *Human Anatomy and Physiology, and Hygiene.*
Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Cicero—De Natura Deorum. Lectures on Roman Religion and Mythology.
Metaphysics: Logic (Hill's Jevon).
German: *Faust—Goethe.*
French: *L'Allemagne—De Stäel.*
Physics: *Astronomy (Snell's Olmsted).*
History: *History of France and Germany.*
Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Senior Year—First Term.

Metaphysics: Elements of Intellectual Science (Porter).
English: *Study of Later English Authors, with Lectures.*
Nat. Science: *Geology—Dynamical and Structural, with Crystallography and Special Studies in Mineral Description.*
Civil Polity: *Lieber on Civil Liberty.*
Oratory: Lectures and Exercises in Elocution and Oratory.

Second Term.

Metaphysics: Elements of Intellectual Science (Half Term).
Civil Polity: Political Economy.
Greek: *Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus. Plato—Phædo. Lectures on Greek Philosophy.*
History: *Constitutional History of the United States.*
Natural Science: *Historical Geology and Paleontology.*
Hebrew: *Hebrew Method and Manual (Half Term).*
Oratory: Lectures and Exercises in Elocution and Oratory.

Third Term.

Ethics: Moral Philosophy.
Hebrew: or *Harper's Elements of Hebrew and his Introductory.*
Christianity: Evidences of Christianity, with Lectures.
Art: *Outline History, with Lectures on the Principles and Philosophy of Art.*
Latin: *Lucretius. Lectures on Roman Schools of Philosophy.*

Pedagogics: *Lectures—Development of the Human Faculties. Organization, Grading, and Management of Schools. History of Education.*

History: *Guizot's History of Civilization.*

Oratory: A Thesis for Graduation.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class who have pursued their preparatory studies elsewhere are examined in the following books and subjects, or their equivalents:

Latin Grammar, including Prosody.
Cæsar, two books
Cicero, seven orations.
Vergil, three Bucolics and six books of the Æneid.
Jones's Latin Prose Composition.
Smith's Smaller History of Greece, and of Rome.
Greek Grammar, including Prosody.
Xenophon, Anabasis, three books.
*Homer, Iliad, two books.
Higher Arithmetic, including the Metric System.
Loomis's Algebra, through Quadratic Equations.
Loomis's Geometry, four books.
English Grammar and Geography.
Civil Government.

All candidates for advanced standing in this and the following courses are examined, in addition to the preparatory studies, in those already pursued by the class which they propose to enter.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Freshman Year—First Term.

History (3 h.): Roman History and Geography.
Latin: Selections from Sallust. Exercises in Writing.
Mathematics: Algebra completed (Loomis).
†English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

History (3 h.): Greek History and Geography.
Latin. Cicero. Exercises in Composition.
Mathematics: Geometry completed (Loomis).
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Composition.
Nat. Science: Botany—Phænogams, with Laboratory Work.
Mathematics: Trigonometry—Plain and Spherical (Loomis).
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

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*In the place of Homer, the last six books of Vergil's Æneid or 2,000 lines of Ovid will be accepted.
†Lessons in the Bible, and English or Oratory, weekly, throughout the course.

Sophomore Year—First Term.

English : Hart's Rhetoric.
Mathematics : Analytical Geometry (Loomis).
Nat. Science : *Botany—Cryptogams, with Laboratory work.**
French : *Otto's Grammar. Chardenal's First French Course.*
English : Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Natural Science : Inorganic Chemistry. Qualitative Analysis.
Zoölogy—*Invertebrates.*
French : *Otto's Grammar. Sauveur's Causeries. Chardenal's French Exercises.*
German : *Whitney's Grammar. Stern's Studien und Plaudereien, Second Series.*
English : Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Orations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Mathematics : *Surveying and Field Work.*
Nat. Science : *Organic Chemistry . Qualitative Analysis, with a course in the Determination of Minerals.*
Nat. Science : *Zoölogy—Vertebrates.*
French : *Chardenal continued. Knapp's Modern French Prose, or one of the French Classics.*
German : *Classics.*
English : Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Orations. Drill in Elocution.

Junior Year—First Term.

Physics ; Mechanics and Hydrostatics (Snell's Olmsted).
Nat. Science : Botany—Physiological and Cryptogamic.
English : *Study of English Classics—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, with Lectures.*
German : *Nathan der Weise—Lessing.*
French : *Picciola.*
History : *Ancient and Mediæval History.*
Oratory : Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

Physics : Pneumatics, Acoustics, Light, Heat, and Electricity.
Nat. Science : Human Anatomy and Physiology, and Hygiene.
German : *Herman und Dorothea—Goethe.*
French : *La Triade Francaise.*
History : *History of England.*
Oratory : Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Metaphysics : Logic (Hill's Jevon).
Physics : Astronomy (Snell's Olmsted).
German : *Faust—Gœthe.*

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*The subjects printed in italics are elective.

French: *L'Allemagne—De Staël.*

History: *History of France and Germany.*

Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Senior Year—First Term.

Metaphysics: Elements of Intellectual Science (Porter).

Nat. Science: Geology—Dynamical and Structural, with Crystallography and Special Studies in Mineral Description.

Civil Polity: *Lieber on Civil Liberty.*

English: *Study of Later English Authors, with Lectures.*

Oratory: Lectures and Exercises in Elocution and Oratory.

Second Term.

Metaphysics: Elements of Intellectual Science (half term).

Nat. Science: Historical Geology and Paleontology.

Civil Polity: *Political Economy.*

History: *Constitutional History of the United States.*

Oratory: Lectures and Exercises in Elocution and Oratory.

Third Term.

Ethics: Moral Philosophy.

Christianity: Evidences of Christianity, with Lectures.

Art: *Outline History, with Lectures on the Principles and Philosophy of Art.*

History: *Guizot's History of Civilization.*

Pedagogics: *Lectures—Development of the Human Faculties. Organization, Grading and Management of Schools. History of Education.*

Oratory: A Thesis for Graduation.

Candidates for admission to this department must sustain a satisfactory examination in the subjects outlined in the Scientific and Literary Courses, Preparatory Department.

LITERARY COURSE.

Freshman Year—First Term.

History (3 h.): Roman History and Geography.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Writing.

Mathematics: Algebra completed (Loomis).

English:* Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

History (3 h.): Greek History and Geography.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Composition.

Mathematics: Geometry completed (Loomis).

English: Essays, Discussions and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Composition.

Nat. Science: Botany—Phænogams, with laboratory work.

Mathematics: Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical (Loomis).

English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

* Lessons in the Bible, and English or Oratory, weekly, throughout the course.

Sophomore Year—First Term.

English: Hart's Rhetoric.
Latin: Vergil, Reading at sight. Composition.
French: *Otto's Grammar. Chardenal's First French Course.**
German: *Whitney's Grammar. Stern's Studien und Plaudereien, First Series.*
Mathematics: *Analytical Geometry (Loomis).*
Nat. Science: *Inorganic Chemistry.*
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

English: History of English Literature.
Latin: Vergil. Reading at sight. Composition (Poetry into Prose).
French: *Otto's Grammar. Sauveur's Causeries. Chardenal's French Exercises.*
German: *Whitney's Grammar. Stern's Studien und Plaudereien Second Series.*
Nat. Science: *Inorganic Chemistry. Qualitative Analysis.*
English: Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Orations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Vergil. Reading at sight. Reviews.
French: *Chardenal continued, Knapp's Modern French Prose, or one of the French Classics.*
German: *Classics.*
Nat. Science: *Zoölogy—Vertebrates.*
English: Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Orations. Drill in Elocution.

Junior Year—First Term.

German: *Nathan der Weise—Lessing.*
French: *Picciola.*
Physics: *Mechanics and Hydrostatics (Snell's Olmsted).*
Latin: *Livy. Studies in Military and Political Antiquities of Rome.*
English: *Study of English Classics—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, with Lectures.*
History: *Ancient and Mediæval History.*
Oratory: Lectures in Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

German—*Herman und Dorothea—Goethe.*
French: *La Triade Française.*
Physics: *Pneumatics, Acoustics, Light, Heat, and Electricity.*
Latin: *Horace—Odes. Catallus—Selections. Lectures on Roman Literature.*
Nat. Science: *Human Anatomy and Physiology, and Hygiene.*
History: *History of England.*
Oratory: Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Metaphysics: Logic (Hill's Jevon).
German: *German Classics—Faust—Goethe.*

* The subjects printed in italics are elective.

French : *L'Allemagne—De Staël.*

Physics : *Astronomy (Snell's Olmsted).*

Latin : *Juvenal—Select Satires. Studies in the Institutions and History of the Roman Empire.*

History : *History of France and Germany.*

Oratory : Lectures on Composition and Style. Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Senior Year—First Term.

Metaphysics : Elements of Intellectual Science (Porter).

Nat. Science : *Geology—Dynamical and Structural, with Crystallography and Specia Studies in Mineral Description.*

Civil Polity : *Lieber on Civil Liberty.*

English : *Study of Later English Authors, with Lectures.*

Oratory : Lectures and Exercises on Elocution and Oratory.

Second Term.

Metaphysics : Elements of Intellectual Science (Half Term).

Civil Polity : Political Economy.

Nat. Science : *Historical Geology and Paleontology.*

History : *Constitutional History of the United States.*

Oratory : Lectures and Exercises on Elocution and Oratory.

Third Term.

Ethics : Moral Philosophy.

Christianity : Evidences of Christianity, with Lectures.

Art : *Outline of History, with Lectures on the Principles and Philosophy of Art.*

Latin : *Lucretius. Lectures on Roman Schools of Philosophy.*

History : *Guizot's History of Civilization.*

Pedagogics : *Lectures—Development of the Human Faculties. Organization, Grading, and Management of Schools. History of Education.*

Oratory : A Thesis for Graduation.

Candidates for admission to this department must sustain a satisfactory examination in the subjects outlined in the Scientific and Literary Courses, Preparatory Department.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Junior Year—First Term.

English : Grammar and Analysis.

Latin : Grammar and Lessons.

Mathematics : Arithmetic (Wentworth and Hill).

English :* Spelling, Punctuation, Dictation, and Declamations.

Second Term.

English : Grammar and Analysis completed.

Latin : Grammar and Lessons. Selections from Cæsar. Exercises in writing.

* Lessons in the Bible, and English, weekly, throughout the course.

Mathematics: Arithmetic completed, including the Metric System.
English: Spelling, Development of Simple Themes, and Declamations.

Third Term.

History: History and Geography of the United States.
Latin: Cæsar. Exercises in writing.
Government: Civil Government of the United States, with special reference to Michigan.
English: Spelling, Essays, and Declamations.

Middle Year—First Term.

Latin: Cicero—Selections. Exercises in writing. Reading at sight.
Greek: Grammar and Lessons.
Mathematics: Algebra (Loomis).
English: Essays, Written Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Composition. Reading at sight.
Greek: Grammar and Lessons.
Mathematics: Algebra through Quadratic Equations.
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Cicero. Exercises in Composition. Reading at sight.
Greek: Grammar and Lessons. Xenophon (Coy's First Reader, forty pages).
Mathematics: Geometry (Loomis, four books).
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Senior Year—First Term.

Latin: Vergil. Exercises in Composition. Reading at sight.
Greek: Review of the Lessons. Xenophon—(First Reader completed) Anabasis, Books I, II. Reading at sight. Composition.
History (3 h.): Roman History and Geography.
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin: Vergil. Composition (Poetry into Prose). Reading at sight.
Greek: Xenophon—Anabasis, Books III, IV. Herodotus—Selections. Reading at sight. Composition.
History (3 h.): Greek History and Geography.
English: Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Orations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Vergil. Reading at sight. Reviews.
Greek: Homer—Iliad, two books. Selections from Attic Prose. Reading at sight. Reviews.
English: A Thesis for Graduation.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY COURSES.

Junior Year—First Term.

English: Grammar and Analysis. Penmanship.
Mathematics: Arithmetic (Wentworth and Hill).
Geography: Political Geography.
English:* Spelling, Punctuation, Dictation, and Declamations.

Second Term.

English: Grammar and Analysis completed.
Mathematics: Arithmetic completed, including the Metric System and Book-keeping.
English: Spelling, Development of Simple Themes, and Declamations.

Third Term.

History: History and Geography of the United States.
Government: Civil Government of the United States, with special reference to Michigan.
Drawing: Free-Hand and Geometrical Drawing.
English: Spelling, Essays, and Declamations.

Senior Year—First Term.

Latin: Grammar and Lessons.
Mathematics: Algebra (Loomis).
Nat. Science: Physical Geography.
English: Essays, Written Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin: Grammar and Lessons. Selections from Cæsar. Exercises in Writing.
Mathematics: Algebra through Quadratic Equations.
Physics: Natural Philosophy (Elementary).
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin: Cæsar. Exercises in Writing.
Mathematics: Geometry (Loomis, four books).
Nat. Science: Physiology and Hygiene (Elementary).
English: Essays, Discussions, and Declamations. Drill in Elocution.

All candidates for advanced standing in these courses are examined in studies already pursued by the class they propose to enter.

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

English Grammar. Arithmetic. Geography. Penmanship. † English—Spelling, Punctuation, Dictation, and Declamations.

Second Term.

English Grammar and Analysis. Arithmetic. Book-keeping. English—Spelling Development of Simple Themes, and Declamations.

* Lessons in the Bible, and English, weekly, throughout the course.
† Lessons in the Bible, and English or Oratory, weekly, throughout the course.

Third Term.

History of the United States. Civil Government. Drawing. English—Spelling, Essays, and Declamations.

Second Year—First Term.

Physical Geography. Roman History. Algebra. English—Essays, Written Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy. Greek History. Algebra. Vocal Music. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Geometry. Physiology. Botany. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Year—First Term.

Algebra. Botany. Rhetoric. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Geometry, English Literature. **Chemistry. Anatomy and Physiology.* English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, Orations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Logic. *Trigonometry. Chemistry. Advanced Methods.* English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, Orations, and Drill in Elocution.

Fourth Year—First Term.

Analytical Geometry. History. Geology. Mental Philosophy. French. German. Oratory—Lectures on Composition and Style, Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

History. Geology. Mental Philosophy. Political Economy. French. German. Oratory—Lectures on Composition and Style, Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Astronomy. History. Art. Surveying. French. German. Oratory—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Elocution.

NORMAL COURSES.

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

English Grammar. Arithmetic. Geography. Penmanship. Methods—Elementary Sounds, Primary Reading, and Language Lessons. †English—Spelling, Punctuation, Dictation, and Declamations.

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*The subjects printed in italics are elective.
†Lessons in the Bible, and English, weekly, throughout the course.

Second Term.

English Grammar and Analysis. Arithmetic. Book-keeping. English—Spelling, Development of Simple Themes, and Declamations.

Third Term.

History of the United States. Civil Government. Drawing. English—Spelling, Essays, and Declamations.

Second Year—First Term.

Algebra. Physical Geography. Roman History. Methods—Class Work. English —Essays, Written Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Algebra. Natural Philosophy. Greek History. Vocal Music. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Geometry, Physiology, Botany, English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Year—First Term.

Algebra. Rhetoric. Methods—School Organization, Grading, and Management. **German. Latin.* English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Geometry. Chemistry. English Literature. German. Latin. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Logic. German. Latin. Chemistry. Methods—Development of the Human Faculties; Organization, Grading, and the Management of Schools, and History of Education. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

LANGUAGE COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

English Grammar. Arithmetic. Geography. Penmanship. Methods—Elementary Sounds, Primary Reading, and Language Lessons. †English—Spelling, Punctuation, Dictation, and Declamations.

Second Term.

English Grammar and Analysis. Arithmetic. Book-keeping. English—Spelling, Development of Simple Themes, and Declamations.

Third Term.

History of the United States. Civil Government. Drawing. English—Spelling, Essays, and Declamations.

Second Year—First Term.

Algebra. Latin. Methods—Class work. English—Essays, Written Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

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*The subjects printed in italics are elective.
†Lessons in the Bible, and English or Oratory, weekly, throughout the course.

Second Term.

Algebra. Latin. Vocal Music. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Geometry. Physiology. Latin. English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Year—First Term.

Algebra. Methods—School Organization, Grading, and Management. **Latin. French. Greek. German.* English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, and Drill in Elocution.

Second Term.

Geometry. *Latin. French. Greek. German.* English—Essays, Discussions, Declamations, Orations, and Drill in Elocution.

Third Term.

Botany. *Latin. French. Greek. German.* English—Essays, Discussions. Declamations, Orations, and Drill in Elocution.

Fourth Year—First Term.

Latin. Greek. Roman History. Geology. Rhetoric. Mental Philosophy. Oratory—Lectures on Composition and Style, Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Second Term.

Latin. Greek. Greek History. Chemistry. English Literature. Mental Philosophy. Oratory—Lectures on Composition and Style, Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

Third Term.

Latin. Greek. Art. Chemistry. Moral Philosophy. Methods—Development of the Human Faculties; Organization, Grading and Management of Schools, and History of Education. Oratory—Lectures on Composition and Style, Essays, Discussions, Orations, and Elocution.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

Was under the direction of Mrs. Ella M. Kedzie, A. B., who, as she had previously done, satisfied all. With limited means at her command, she accomplished more than could have been reasonably expected. She gave instruction in pencil drawing, linear perspective, china painting, crayon drawing, water-colors and oil painting.

THE MICHIGAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Continued to be under the care of Prof. Charles H. Johnson, as Director. At the close of the year he resigned and went to Germany to pursue his studies in music. His last year's work was his best, and the Trustees parted with him regretfully. They have secured as his successor Prof. H. W. Dubee, from whom the best things are expected.

*The subjects printed in italics are elective.

THE LIBRARY.

The past year the library has had an accession of more than a thousand books. It now numbers 15,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets. It contains no trash. The character of its books is exceptionally solid. The need of a building for the books is imperative.

CABINET AND MUSEUM.

The Brown Cabinet and the Palmer Museum afford the best facilities for study in Natural Science. To make the circle of these facilities complete, the Trustees are expending $5,000. At this writing the new purchases are arriving and taking their permanent place in Mather Hall. In means for studying the natural sciences, this Hall has few equals.

HEBREW.

In our last report mention was made of the fact that Hebrew had been introduced into the course as an elective for the last term and a half of the senior year. A class of five was formed last year, who pursued the study with zeal and efficiency. This is shown by the fact that two of them took prizes in Hebrew on entering the theological seminary. A good beginning is thus made.

BIBLE STUDY.

The following scheme of Bible study was put into operation at the beginning of the year. It was a great improvement upon the old plan of having students study the lessons assigned in the Sunday school.

First Year. The study of the Bible in its more material form as a part of every scholar's education. Origin, preservation, grand divisions, and subdivisions, with relations of each to the other; authors, books, and relative position, with name and brief analysis of each; also a simple presentation of such questions as the term day, length of life, unity of the race, deluge, miracles, plagues, etc., to the end of founding the student in the Christian faith, rather than for the simple historical study.

The analysis of books this year is confined to the Old Testament.

Second Year. The same general and special work in the New Testament; together with the historical and logical connection between the Old and New Testament.

Third Year. The study of the principal characters of the Old Testament in the light of the Old Dispensation; and the study of the characters of the New Testament, except Christ.

Fourth Year. The study of Christ as set forth in the Gospels.

Fifth Year. The planting and developing of the Jewish and Christian church Covenants, and Ordinances.

Sixth Year. Internal and external evidences of Christianity.

Seventh Year. Doctrines and duties as set forth in the Old Testament and Pauline Epistles. The Shorter Catechism.

All students are required to attend devotional exercises daily in the College Chapel, and public religious worship twice on Sunday.

The students also sustain two organizations for religious and philanthropic work, entitled the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations. They maintain weekly religious meetings, and conduct Sunday-schools in the neighborhood of the College. The annual missionary address before these societies is delivered on Sunday evening of Commencement week by some speaker from abroad. Monthly missionary meetings also are conducted by the students during the College year.

The new Reading-Room of the Young Men's Christian Association at No 6 Parsons Hall has been neatly fitted and furnished, and affords an attractive place for reading, Bible study, and religious meetings, and adds much to the efficiency of the Christian work at the College.

INCREASED FUNDS.

In June, 1885, a generous friend offered to give the College $50,000, provided another $50,000 were raised in the State within six months. The time prescribed for raising the money was afterwards made a year. Through the wise and untiring efforts of Rev. W. B. Williams, the agent of the College, the condition was fulfilled, and the money was raised. There was great rejoicing that the close of the academical year saw the College $100,000 richer.

Very respectfully yours,

HORATIO Q. BUTTERFIELD,

President.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—Having learned by correspondence with the other members of the Board of Visitors of Olivet College, that Prof. Payne, the chairman, would not be able to visit the College at all, and that Rev. Mr. Noble, the other visitor, had fixed upon a time inconvenient for me, I decided to devote June 14, 15, and 16 to the work assigned me.

I was able to do no more on the 14th than to reach Olivet, and attend the prayer meeting in the evening. Wednesday and Thursday were mainly devoted to visiting classes during recitations, with a view to note modes and character of instruction: zeal, aptness, and success, or the contrary in teachers; and interest, promptness and accuracy in pupils. Aside from this, all available time was spent in Library, Laboratory, Museum, etc. This report will aim to give facts noted, and conclusions reached in as few words as will suffice to tell the story.

I attended eleven recitations and reviews, embracing the widest possible range of subjects, classes and teachers.

The professors, as a class, impressed me as being earnest, capable, thorough men, at home in the class-room, and in love with their work; and, though it was just at the end of a wearying year's work, and the heat oppressive, the promptness and enthusiasm of the classes was a pleasant feature of every recitation or review.

The courses of study are fully stated in the annual catalogue.

Eleven male and five female professors and teachers are now employed in the College. At the date of my visit, two hundred students were present. About three hundred and fifty were enrolled during the year. The College owns three substantial brick, and three frame buildings, which, with the grounds, are valued at $175,000. The

Library contains 14,000 volumes, a large part of which are well selected and valuable works. Sixteen hundred dollars yearly are available for its increase.

The Library now occupies a ground floor room in Parsons Hall. It is far too small, and leaves the books, etc., exposed to great fire hazard. A larger and fire proof room is sadly needed. Will some good friend of Olivet make a note of this and supply the lack?

I found a Laboratory large enough for present needs, with room for some growth. It is also fairly supplied with apparatus and other materials for work, and best of all has a live professor in charge.

Connected with the department of Biology, Botany and Geology is a Museum, young like the College, but showing a vigorous start, its contents tastefully arranged in a room well adapted to the purpose. It has already a fine collection in Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Ornithology, etc. Curious shells and fossils are plenty, but are not found in the professor's chair.

I noticed room on the shelves for many additions to these valuable collections—and I have no doubt those who first contribute to fill the space will have choice of room and position to display their gifts. Plenty of glasses are provided for use in microscopy, and some very admirable specimens have been prepared by students in this Department.

Expenses are made as low as possible. Tuition ranges from $18 to $21 per year. Instrumental music $12 per term, with free use of piano for lessons—but extra for practice. Board $3, to $3.25 per week, including all living expenses save washing.

Ladies Hall, a fine brick structure, supplies a home under excellent regulations, for a large number of young ladies. The rooms are large, airy and well furnished. Beside dormitories there are in the building kitchen, Laundry, Dining Hall, and large double parlors for social meetings.

Monday is a day of work and preparation. The regular school duties commence on Tuesday morning and continue during the week.

A thoroughly planned and organized system of Bible and related studies has been established. The course continues seven years. Monday evenings are devoted to this work, and all students engage in it as a part of the regular curriculum of study.

The outline covers the whole book, in its history, biography, and general doctrinal scope, and is designed to give a full and systematic knowledge of the origin, essence, character, scope, authority and design of the Bible. The attentive student has an excellent opportunity to become intelligent on all these points.

Whatever view any student may take of the Book and its teachings, he has no excuse for ignorant blundering in regard to it; and since the Bible has come to stay, and is, among books, the most important the world knows, it becomes of prime importance to earn and know just what it is, what it claims, what it teaches, what it has done and what it aims to do in the world.

The College grounds are naturally beautiful—they retain many of the original forest trees. A moderate outlay would make the whole plat a model of loveliness and beauty. And here again is a chance for wealth and taste to rear for themselves a monument more enduring than marble.

The saloon and its attendants have no place in Olivet. Citizens and college authorities alike agree to banish and exclude the whole pestilent brood.

Olivet is thus eminently a safe place for our young men and women to select as a college home.

With little in surroundings to divert the mind from study, and almost nothing to pervert the morals, it would seem that the proverbial perils of college life were reduced to their minimum in this favored retreat. And so, with environments as safe as can be expected anywhere,—with a faculty of earnest, faithful men and women devoted to the conscientious discharge of their duties, both as instructors and guardians of their pupils, it is a pleasure to write upon the past work of Olivet College, "Well done," and to bid it "God speed" for the future.

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. GREENE,
Visitor.

I visited Olivet June 20-23, and attended ten of the regular annual examinations of the College; besides two prize Rhetorical exhibitions, and the graduation exercises of the preparatory department Monday, and of the senior class Thursday.

The "Commencement Concert" also, Thursday evening, was a most creditable exhibition of the instruction given in music; and two graduates took diplomas in the theory of music and in piano and organ playing.

In the different examinations all the teachers show intelligent faithfulness, and the College seems to be well manned.

The graduates of the preparatory department show unusually high and thorough preparation for entering college: and the stimulating effect of their association with older and higher scholars appeared in the remarkable manliness and maturity which they display.

It would be invidious to compare the different instructors one with another; but a special interest attaches inevitably to the newest comer among them, Professor Herman C. Bumpus, who has the past year taken the chair of Biology and Geology. He is an enthusiast in his branch and has awakened special interest in his classes, whose preparations in Microscopy have been remarkably excellent, as well as their preparations of plants and skeletons. Owing to new endowment, just now assured, the College is able to make a special appropriation for this interesting and important department.

It is pleasant to learn of the new endowment of $100,000 just secured. The College is fairly well equipped with buildings and apparatus, but needs new and large outlay; especially for a fire-proof building for the Library which is of great value, containing about 14,000 books well selected and most admirably arranged, but in continual danger from fire.

The high moral and religious character of Olivet College is widely known. Everything seen in this visit agreed with its reputation in this particular, the graduating class of 19, the largest ever sent out by this college, 11 graduating A. B., and 8 B. L., being without an exception men and women of earnest and established Christian character.

Olivet is ceasing to be one of our small colleges, but it holds unchanged that character which makes it especially valuable to our own commonwealth.

It has sent out in all, since 1863, 227 graduates: of whom 119 have been men and 108

have been women. Of the 108 women 44 have married; 19 have become teachers, and one is reported as an evangelist.

Of the 119 men 6 have become College Professors, 9 Teachers, 4 Superintendents of Instruction, 34 Ministers, 15 Lawyers, 6 Physicians, 3 Bankers, 9 other business men, 4 Civil Engineers, 4 Farmers, 1 an Editor, and 4 are now students, 1 of theology, 2 of medicine and 1 of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN NOBLE,

Visitor.

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of Raisin Valley Seminary for year ending June 24, 1887:

During the year we enrolled 93 students, four-fifths of whom were from the farm. Ninety of the students are citizens of Michigan, and nearly all of this number are from Lenawee county. Though the institution is under the control of Friends, the majority of the students belong to other denominations. Classes are conducted on the co-educational plan, and the sexes are represented in nearly equal numbers. There are two courses of study in the Academic Department, a Latin and English. In the former there are four years of Latin, in the latter two years of German. A large majority of the students take the English course. The Physiology, Botany, Physical Geography, and Civil Government classes are the largest in school. Special attention is paid to the subject of Descriptive Astronomy. An equatorial telescope with a six and one-half inch object glass makes this subject a very attractive science. The class made a careful study of the moon, viewing it in all its phases. A preparatory department in which United States History, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling and Composition are taught, is well attended. Seminary graduates are admitted to several of the best institutions in the West without examination.

Satisfactory progress has been made by students in their work. The attendance has been regular, and the deportment good.

The officers for the year were as follows:

Principal, F. R. Hathaway, B. S.

Assistant Principal, M. E. Parker.

Associate Teacher, E. M. Hadley, B. S.

Superintendent, John W. Harkness.

Matron, Charity Harkness.

Yours very respectfully,

F. R. HATHAWAY,

Principal.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—Raisin Valley Seminary is located about four miles north-east of Adrian, in the township of Raisin, Lenawee county. The site is a beautiful one, and the surroundings are eminently conducive to good order, successful study, healthful exercise, and good morals.

This institution was established by the Society of Friends in 1850, and has maintained an excellent reputation from the beginning. While it is denominational, it is not sectarian in any sense.

Two courses of study are maintained, the English and the Latin. There have been graduated from the English course fifty-six, and from the Latin course twenty-two. Each of these courses is four years in length.

The attendance consists of both ladies and gentlemen, and averages about one hundred yearly.

Four teachers are employed, including the principal. We found these teachers doing very faithful and commendable work.

The Library consists of about four hundred volumes.

A reading room is maintained in which are found several of the leading newspapers and periodicals, both secular and religious.

The value of the apparatus, not including the telescope, is about $150.00.

The telescope of this institution is one of the finest in the State. It was manufactured by the celebrated makers, Alvan Clark & Sons. The instrument has a fine 6-inch object glass, with a focal length of about eight feet, is equatorially mounted, and supplied with micrometer, clock-work attachment, etc. This excellent telescope was presented to the school by the late Moses Sutton, and cost $2,200.

The paid-up endowment to the Seminary is $22,000, and this sum is invested at about seven per cent. The Society owns the excellent farm of forty acres upon which the Seminary buildings, the residences of the Principal and of the Superintendent are situated. The Superintendent has charge of the farm, the boarding-hall and of the buildings in general.

In conclusion we would indicate to the friends of this worthy school, the great need of more books in the Library, and of more and better apparatus for the study of Physics and Chemistry.

The present building for the telescope is both inconvenient and wholly inadequate to the purpose for which it was designed; and the instrument, not being properly protected by it, is constantly suffering damage. A proper building should be erected for it *at once.* It is to be regretted that so fine and costly a piece of apparatus has not long since been placed in a suitable building, when such could be erected at no great cost.

We sincerely urge upon the friends and patrons of this school the necessity of enlarging its endowment in order to keep up with the increasing demands of the educational progress of the times.

The Board of Visitors had the good fortune and pleasure to meet in a body and examine the work of the Seminary on the day this report was made.

May 10, 1887.

Very respectfully,

CLEMENT S. LESTER,
A. E. HAYNES,
J. K. BOIES,
Board of Visitors.

SOMERVILLE SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. JOSEPH ESTABROOK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—The committee appointed to visit the Somerville school at St. Clair submit the following report .

We visited the school on the eighteenth and nineteenth of April, 1887. The school building is delightfully situated in one of the most healthy parts of Michigan. It is well fitted for the purpose, having steam heat, gas, hot and cold water on each floor and furniture which gives a more home-like appearance than is usually found in most schools.

There are now about forty scholars but, if the school continues under the present good management, it will soon be much larger. We visited many classes and found thorough work in every department. We were glad to see much attention paid to reading and other common English branches. There are four courses, so each girl ought to be able to find one to suit her.

The training given in modern languages is excellent. In the French classes we visited no English was spoken, and the pupils understood and spoke French readily.

Good advantages are given for the study of Art. The studio is large, well furnished and well lighted. History of Art is taught by an enthusiastic teacher who has studied abroad for a year and has many photographs of the works of the best artists to use in her classes. Excellent advantages are also given in Music and Elocution.

The library has about five hundred volumes—chiefly reference books.

Since the present Principal took the school, he has added to its facilities about $1,200 worth of scientific apparatus.

There is throughout the school an effort to develop the whole being, physical, intellectual and moral, to train the pupils in that education which helps them *to live completely*, and there is no reason why Somerville school should not be one of the first in Michigan. We give it our most hearty commendation.

Yours respectfully,

ANTOINETTE BRYANT,
MRS. FRANKLIN MOORE,
MRS. JOHN S. WOODRUFF,
Visitors.

DECISIONS

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN

ON MATTERS OF

EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

FILED DURING 1887.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

I.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS—DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

School District No. 3 v. Township of Riverside. Petition for Mandamus. Filed Oct. 27, 1887.

CAMPBELL, Chief Justice.

This proceeding, which, for reasons not explained, has been delayed on the trial of the issues and return to this court much longer than the parties should have kept it, now comes up on the Judge's findings for judgment. As now put in shape, it shows this rather peculiar state of facts: In the period between 1871 and and 1881 this district, which was then one of the four in the town, had its boundaries changed more than once; but just how these changes affected all, or only a part, of the rest, does not appear. Since 1881 it has not been changed. On May 23, 1881, the township board of school inspectors proceeded to what they called a "reviewing" of the different school funds, fixing each district's credits with the treasurer, and giving relator credit for $215. The statute does not use this phrase, but it requires, when changes are made in school districts, that as soon as may be the board shall apportion the property and moneys of the divided district among the several districts created, according to taxable property. This process may sometimes be confined to the condition of one district; but it is evidently possible that occasions may arise for a more general re-casting of districts as population changes, or other events require. And we may conceive it is also possible, where this duty has been delayed after successive changes, that some general re-apportionment may become desirable or necessary, and at some time or other should be made.

In the absence of records or facts to the contrary, we must assume that the board met to perform what they supposed to be a legal duty, and it is easy to see what they arrived at. There is nothing before us to show any illegality in their mode of procedure, or any unfairness or clandestine conduct. And in the action of such local board we have no right to criticise formal points and unimportant phrases, when they are performing duties belonging to plain men acting in the common interest. Counsel refer to some lack of legal regularity, but we have not before us what took place on the trial, and we should not meddle with the concerns of school districts except in things of substance. The court finds that each of the districts, including relator, accepted the apportionment, and thenceforward its credits were balanced, as directed, in the town.

treasurer's books, and all accounts started off on that basis, so that the town treasurer's books have several times been balanced accordingly with relator as well as with the rest.

In September, 1883, the officers of relator undertook to draw on the town treasurer for over $400, and he refused to honor the order, as his successors have refused. The school business has been conducted on the other state of accounts. There is nothing to show that there ever was any foundation for so large a claim, or any theory, unless it included moneys later received, and, if it did, those have been accounted for likewise. In October, 1885, a *mandamus* was asked in the present case to require payment of that order as correct. Upon the issue made up, it now appears from the findings, that the Judge ascertained that according to old debts and credits up to September, 1883, aside from the apportionment, a balance would still remain due relator of $156.79; but he further finds that nothing remains due and unpaid if the apportionment stands. This would indicate that by these several changes of district relator had in some way got that much more than its share until rectified by the review. We have no means and no right to change their finding. It was made by the proper board, and acquiesced in now over six years, and had been when this proceeding was started, about four years and a half. If we could change it we have no proof that we ought to. It is not likely that even the inspectors of 1887 could get fully at property values of 1881. And it is not wise to stir up old matters without merits and urgency.

The *mandamus* is denied without costs to either party.

The other Justices concurred.

II.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

Doxey v. Township Board of School Inspectors, Martin Township. Certiorari. Filed Nov. 10, 1887.

MORSE, Justice.

The writ of *certiorari* in this cause was sued out to review the proceedings of the board of school inspectors in detaching certain territory and property from school district No. 5, in the township of Martin, Allegan county, and attaching it to school district No. 1, in the same town. On the fourth day of May, 1887, the clerk of the board of school inspectors gave notice that the board would meet at a certain place designated in the notice, on the twenty-first day of May, 1887, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of altering the boundaries of school districts Nos. 1, 4, and 5, in which notice the proposed alterations were specifically set forth. The board met pursuant to said notice at the time and place mentioned, and proceeded to and did make the alterations as proposed in said notice. Doxey's lands were among the lands taken from No. 5, and attached to No. 1, and he claims in his affidavit for the writ to have been greatly damaged by such action.

The objections urged against these proceedings of the school inspectors are two, namely:

First, That the consent of a majority of the resident tax-payers of district No. 5 was not obtained to the detaching of this territory, and that, in effect, it was dividing the district into two districts, contrary to the statute.

Second, That said board under the same notice, and at the same meeting, detached

lands from districts Nos. 4 and 5, being two separate districts, and attached them to district No. 1.

In relation to this last objection, it appears that the board voted separately upon the question of detaching the territory from each district, and those present had ample opportunity of being heard upon each proposition. There was no such connection between the two hearings, or the action upon the proposed detachments of the territory, as to lead to any confusion or prejudice to the rights of those interested. We can see no valid objection to the matters being contained in one notice, or being acted upon separately at one meeting of the school inspectors.

As to the first objection, its consideration must depend entirely upon the statutory powers of the board. By section 5033, Howell's Statutes, the township board of school inspectors are authorized to divide the township into such number of school districts as they may consider necessary from time to time, and they may regulate and alter the boundaries of the same as circumstances may render proper. This power is subject to certain restrictions found in the same chapter, chapter 196, subc. 2, Howell's Statutes. The limitations of their power necessary to be noticed in the consideration of this case are found in section 5041 of the same statute. This section authorizes the inspectors *in their discretion* to detach the property of any person or persons from one district, and attach it to another. It further provides that "no district shall be divided into two or more districts without the consent of the resident tax-payers of said district, and no two or more districts be consolidated without the consent of a majority of the resident tax-payers of each district." It is conceded that such consent was not obtained in this case. It is contended by the plaintiff in the writ that the action of the board on the twenty-first of May, 1887, supplemented by the further action at subsequent meetings, has in fact destroyed district No. 5 for all practical purposes as a school district. That there are now left within the boundaries of said district only three farms, and three families. The number of school children therein is not stated. No relief, however, is asked against this subsequent action of the board, and it is only brought into the case to show that, indirectly, the board has accomplished, without the consent of the tax-payers, what the statute forbids the school inspectors to do directly, and at one time.

The board in their answer to the writ in this case return that they have no *data* from which to ascertain or state the assessed value of the property detached on the twenty-first day of May from district No. 5 and attached to district No. 1, but they think that the value of the property left in No. 5 exceeded that taken away and attached to No. 1. It also appears from said return that the subsequent proceedings by which additional territory was detached from No. 5 was with the consent, and at the earnest solicitation of the the tax-payers then residing in the district, excluding the tax-payers set out of said district by the action taken on the twenty-first day of May, but the records of the subsequent meeting, which was on the first day of June, 1887, do not show such consent. But we cannot concern ourselves with what was done at this meeting of June 1, or any subsequent. We are called upon by this writ only to determine the validity of the proceedings of May 21.

As to these proceedings, if the board had jurisdiction in the premises, we cannot interfere with their discretion, or review their action. *Brody v. Penn Tp., 32 Mich., 272.* The school inspectors in this case did not undertake to divide the district into two or more districts, or to consolidate No. 5 with No. 1. If they had the power to detach any territory from No. 5 and attach it to No. 1, they had the right to take what they saw fit, unless such action would practically destroy the district. It is not shown that

their action on the twenty-first of May produced any such result. If their proceedings on that day did not destroy the district, but left territory enough for school purposes, it was certainly competent for the board afterwards, with the consent of the remaining tax-payers, to consolidate the whole territory left within the district with No. 1, or any other district, if such districts also consented through their resident tax-payers.

It is not necessary for us to determine here whether they could take such action as to leave only three tax-payers in the district, as the plaintiff in this writ does not complain of such action and it is doubtful if he could be heard to complain, having before said first day of June been lawfully detached from said district No. 5. It follows that the writ in this case was improvidently issued, and must be quashed, with costs.

Justices Sherwood and Champlin concurred. Justice Campbell did not sit.

III.

AUTHORITY OF TRUSTEES OF GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO PURCHASE APPARATUS, ETC.

Knabe et al. v. Board of Education of West Bay City. Case from Bay County. Filed Oct. 20, 1887.

CHAMPLIN, Justice.

The only question in this case is whether the board of trustees of a graded school have authority to purchase a piano for the purposes of a high school. We think the board of trustees have such authority, because the statute authorizes them to classify and grade the pupils attending school in such district, and cause them to be taught in such schools or departments as they may deem expedient, and to audit and order the payment of all accounts of the director for incidental or other expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties. They are also authorized to prescribe the course of studies to be pursued and employ the teachers thereof. It is just as competent for them to cause music to be taught as it is any of the higher branches. They may order music to be taught if they deem it expedient, and they may employ a music teacher for that purpose. Likewise they may purchase musical instruments whereon the pupils may be instructed. And it makes no difference whether they employ the music teacher first and purchase the musical instrument afterwards, or buy the instrument first and employ the teacher later. Music has long since become a branch of refined education, and is recognized as one of the ordinary accomplishments of cultivated minds. It is taught to a greater or less extent in our high schools, and the practice should be encouraged as having an elevating influence on the minds of the young. When the law gives the board of trustees the power to prescribe the course of studies, it gives them authority to provide means to carry the power given into effect.

The more serious question in this case was whether they had exercised the power. There was testimony in the case, and also testimony which was offered and erroneously excluded which tended strongly to prove ratification by the board of the act of the purchase. It is not necessary to mention it here, but upon another trial it can be submitted to the jury, from which they may infer a ratification by the board of trustees.

The judgment must be reversed and a new trial granted.

Justices Campbell and Morse concurred. Justice Sherwood concurred in the result.

IV.

ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING—LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES FOR FAILURE TO TAKE BOND FROM CONTRACTOR.

Owen v. Hill et al. Case from Saginaw County. Filed Oct. 6, 1887.

CHAMPLIN, Justice. I take a statement of the case from the brief of the counsel for the defendants. The italics are his, viz. :

1. This suit is in trespass on the case alleging as the sole cause of action that the defendants were, on the third day of September, 1885, trustees of the Union-school district of the city of Saginaw, and as such trustees *on that day* let a contract to Benson Haskins, by which he was to furnish materials and build a school-house for said school district for the sum of $10,069; that the building was of such a character that if belonging to a private person a lien for labor and materials would attach in favor of the persons furnishing them; that under act 94 of the Session laws of 1883 it was the duty of the defendants, *as such trustees, contracting in behalf of the school district* to require sufficient security by bond for the payment of said contractor and by all subcontractors, for all labor performed or materials furnished in the erectionor ornamenting of the building *in such amount and with sureties as should meet the approval of such trustees, acting as such board of education*, conditioned for the payment by such contractor, as the same shall become due, of all indebtedness which might accrue to any person on account of labor performed or material furnished for the erection or ornamenting of such building and to require that such bond should be deposited with and held by such board of education for the use of any party interested therein, that the defendants neglected their duty in that behalf, and in neglect of the requirements of said statute did not require or obtain any bond from said contractor of any description whatever;

That the said plaintiff, *after the said contract had been let to the said Haskins*, did, at his request, furnish and deliver to him for the purpose of use and construction of said building, materials to the value of $1,500, and which were used in such construction, and for which plaintiff would have had a lien upon the building if the same had belonged to a private person; that Haskins neglected to pay for such materials, and there was owing to the plaintiff therefor $1,000; that said Haskins is irresponsible and by reason of the defendants' failure to obtain the bond from the contractor, which it was their duty to obtain as herein recited, the plaintiff has sustained damages $2,000.

2. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff showed that the defendants were such trustees on the third of September, 1885, and on that day as such trustees, acting as a board, considered bids which had been made by different parties for constructing a school-house for the district, based on the uuderstanding that the successful bidder should furnish a bond in the sum of $8,000 for the faithful performance of the contract for building the school-house, and decided to accept the bid of Wood & Haskins for $1 ,069, and authorized the *president* and *secretary* to *sign the contract* with Haskins for the construction of the building *when* the *contract should be approved* by the building committee, *and the bond given to accompany the contract* approved of by the board. The bond referred to of Haskins, in the penalty of $8,000, signed by Jas. C. Mercer and John G. Owen as sureties, was laid before the board, examined, and on motion, was accepted and approved. In pursuance of this action of the board the president and

secretary entered into a contract with Haskins for the construction of a school building and the contractor delivered to the trustees said bond, *the plaintiff being the John G. Owen who signed the bond.* No bond or surety of any description was required by, or deposited with, the board for the payment by the contractor for labor performed or materials furnished. The contractor, upon executing the contract, entered upon the construction of the building and the plaintiff by agreement with him. furnished from time to time, during September, October and November, building material to be paid for from time to time, *as delivered,* out of money received by the contractor on estimates furnished by the architect, to the amount of $1,493.44, upon which he was paid by Haskins $700, and the balance, $793.44, remains unpaid. The building committee of the school board had knowledge at the time of the delivery of the materials that the plaintiff was furnishing materials to the contractor and were advised generally of the state of the account. On the 21st of December the school board took possession of the building in pursuance of the terms of the contract on account of Haskins' default, and abandonment of the work; and the plaintiff has been unable to obtain from the contractor or from the estimates made by the board any further moneys to apply on his account.

3. The defendants' evidence was that they (the trustees) were not aware of the existence of any statute making it their duty to require from the contractor any bond for the protection of persons furnishing labor or materials; that Haskins was in default, and had abandoned the work, when the district took possession of the building; that he had then been paid in full on the estimates made of the work, receiving the 15 per cent. provided for by the contract, and that prior to the trial of this case the district had completed the building at an expense over the contract price of $1,500.

4. Upon this evidence the circuit judge in his charge, directed a verdict for the defendants.

The liability of public officers for neglect of their duty depends upon the statute under which they are required to act, and therefore I consider it best to quote so much of the statute under which the duty in this case is imposed as will be necessary to the determination of the points raised.

Section I enacts "that when public buildings or other public works are about to be built, repaired or ornamented under contract at the expense of this State, or of any county, city, village, township, or school district thereof, upon which buildings or works liens might attach for labor or materials if belonging to private persons, it shall be the duty of the board, officers, or agents contracting on behalf of the State, county, township, city, village or school district to require sufficient security by bond for the payment of the contractor and all sub-contractors for all labor performed or materials furnished in the erection, repairing or ornamenting of such building.

Section II. Such bond shall be executed by such contractor to the people of the State of Michigan, in such amount and with such sureties as shall be approved by the board, officer, or agent acting on behalf of the State, county, city, township, village or school district as aforesaid and conditioned for the payment by such contractor or sub-contractor as the same shall become due and payable of all indebtedness which may accrue to any person, firm or corporation on account of labor performed or materials furnished in the erection, repairing or ornamenting of such building or works, such bond shall be deposited with and held by such board, officer, or agent for the use of any party interested therein.

Section III. Such bond may be prosecuted and recovery had by any person, firm or

corporation to whom any money shall be due and payable on account of having performed any labor or furnished any material in the erection, ornamenting or repairing of such buildings or works, in the name of the people of this State for the use and benefit of such person, firm or corporation."

It will be noticed that the duty to require the bond is specifically imposed in all cases falling within the purview of the statute. It is certain that the board of trustees neglected to perform that duty. Those two facts are established in this case. The time at which the bond must be required is not definitely fixed by the act, but inferentially and giving the act a reasonable construction, it should be done before or contemporaneously with the execution of the contract.

The learned judge who presided at the trial in the court below was of the opinion that the requirement should be contained in and be a part of contract and its validity made to depend upon the contractor's entering into such bond as the board shall approve, and I am not prepared to say that he is not correct in his opinion. The law at least requires that the board shall in some manner require the bond to be given and in such time and manner as shall secure the object of the statute, which is entitled "An act to ensure the payment of wages earned and for materials used in constructing, repairing or ornamenting public buildings and public works." The mere act of requiring a bond is a ministerial act, involving no discretion and consequently no judicial functions. In addition to requiring the bond, the law requires that they shall first fix the amount in which the bond shall be given, and second that they shall pass upon the sufficiency of the sureties. These two requirements doubtless involve in a limited measure the exercise of judicial functions. I do not think that these functions are so connected with the ministerial duty of requiring the bond as to be inseparable, nor do I think that the performance of one involves the exercise of the other. In neglecting to require a bond at all the board neglected the performance of a plain ministerial duty imposed by the statute, and it is well settled that when the law casts a duty upon a person which he refuses or fails to perform, he is answerable in damages to those whom his failure or refusal injures. *Ferguson v. Earl of Kinnoul* 9 Clark & F. 250, 279, 289, and the cases there cited. *Strickfadden v. Zipprick* 49, Ill. 286; *Adsit v. Brady* 4 Hill 630; *Hover v. Barkhoof* 44 N. Y., 113; *Raynsford v. Phelps* 43 Mich. 342, 5 N. W. Rep. 403. Numerous other cases might be cited in support of the proposition but it is unnecessary. The question is fully discussed in *Ferguson v. Earl of Kinnoul*, C. J. Taney, in *Kendall v. Stokes* 3 How. 87, distinguishes the *Ferguson case* from the one he was considering, but the point to which he calls attention has a direct bearing on this case, namely, the binding effect of the judgment upon the presbytery has its equivalent in this case in the positive requirement of the statute upon the board of trustees.

But whether the whole transaction of requiring the bond and its approval be looked upon as involving the exercise of judicial functions, I am still of opinion that defendants should be liable for entire neglect to attempt the performance of the duty required by the statute. It is a general principle that courts or officers exercising judicial functions shall not be held liable for any error in judgment.

There is a distinction, however, between cases where parties invested with discretionary authority exercise it to the injury of an individual and where they neglect to exercise it at all. If the law imposes a duty and calls for action, where such duty is imposed for the benefit of private individuals, the person neglecting the duty to the injury of an individual would be liable whether the duty involved the exercise of discretion or not. In this case the position was assumed by counsel for de-

fendants that the duty imposed by the statute was a public duty and the neglect to perform it only affected the public. If this were so there would be no liability. But the contrary is to my mind the object and purpose of the law. The duty was imposed to protect individuals and for the benefit of individual laborers and material-men. That this is so, is too plain for argument. No person can read the conditions of the bond and not be satisfied that it ws intended for the protection of the individuals who should furnish the contractor or sub-contractors with either labor or material. Express provision of the law is that the bond shall be deposited for the use of any person interested therein and that it may be prosecuted and recovery had by any person, &c., to whom any money shall be due and payable on account of having performed labor, &c. The principle is this," That if the duty which official authority imposes upon an officer is a duty to the public, a failure to perform it or an inadequate or erroneous performance of it must be a public and not an individual injury and must be redressed, if at all, in some form of public prosecution. On the other hand if the duty is the duty to the individual then a neglect to perform it properly is an individual wrong and may support an individual action for damages." Cooley, Torts, 879. I am aware that it may be regarded as a great hardship to impose this liability upon persons who accept office and perform burdens gratuitously, but the law makes no exceptions and I can make none. It is presumed that they know the law and the further presumption is that they will obey it. If they do not on whom shall the loss properly fall? On those who neglect to perform a duty enjoined by or on those whom the law was intended to protect from loss?

One other point remains to be considered. It is claimed by counsel for defendants that plaintiff is precluded from recovery by his own acts. This claim is based on the fact that plaintiff is a surety on the bond given by the contractor to the school district for the performance of the work. The bond refers to the contract in the condition which is as follows: "The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above named Benson Haskins has been awarded by said board the contract for building and completing for said board a veneered two-story school-house on a block on H. Miller's addition to the city of Saginaw, unnumbered, and lying between Dearborn and Elm and Webster and Harrison streets, according to the conditions of said contract signed by said Haskins and by the president and secretary of the board, a copy of which contract is hereto annexed: Now if the said above bounden Benson Haskins shall in all things stand and abide by and well and truly keep and perform the covenants, conditions and agreements in such annexed, of and in the original contract contained, as by him to be kept and performed, at the time and in the manner therein specified or specified in the plans and drafts of the building to be built and the specifications made by F, W. Hollister, architect, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force."

The contract requires the giving of the bond signed by plaintiff, to secure the performance of the contract, and as a further security for the same thing, provides for the school district having a lien upon all the building material which the contractor shall place upon the premises. It requires the contractor to provide himself with all necessary materials and as many laborers and mechanics as may be necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the work; that the school district shall not be answerable for any injury or damages any person may sustain about or from said work, but for all damages the contractor shall be solely liable, and he shall indemnify the district against all such damage and liability on account thereof. It provides that in case the contractor shall abandon the work or the district finds that it is not carried on fast enough or that the

materials furnished are insufficient and not according to the specifications, or that the foremen or sub-contractors fail to supply necessary materials or men to insure completion of the job, the school district shall have the right to take possession of the work and of the building material upon the ground and complete the job, and use such material therefor and the expense of such completion shall be charged to the contractor, and should the same with the payments heretofore made exceed the contract price for the work and materials the excess should be repaid by the contractor to the school district; that payments were to be made on monthly estimates less 15 per cent., which 15 per cent., should be paid when the building was completed and accepted by the district. But no estimate should be paid unless the superintendent should certify that the material put into the building and the work done was fully equal to the material and labor called for by the contract, and that no claims and liens for materials or labor have been filed against or upon such building in the office of the said county clerk of the said Saginaw county. No reference is made to the execution of the statutory bond, and the strong inference to be drawn from the language of the contract is that no such bond was required or executed. And it seems to me that plaintiff was so intimately connected with the contractor and his undertakings that he is not in a position to charge the board with negligence for not requiring one. His relation to the school district is certainly closer than that of a sub-contractor would be and it would seem inconsistent to place him in a better position than a sub-contractor. His relation to the parties to the contract were such that he must be held to be chargeable with notice that no bond was required by the board of trustees; and if he furnished material, not upon the assumption that such a bond existed for his protection, but knowing the contrary and upon the credit of the contractor, he is not in a situation to hold the individuals composing the board liable for negligence in not requiring the bond. The requirement of the statute is intended as a shield for the protection of the innocent and not as a sword in the hands of one chargeable with notice of its violation to recover for the delinquencies of his principal from those guilty of no intentional error. This was the view taken substantially by the circuit judge in the court below who directed a verdict for defendants, and I think the judgment rendered thereon ought to be affirmed.

Sherwood, J., concurs.

Morse, J., I concur in the affirmance of this judgment but reserve my opinion upon the question of the liability of the trustees because of their neglect to comply with the statute in question. I am not as yet satisfied that they would be answerable in damages for such neglect.

Campbell, C. J., I concur with my brother Morse.

INDEX.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
Address at Michigan University Semi-Centennial	80
Adrian College, Report of the President	177
Degrees Conferred in 1887	177
Members of Faculty	177
Courses of Study	178
Expenses and Accommodations	182
Bequests Received in 1887	183
Report of Board of Visitors	183
Aggregate Wages of Teachers	xliii
Authority of Graded School Trustees to Purchase Apparatus, etc. (Sup. Court Decision.)	244
Amendments to the School Law	iv
Agricultural College. (See State Agricultural College.)	
Agricultural College Fund	xxv
Apportionment of Primary School Interest Fund	xxxiii, xxxvii
Applicants for Teachers' Certificates	lxix
Receiving Certificates	lxix
Average Number of Months School	xxxix
belonging in Graded Schools	cv
Daily Attendance in Graded Schools	cv
Monthly Wages of Teachers	xlii
Albion College, Report of the President	185
Departments	185
Modern Languages	186
Ancient Languages	187
Mathematics	189
Chemistry	190
Biology	190
History, Politics and Economics	191
English	192
Philosophy	192
Conservatory of Music	193
School of Painting	193
Commercial Department	193
Maps and Charts	194
Attendance	194
Endowments	194
Degrees	194

B.

PAGE.

Briggs, E. L., Address at State Teachers' Association 51
Barr, S. D., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 96
Bemis, C. L., Paper read at Meeting of County Examiners 118
Battle Creek College, Report of the President 198
Branches of Instruction lxiii
Board of Education. (See State Board of Education) .....
Agriculture. (See State Board of Agriculture) .....
Branches of Instruction in Public Schools lxiii

C.

Carlisle, Charles, Address at State Teachers' Association 40
Certification of Teachers xi
Church, E. P., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 95
Conductors at Teachers' Institutes cxxvii
County School Examiners, Annual Meeting of 103
List of Examiners Attending 106
Officers for 1888 106
"Grading County Schools" 108
"Teachers' Examinations" 114
"Supervision of District Schools" 118
List of Members cxxxi
Comparative Statistics xiii
County Supervision of Schools iv
Text of Law vi
Cost per Capita of Public Schools liv
Graded Schools xcviii
Certificates, State, Granted since 1879 149
Granted by County Boards of Examiners in 1887 lxix
Suspended or Annulled lxix

D.

Detroit College, Report of the President 198
Board of Trustees 198
Faculty 198
Courses of Study 199
Degrees Conferred 199
Attendance 199
Library 200
College Societies 200
Physical Cabinet 200
District Boundaries. (Supreme Court Decision) 243
Division of Districts. (Supreme Court Decision) 241
District Libraries lx
Drawing, Special Instruction in cv

E.

Ewing, J. W., Address at State Teachers' Association 15
Estabrook, Joseph, Discussion at State Teachers' Association 98
Enrollment in the Public Schools xxxix
Graded Schools lxxviii
Teachers' Institutes cxxix
Examiners, County School, List of Members of xxxi
Annual Meeting of 103

PAGE.
Examination and Certification of Teachers lxix
Expenditure of School Districts xlviii
at Teachers' Institutes cxxiv
of Graded School Districts lxxvii
Erection of School Building, etc. (Supreme Court Decision) 245
Educational Funds xxiii
Primary School Fund xxiv
Primary School Interest Fund xxiv
University Fund xxiv
Agricultural College Fund xxv
Normal School Fund xxv
Employment of Teachers (Table Showing) xlii

F.

Financial Statistics of State and Incorporated Institutions cxxxviii
First Grade Certificates Granted in 1887 lxix
French, Number of Pupils Studying cv
Function of the Public School 1

G.

Gower, C. A., Address at State Teachers' Association 66
George, Austin, Discussion at State Teachers' Association 85
Gass, H. R., Address at State Teachers' Association 86
General School Statistics xxxix
Glafke, Fred., Jr., Paper read at Meeting of County Examiners 114
"Grading Country Schools" 108
Graded School Statistics lxxviii
Grammar School Statistics cxxvi
German, Number of Pupils Studying cv
Graduates from State Normal School in 1887 153
Greek, Number of Pupils Studying cv

H.

Howell, David, Discussion at State Teachers' Association 73-85
Harris, Mr., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 99
High School Statistics cxii
Hillsdale College, Report of Board of Visitors 201
Hope College, Report of the President 203
Council 203
Theological Department 204
Collegiate Department 205
Grammar School Department 206
Finances 207
Library 208
Expenses 208
Report of Board of Visitors 209

I.

"In What Sense are Thought and Feeling Mutually Exclusive?" 19
Incorporated Institutions xxii
General Statistics of cxxxvi
Financial Statistics of cxxxviii
Instructors at Teachers' Institutes cxxvii
Incidentals, Cost per Capita for in Graded Schools xcviii

PAGE.

Indebtedness of School Districts li
Graded Districts xxxi
Instruction, Per Capita Cost of in Public Schools liv

K.

Kendall, C. N., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 73
Kalamazoo College, Report of Board of Visitors 210

L.

Liability of Trustees for failure to take Bond from Contractor for protection of Laborers and Material men. (Supreme Court Decision) 245
Length of School Term, minimum ix
Local Committees, Conductors and Instructors at Teachers' Institutes cxxvii
Latin, Number of Pupils Studying cv
Libraries, Township lvii
District lx

M.

Miscellaneous Financial Statistics li
Monthly Wages of Teachers, Average xlii
Months of School, Average xxxix
Mosher, G. F., Address at State Teachers' Association 61
McCall, J. N., Address at State Teachers' Association 75
Mayhew, Ira, Discussion at State Teachers' Association 85
Michigan State Reading Circle, Report of Secretary 57
Report of Treasurer 58
Report of President 59
"Manual Training in Public Schools" 66
Michigan University. (See University of Michigan) .....
Michigan Female Seminary, Report of the Principal 212
Trustees 212
Faculty 213
Course of Study 213
Attendance 213
Report of Board of Visitors 214
Michigan Military Academy, Report of the Principal 215
Minimum Length of School Term ix

N.

Normal School Fund xxv
Normal School (See State Board of Education) .....

O.

Officers of State Teachers' Association for 1887 and 1888 3
County Examiners' Association, 1888 106
Olivet College, Report of the President 217
Changes in Faculty 217
Faculty 217
Attendance 218
Graduates 218
Courses of Study 218
Art Department 230
Conservatory of Music 230
Library 231

PAGE.

Olivet College, Cabinet and Museum 231
Hebrew 231
Bible Study 231
Increase of Funds 232
Report of Board of Visitors 232

P.

Putnam, Daniel, Discussion at State Teachers' Association 26
Report of State Reading Circle 59
Pattengill, H. R., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 98
Physiology in the Public Schools lxxv
Primary School Funds xxiv
Interest Funds xxiv
Statistics cxx
Private and Select Schools lxvii
Penmanship, Special Instruction in cv
Per Capita Cost of Schools liv
President's Address, State Teachers' Association 13

R.

"Reading" 40
Reading Circle. (See Michigan State Reading Circle) .....
Receipts and Disbursements at Teachers' Institutes cxxiv
Raisin Valley Seminary .....
Report of Principal 236
Board of Visitors 237
Resources of School Districts xlv

S.

Schurtz, Orr, Paper read at Meeting of County Examiners 108
"Supervision of District Schools" 118
State Board of Education, Annual Report of 147
Examination Questions 147
State Certificates 148
Text Books on Physiology, etc 149
Report of the Principal State Normal School 151
Summary of Attendance 151
Comparative Attendance 152
Members of Faculty 152
Graduates, 1887 153
Changes in Courses of Study 154
Requisites for Admission 154
Courses of Instruction 154
Text and Reference Books 159
Report of Board of Visitors 162
Books for Township and District Libraries 163
State Agricultural College, Report of the Secretary 170
Members State Board of Agriculture 170
Faculty and Other Officers 170
Comparative Attendance 172
Occupation of Graduates 173
Attendance 173
Agricultural Course 174
Mechanical Course 175

PAGE.

State and Incorporated Institutions xxii
General Statistics of cxxxvi
Financial Statistics of cxxxviii

Supreme Court Decisions:
Division of Districts—Distribution of Property 241
District Boundaries 242
Authority of Graded School Trustees to Purchase Apparatus, etc. 244
Erection of School Building—Liability of Trustees for Failure to take Bond from Contractor 245

Somerville School, Report of Board of Visitors 238
Statistical Tables xxviii
Comparative Statistics xxviii
Apportionment of Primary School Interest Fund ..... xxxiii, xxxvi
General School Statistics xxxix
Employment of Teachers xlii
Resources of School Districts xlv
Expenditure of Districts xlviii
Miscellaneous Financial Statistics li
Cost per Capita of Public Schools liv
Statistics of Township Libraries lvii
Statistics of District Libraries lx
Branches of Instruction lxiii
Private and Select Schools lxvii
Examination and Certification of Teachers lxix
Miscellaneous Statistics lxxii
Instruction in Physiology lxxv
Graded School Statistics lxxviii
Financial Statistics of Graded Schools xcviii
Miscellaneous Statistics of Graded Schools cv
High School Statistics cxii
Grammar School Statistics cxvi
Primary School Statistics cxx
Receipts and Expenditures at Teachers' Institutes cxxiv
Local Committees, Conductors, etc., Teachers' Institutes cxxvii
Enrollment at Teachers' Institutes cxxix
List of County School Examiners cxxxi
General Statistics of State and Incorporated Educational Institutions cxxxvi
Financial Statistics of State and Incorporated Educational Institutions cxxxviii

State Teachers' Association, Annual Meeting of 1
Officers for 1887 and 1888 8
Report of Treasurer 10
List of Members 11
President's Address 13
"In What Sense are Thought and Feeling Mutually Exclusive?" 19
Discussion 26
Address Delivered at the Semi-Centennial of Michigan University 30
"Reading" 40
Discussion 51
Michigan State Reading Circle Council, Report of the Secretary 57
Report of the Treasurer 58
Report of the President 59
"Should the Study of Mind have a Larger Place in our High Schools?" 61
Discussion 64
"Manual Training in Public Schools" 66
Discussion 73
"The Teacher in Society" 75
Discussion 81

PAGE.

"The Township Limit in Our Educational System" 86
Discussion 98
Sill, J. M. B., Address at State Teachers' Association 19
Address at Michigan University Semi-Centennial 30
Swain, A. J., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 64
Seelye, O. C., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 81
Simpson, Mr., Discussion at State Teachers' Association 98
"Should the Study of Mind have a Larger Place in Our High Schools?" 61
School Examiners, Members of Boards of cxxxi
School Apparatus lxvi
School Districts, Number in the State xxxix
That Maintained School xxxix
Graded lxxviii
Property, Value of xxxix
Statistics, Comparative xxvii
General xxxix
Houses, Number and Material of xxxix
Second Grade Certificates, Number Granted in 1887 lxix
Sittings, Total Number of in School Houses xxxix
Special Certificates Granted, 1887 lxix
State Certificates Granted since 1879 149
Semi-Annual Apportionment Primary School Interest Funds ..... xxxiii, xxxvi

T.

Teachers' Association. (See State Teachers' Association) .....
Teachers' Institutes xx
Receipts and Disbursements at cxxiv
Local Committees, Conductors and Instructors cxxvii
Enrollment at cxxix
Temperance Teaching x
Townships, Number Reporting xxxix
Tilton, Miss Mary E., Report of State Reading Circle 57
Third Grade Certificates, Number Granted 1887 lxix
Township Libraries, Statistics of lvii
"The Teacher in Society" 75
"The Township Limit in Our Educational System" 86
"Teachers' Examinations" 114
Township District xv
Objections to Present System xvi
Benefits that would result from Township District xvi
How it works in other States xvii
District Property xviii
Independent Districts xviii
Statistical Argument xix

U.

University of Michigan, President's Annual Report 125
Changes in Faculties 125
Degrees on Examination 126
Honorary Degrees 127
Students in Attendance 127
Women in Attendance 128
Homeopathic College 129
Law Department 129
Department of Medicine and Surgery 129
Museums 129

PAGE

University of Michigan, Library 130
Williams Fund 130
Legislative Appropriations 130
Fees of Non-resident Students 131
Occupations of Parents 134
Semi-Centennial Celebration 135
Report of Finance Committee 136
Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements 137
Treasurer's Report 138
Examinations for Degrees 143
Report of Board of Visitors 145
University Funds xxiv

V.

Valuation of School Property xxxix
Graded School Districts lxxviii
Vocal Music, Schools giving Special Instruction in cv

W.

Wages of Teachers, Aggregate xlii
Average Monthly xlii
Graded Schools lxxviii

REPORT

OF THE

STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
THORP & GODFREY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1888.

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REPORT

OFFICE OF STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS,
Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 21, 1888.

To the Honorable CYRUS G. LUCE, *Governor of the State of Michigan, and to the State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present my annual report as State Inspector of Illuminating Oils for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, in compliance with section 3 of act No. 127, session laws of 1879.

The Honorable S. W. La Du, my predecessor, occupied the position for the six months ending June 30, 1887. You will please find his report for that time incorporated. Comparing the following statement with those of previous years, you will see that the consumption of Illuminating Oils in Michigan is increasing year by year.

Annual Report of Henry D. Platt, State Inspector of Illuminating Oils, Showing Receipts and Expenditures for the Six Months ending December 31, 1887.

Names.	Districts.	Bbls. rejected.	Whole No. Bbls. inspected.	Fees received.	Salary paid.	Expenses paid.	Total expenses.
Robt. E. Bolger	1	.....	21,362	$2,842 06	$600 00	$31 85	$631 85
Robt. Pelham, jr.	1	28	8,696	1,130 48	563 80	10 75	574 55
Wm. Jibb	2	.....	7,105	923 65	549 45	186 35	735 80
F. B. Anger	3	3	1,413	183 69	310 15	75 00	385 15
R. Haigh, jr.	4	.....	4,754	618 02	484 20	33 65	517 85
E. H. Spoor	5	3	3,494	454 22	423 07	79 10	502 17
Benj. C. Porter	6	42	16,805	2,184 65	600 00	5 00	605 08
A. S. Kedzie	7	6	4,809	625 17	482 53	74 25	556 78
John Holbrook	8	.....	2,362	307 06	362 95	73 17	436 12
E. T. Yeomans	9	.....	3,473	451 49	420 60	8 45	429 05
Albert Stiles	10	.....	14,927	1,940 51	600 00	89 75	689 75
Geo. H. Turner	11	.....	3,973	516 49	445 13	47 01	492 14
Richard Ferris	12	9	17,695	2,300 35	595 70	118 64	714 34
Alice E. C. Mann	13	.....	5,604	728 52	513 59	129 70	643 29
Wm. E. Rogers	14	.....	3,154	410 02	411 44	94 30	505 74
J. V. Murdock	15	8	5,909	768 17	540 80	147 79	688 59
Wm. L. Mason	16	.....	4,059	527 67	450 65	133 40	584 05
I. H. McCollum	17	.....	1,608	209 04	308 70	38 40	347 10
T. P. Steadman	18	.....	612	79 56	249 93	28 00	277 93
C. H. Chapman	19	.....	1,131	147 03	283 62	7 50	291 12
J. C. Bontecou	20	.....	3,446	447 98	397 64	73 60	471 24
John Pulcipher	21	.....	2,166	281 58	343 22	74 90	418 12
F. A. Baldwin	22	.....	880	114 40	200 14	33 10	233 24
Martin Harper	23	6	1,869	242 97	335 63	54 70	390 33
Total for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1887	.....	105	141,806	$18,434 78	$10,472 94	$1,648 36	$12,121 30

OFFICE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Fees received from deputies for quarter ending September 30, 1887	$6,221 54	
Fees received from deputies for quarter ending December 31, 1887	12,213 24	
Received from S. W. La Du	936 16	
		$19,370 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

State Inspector's salary	$750 00	
Traveling expenses	70 55	
Printing	53 60	
Postage and stationery	22 44	
Telegraphing	3 20	
Express	2 95	
Expenses of S. W. La Du	16 60	
Deputies' salaries	10,472 94	
Deputies' expenses	1,648 36	
Paid State Treasurer	6,330 30	
		$19,370 94

I have received the following report from the Honorable S. W. LaDu of inspections of oil for the six months ending June 30, 1887:

	Whole No. Barrels Inspected.	Fees received.	Salary paid.	Expenses paid.	Total Expenses.
Total for the six months ending June 30, '87.	96,448	$12,538 20	$8,508 32	$1,279 02	$9,787 34

OFFICE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Fees received	$12,538 20	
Amount on hand at last settlement	121 90	
		$12,660 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for salaries	$8,508 32	
Paid for expenses	1,279 02	
State Inspector's salary and expenses	936 60	
Paid H. D. Platt	936 16	
Paid State Treasurer	1,000 00	
		$12,660 10

Total for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Whole No. Barrels Inspected.	Fees received.	Salary paid.	Expenses paid.	Total Expenses.
238,254	$30,972 98	$18,931 26	$2,927 38	$21,908 64

Total receipts		$32,031 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of office	$24,700 74	
Paid State Treasurer	7,330 30	
		$32,031 04

There have been some changes in the boundaries of districts during the year caused by the opening of new routes over which oil is distributed in the State. This required changes in the lines of some of the districts in order to save traveling expenses in reaching the oil. I submit the following list of deputies and districts for your information:

DEPUTY OIL INSPECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Robert E. Bolger and Robert Pelham, Jr.—Detroit. Wayne county and eastern part of Oakland county.

SECOND DISTRICT.

William Jibb—Adrian. Lenawee and Monroe counties.

THIRD DISTRICT.

F. B. Ainger—Sturgis. St. Joseph, Branch, and Hillsdale counties.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Richard Haigh, Jr.—Kalamazoo. Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties, and Otsego, Plainwell and Allegan, in Allegan county.

IFTH DISTRICT.

E. H. Spoor –Dowagiac. Berrien and Cass counties.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Benj. C. Porter—Grand Rapids. Kent county.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A. S. Kedzie—Grand Haven. Ottawa, Muskegon, and Allegan counties, except Otsego, Plainwell and Allegan, in Allegan county.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Holbrook—Lansing. Eaton, Barry, Ingham, and Calhoun counties, except Homer and Tekonsha in Calhoun county.

NINTH DISTRICT.

E. T. Youmans—Ionia. Ionia and Clinton counties.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Albert Stiles—Jackson. Jackson and Washtenaw counties, and Pinckney, Hamburg and Unadilla in Livingston county, and Homer and Tekonsha in Calhoun county.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

George H. Turner—Flint. Genesee, Shiawassee, Lapeer, and Livingston counties, and Western part of Oakland county, except Pinckney, Unadilla and Hamburg in Livingston county.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Richard Ferris—Bay City. Bay, Saginaw, Arenac, Midland, and Tuscola counties.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mrs. A. E. C. Mann—Port Huron. St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, and Macomb counties.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. E. Rogers—Alpena. Alpena, Alcona, Iosco, and Presque Isle counties.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. V. Murdock—Marquette. Marquette, Menominee, and Schoolcraft counties, except Ishpeming and towns north of Ishpeming on M., H. & O. R. R., in Marquette county.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. L. Mason—L'Anse. Baraga, Houghton, Ontonagon, and Keweenaw counties, and Ishpeming, with all villages north of it on M., H. & O. R. R., in Marquette county.

SEVENTEETH DISTRICT.

J. H. McCollum—Ludington. Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo, Osceola and Clare counties.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

T. P. Steadman—Manistee. Manistee county.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

C. H. Chapman—Sault Ste Marie. Chippewa county.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

J. C. Bontecou—Petoskey. Emmet, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Otsego, Roscommon, Crawford, and Mackinac counties.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

John Pulcipher—Acme. Grand Traverse, Antrim, Benzie, Leelanaw, Wexford, and Kalkaska counties.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

F. A. Baldwin—Coral. Montcalm, Gratiot, Mecosta, and Isabella counties.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Martin Harper—Ironwood. Gogebic county.

The average cost of inspection for the year has been ten and thirty-two one-hundredths cents per barrel. No loss of life or serious destruction of property arising from explosions of oil has occurred within the State during the past year. The present law answers, as perfectly as could be expected, the purpose of the Legislature in its enactment, "the preservation of the lives and property of our citizens." It is true that it has been found practically impossible to secure an absolute uniform test from the various Inspectors. But this is not the fault of the law. The thermometers used may not have been gauged to exactly the same standard and all of the Inspectors may not have handled their instruments with the same care and skill. Differences which must necessarily exist in the care and skill of Inspectors cannot be cured by legislation, but the difficulty of the want of absolute uniformity of test might be mainly overcome if the Legislature would provide by law for a uniform instrument for the whole service, to be approved and tested by the State Board of Health before being used.

To meet the requirements of our Michigan "flash test" oil is more or less adulterated before and after it reaches the State. This of course reduces its illuminating power and causes it to burn slower and with more feeble flame in cold weather.

This difficulty might be prevented by the adoption of a chill test, and I heartily endorse the recommendation of my predecessor that such a test be established with provisions for carrying it into effect.

The law as it now stands meets the almost unanimous approval of our people, and is, as a general thing, cheerfully complied with by dealers in the State. Faithfully executed, as I believe it is, by a corps of competent and careful deputies, the law proves itself beneficent in every way, paying its own expenses, protecting the lives and property of our citizens and proving itself a source of income to the State.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the aid given me by officers of the State and others in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY D. PLATT,

State Inspector of Illuminating Oils.

DIRECTIONS TO DEPUTY OIL INSPECTORS.

Deputy oil inspectors will please govern themselves by the following rules which in part have been adopted from the last report of ex-State Oil Inspector, Hon. E. J. Smith. Pay strict attention to the X and XI rules, and thereby save yourselves and the State Inspector much unnecessary trouble.

I.

Provide yourselves with the State Board of Health tester, as required by this act, and brands hereinafter described.

II.

In using the tester, remove the upper cups and pour in water enough to fill the space between the first and second cup. Replace the upper cup and pour enough of the oil to be tested into the upper cup to fill it to the edge of the flange. Pass the supporting rod through the smallest hole in the cover and insert the rod in the socket on the inside of the cup. Place the bulb of the thermometer in the smaller of the remaining holes in the cover and attach the loop to the hook of the supporting rod. The oil should just cover the bulb of the thermometer. Fill the small lamp with alcohol and trim the wick so that it will burn with a small flame. The temperature of the oil should not rise more than 2° a minute. To ascertain the flashing point insert a lighted taper into the largest hole in the cover, rapidly bringing the flame into the space well under the cover and above the oil. Continue to do this with every increase of temperature of 2° or 3° till the vapor burns with a puff and bluish flame. The lowest temperature at which the vapor will thus burn is called the flashing point. If this flash takes place at 120° or under you must brand the barrels or casks rejected for illuminating purposes. If at above 120° you must brand the casks or barrels approved, as the law directs. (When oil flashes very close to the legal test, either above or below, great care must be used to secure accuracy.)

III.

In filling the testing cup especial care should be exercised that no oil anywhere adheres to the sides of the cup above the surface of the oil to be tested. If this is not done a false result is likely to be obtained.

IV.

If the oil to be tested be of low temperature, as in winter, it is required that the cup be not filled to a level with the flange, as the expansion of the fluid by the heat of the lamp will cause it to overflow the flange and defeat the accuracy of the test.

V.

The approved brand must be made with adjustable dates, measuring seven inches from border to border, and with ample margin to protect the barrel from the stencil brush.

VI.

The brand for rejected oil must be square in form, measuring seven inches from border to border, bearing the name of the inspector, but will not require date.

VII.

The inspector will adjust the dates so that the brand will show the date of inspection of all oils approved.

VIII.

Brand on the gauge end in bright colors. These brands are your official signature, and you cannot permit their use by others. You must brand the barrels yourselves or have it done under your supervision.

IX.

The fees are thirteen cents per barrel, which should be collected and a receipt given therefor at time of inspection, and a full entry of each receipt made on the stub. Blank receipts will be furnished you from the State Inspector's office. When you use all the receipts contained in a book *return the stub to the State Inspector.*

X.

Blank monthly reports will be furnished. Make your reports to the State

Inspector *promptly* at the close of each month, with remittances in draft or check on Detroit, indorsed by yourself.

It is *very essential* that you do not delay making these monthly reports an hour beyond the time required by law, as settlement of salaries cannot be made until all reports are in.

XI.

If accidents occur in your district from the use of illuminating oils, ascertain all the facts and circumstances and report them to the State Inspector.

Report before your supply of blanks is exhausted, so that you can be supplied with more.

Familiarize yourselves with the methods of testing as soon and as rapidly as possible. Study the law carefully, that you may be able to comply with all its requirements.

The law regarding the inspection of illuminating oil is beneficient, having for its purpose the saving of life and property; and proposes to collect from the dealer and consumer only a sufficient sum to meet the expense of the work of inspection. Hence it should have the approval of all parties, and its provisions should be willingly submitted to without exceptions. I call the attention of all interested parties to the following provisions of the law:

SEC. 1. Provides that the Inspector and his deputies shall have a lawful right to enter upon the premises of any manufacturer, vendor, or dealer in illuminating oils made from petroleum, in pursuance of their duty.

SEC. 2. Provides that the Inspector shall "reject for illuminating purposes all oils which will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature of 120° of Fahrenheit's thermometer."

SEC. 3. Contains the following: "All illuminating oils manufactured or refined in this State shall be inspected before being removed from the manufactory or refinery; and if any person or persons, whether manufacturer, vendor, or dealer, shall sell, *or attempt to sell*, to any person in this State any illuminating oils, whether manufactured in this State or not, before having the same inspected, as provided in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and he shall be subject to a penalty in any sum not exceeding *three hundred dollars:* and if any manufacturer, vendor, or dealer in either or any of said illuminating oils, shall falsely brand the package, cask, or barrel containing the same, as provided in sections one and two of this act, or shall use packages, casks, or barrels having the inspector's brand thereon, without having the oil inspected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a penalty in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Provides that any person who shall *knowingly use* any illuminating oil or product of petroleum for illuminating or heating purposes before the same has been inspected and approved by the State Inspector of Illuminating Oils, or his deputy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the State Inspector, or any deputy inspector who shall know of the violation of any of the provisons of this act, to enter complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction against any person so offending; and in case the State Inspector or deputy inspector have [having] knowledge of the violation of the provisions of this act, shall neglect to enter complaint as required by and provided for in this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

You will see from the above that dealers and consumers are liable to prosecution if they do not have oil inspected before *offering for sale* or before *using;* also, that the State Oil Inspector and his deputies are liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor if they fail to enforce the law.

While heretofore intentional violators of the law have been promptly prosecuted wherever found, cases of violation apparently rising from ignorance or wrong construction of the law, have been charitably dealt with. The time has come when this must cease. Ignorance of the provisions of a law so long in existence and enforcement as the Michigan oil law is inexcusable and will no longer be accepted as a barrier to prosecution. The law must and will be enforced. The interest of humanity demands it, and our oath of office compels us to do it.

In order that all parties interested may understand the law as construed by this department, the following rulings of the State Inspector are submitted for the benefit of all concerned:

RULINGS.

I.

Deputy inspectors must regard their duty as inspectors paramount to all other duties, and must inspct oils upon notification by the dealer *without delay.*

II.

The practice of jobbers in delivering oil to dealers before inspection and branding in order to save cartage, is in violation of the statute, the delivery thereof constituting *prima facie* evidence of sale.

III.

In cases where a jobber of oil, either through ignorance or by the blunder or carelessness of his employés, ships oil which has not been inspected, to other points, the dealer so offending should pay the additional expenses of inspection made necessary by such error.

IV.

When a retail dealer has received from a jobber a lot of uninspected and unbranded oil, he is not justified in tapping the package or selling therefrom on the assumption that the jobber is alone responsible to the State for the violation of the law. Sale of such unbranded oil makes him liable also; and when he receives it, in order to avoid responsibility, he should promptly notify the deputy inspector that the same is in his possession.

V.

Deputy inspectors must kindly but firmly insist upon obedience to the law in their respective districts. They should remember, however, that while charged with the duty of prosecuting willful offenders, they can do much to commend the law to the trade as well as to the general public, by careful and wise administration, and by making the provisions of the statute well understood by the dealers.

VI.

Oil in transit must not be inspected outside of the district to which it is directed.

VII.

No deputy is at liberty to re-inspect oil that has been inspected by another deputy, unless under special instructions from the State Inspector.

VIII.

Every tank, barrel, cask, or package of oil must receive a separate inspection.

IX.

Dealers must place the oil where it is accessible to the inspectors.

It is to be hoped that all dealers and consumers in the State will cheerfully and cordially co-operate with the State Inspector and his deputies in securing universal obedience to the law, and in making its operation so prompt and exact as to work no damage or hardship to any dealer, while at the same time the lives and property of our fellow-citizens are made more secure.

THE OIL INSPECTION LAW.

[Act No. 127, Laws of 1879, as amended by Act 49, Laws of 1881, and further amended by Act No 20, Laws of 1883.]

AN ACT to provide for the inspection of illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum or coal oils, and to repeal act number one hundred and eighty-one of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and act number one hundred and ninety-six of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That the Governor shall appoint a suitable person, resident of this State, who is not interested in manufacturing, dealing in, or vending any illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum, as State Inspector of oils, whose term of office shall be two years from [the] date of appointment, or until his successor shall be appointed and shall qualify. It shall be the duty of said State Inspector, or his deputies hereinafter provided, to examine and test the quality of all such oils offered for sale by any manufacturer, vendor, or dealer, and if upon such testing or examination, the oils shall meet the requirement hereinafter specified, he shall fix his brand or device, viz.: "approved," with the date over his official signature, upon the package, barrel, or cask containing the same. And to more effectually carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the State Inspector, or his deputies, to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, vendor, or dealer of said oils, and if they shall find or discover any kerosene oil, or any other product of petroleum that has not been inspected and branded, according to the provisions of this act, they shall proceed to inspect and brand the same. And it shall be lawful for any manufacturer, vendor or dealer, to sell the oil so tested and approved as an illuminator; but if the oil or other product of petroleum so tested shall not meet said requirements, he shall mark in plain letters on said package, barrel, or cask, over his official signature, the words: "Rejected for illuminating purposes;" and it shall be unlawful for the owner

thereof to sell such oil, or other product of petroleum, for illuminating purposes; and if any person shall sell, or offer for sale such rejected oil, or other product of petroleum, for such purpose, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a penalty, in the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The State Inspector provided for in this act is hereby empowered to appoint a suitable number of deputies, which deputies are hereby empowered to perform the duties of inspection, and shall be liable to the same penalties as the State Inspector: *Provided,* That the State Inspector may remove any of said deputies for reasonable cause. It shall be the duty of the inspector and his deputies to provide themselves, at their own expense, with the necessary instruments and apparatus for testing the quality of said illuminating oils, and when called upon for that purpose, to promptly inspect all oils hereinbefore mentioned, and to reject, for illuminating purposes, all oils which will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: *Provided,* The quantity of oil used in the flash test shall not be less than half a pint. The oil tester adopted and recommended by the Michigan State Board of Health shall be used by the inspector and his deputies.

SEC. 3. Every person appointed a State Inspector shall, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation prescribed by the constitution and laws of this State, and shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State. The State Inspector shall execute a bond to the State of Michigan, in such sum and with such surety as shall be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act, which bond shall be for the use of all persons aggrieved by the acts or neglect of said inspector, and the same shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The deputy inspector shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take such oath and file such bond with like conditions, as is required of the State Inspector, said bond to be in such sum as shall be required by the State Inspector, with two sureties to be approved by the Judge of Probate, and file such oath and bond with the clerk of the county in which such deputy inspector resides. Such deputy shall also forward the County Clerk's certificate of such filing to said State Inspector. Said inspector shall collect thirteen cents for each barrel, or cask, or package, containing not exceeding fifty-five gallons, and at the same proportionate rate for any excess over that quantity so inspected; and he shall pay over to the State Inspector, at the commencement of each month, all moneys received by him for inspection; and in any case of inspection or branding, said fee shall be a lien on the oil so inspected. It shall also be

the duty of every inspector or deputy inspector to keep a true and accurate record of all oils so inspected and branded by him, which record shall state the date of inspection, the number of gallons rejected, the number of gallons approved, the number of gallons inspected, the number and kind of barrels, casks or packages, the name of the person for whom inspected, and the money received for such inspection, and said record shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested. It shall also be the duty of every deputy inspector, at the commencement of each month, to forward to the State Inspector and Board of State Auditors, true duplicate copies of such record for the preceding month. In the month of January, in each year, the State Inspector shall make and deliver to the Governor of the State and Board of Public Health, annual duplicate reports of the inspections by himself and deputies during the preceding calendar year. All illuminating oils manufactured or refined in this State, shall be inspected before being removed from the manufactory or refinery; and if any person or persons, whether manufacturer, vendor, or dealer, shall sell, or attempt to sell, to any person in this State, any illuminating oils, whether manufactured in this State or not, before having the same inspected, as provided in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and he shall be subject to a penalty in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any manufacturer, vendor, or dealer in either or any of said illuminating oils, shall falsely brand the package, cask, or barrel containing the same, as provided in sections one and two of this act, or shall use packages, casks, or barrels having the inspector's brand thereon, without having the oil inspected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a penalty in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.[1]

SEC. 4. Any person selling or dealing in illuminating oils, produced from petroleum, who shall sell or dispose of any empty kerosene barrels [barrel], cask or package, before thoroughly canceling, removing, or effacing the inspection brand on the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each barrel, cask, or package thus sold or disposed of; and any person who shall knowingly use any illuminating oil or products of petroleum for illuminating or heating purposes before the same has been inspected and approved by the State Inspector of Oils, or his deputy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5. No person shall adulterate with paraffine or other substances for the purpose of sale or for use, any coal or kerosene oils to be used for lights in such a

[1] This section, as amended, was given effect April 10th, 1883.

manner as to render them dangerous to use; nor shall any person knowingly sell or offer to sell or knowingly use such adulterated oil; nor shall any person knowingly sell or offer for sale, or knowingly use any coal or kerosene oil, or any of the products thereof for illuminating purposes, which by reason of being adulterated, or for any other reason, will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature less than one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: *Provided,* That the quantity used in the test shall not be less than one-half pint: *And further provided,* That the gas or vapor from said oils may be used for illuminating purposes, when the oils from which said gas or vapor is generated are contained in closed reservoirs outside the building illuminated or lighted by said gas. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the use in street lamps of lighter products of petroleum, such as gasolene, benzine, benzole, naptha: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the use of machines or generators constructed on the principle of the "Davy Safety lamp."

SEC. 6. The State Inspector shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also be allowed such further sum as he may actually and necessarily expend in traveling expenses and prosecutions incurred in the discharge of his duties. Each deputy inspector shall be entitled to a salary payable monthly, the amount of such salary to be determined by the number of casks, barrels and packages actually inspected by such deputy inspector during the month, as follows: For each of the first ten, one dollar each; for each of the second ten, seventy-five cents; for each of the third ten, sixty cents; for each of the fourth ten, fifty cents; for each of the fifth ten, forty cents; for each of the sixth ten, thirty cents; for each of the seventh ten, twenty-five cents; for each of the eighth ten, twenty cents; for each of the ninth ten, fifteen cents; for each of tenth ten, ten cents; for each of the second hundred, eight cents; for each of the third hundred, six cents; for each in excess of three hundred, five cents: *Provided,* That in no case shall any deputy inspector receive more than one hundred dollars in any month as such salary. Said deputy inspector shall also be entitled to and allowed all actual and necessary expenses for railroad, stage, and steamboat fares incurred in the discharge of his duties as such deputy inspector. All salaries and expenses provided for in this act shall be retained by the State Inspector out of the moneys received for inspections of oil, and accounted for and paid out by him as provided in this act: *Provided,* That in case the amount of money received for the inspection of oils

according to the provisions of this act, shall not be sufficient to pay the compensation and expenses of the inspector and his deputies as provided herein, the amount of such deficiency shall be deducted from said salaries *pro rata* to each.

SEC. 7. The State Inspector shall render to the Board of State Auditors, quarterly, a detailed account of all the receipts and disbursements of his office, to be audited and allowed by them if found correct; and at the end of the year, any surplus shall be paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the State Inspector, or any deputy inspector who shall know of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to enter complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction against any person so offending; and in case the State Inspector or deputy inspector have [having] knowledge of the violation of the provisions of this act, shall neglect to enter complaint as required by and provided for in this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of all prosecuting attorneys to represent and prosecute in behalf of the people, within their respective counties, all cases of offenses arising under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. No inspector or deputy inspector shall, while in office, traffic directly or indirectly, in any article which he is appointed to inspect. For the violation of any of the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to a penalty not to exceed three hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Governor to remove from office, and to appoint a competent person in the place of any inspector who is unfaithful in the duties of his office.

SEC. 12. Act number one hundred and eighty-one of the session laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as approved May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and act number one hundred and ninety-six of the session laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, as approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect thirty days from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved May 31, 1879.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT.

OF

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE

INSANE, DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND;

ALSO STATISTICS OF THE

IDIOTIC AND EPILEPTIC

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1887.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
THORP & GODFREY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1888.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO XXVII.. INCLUSIVE,

AND

EXHIBIT A.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Lansing, May 5, 1888.

HON. CYRUS G. LUCE, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR,—In compliance with law, I submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Abstract of Statistical Information relative to the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, also like information concerning the Epileptic and Idiotic, in the State at the time the assessment was taken for the year 1887.

Very respectfully,

GILBERT R. OSMUN,
Secretary of State.

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Insane Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal Condition and Health, and Mental Condition and Habits previous to Insanity, and how they are supported, for the year 1887.

State, Counties, and Asylums.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition previous to Insanity.				Health.				Habits previous to Insanity.					How supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
State	Totals	2,727	2,676	27	16	1	7	1,199	1,092	287	71	78	1,958	19	181	569	1,648	478	583	18	802	519	13	31	1,362	428	1	2280	18
	Males	1,345	1,319	14	6	1	5	744	441	71	28	61	833	5	106	401	841	200	295	9	286	410	3	31	615	147	1	1189	8
	Females	1,382	1,357	13	10	....	2	455	651	216	43	17	1,125	14	75	168	807	278	288	9	516	109	10	....	747	281	....	1091	10
Allegan	Males	6	6	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1
	Females	17	17	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	3	13	1	2	1	13	3	1	....	11	4	1	....	1	6	....	11	....
Antrim	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Females	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Arenac	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Barry	Males	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Females	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Bay	Males	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
	Females	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Berrien	Males	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
	Females	10	9	....	1	....	....	3	6	1	....	....	7	....	1	2	7	2	1	....	3	7	....	....	....	2	....	8	....
Branch	Males	5	5	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	2	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	1
	Females	4	4	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	2	....
Calhoun	Males	6	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	4	6	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
	Females	17	17	....	....	....	....	8	3	6	....	....	10	....	1	6	16	1	....	....	13	4	....	....	....	6	....	11	....
Cass	Males	5	5	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
	Females	6	5	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....
Cheboygan	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Clare	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Clinton	Males	3	3					2	1				1		1	1	2		1		3					3			
	Females	4	4					1	3				3	1			2	2			3				1	4			
Eaton	Males	12	7				5	5	2			5	2		1	9	6		1	5	7				5	2	1	9	
	Females	5	4				1	1	1	1	1	1	3			2	2	2		1	4				1	2		3	
Emmet	Males	1	1						1				1				1				1							1	
	Females																												
Genesee	Males	2	2					1		1			2				1	1			2					1		1	
	Females	10	9				1	3	4	2	1		10				7	2		1	8	1			1	2		7	1
Gratiot	Males	2	2					2					1		1		2					2						2	
	Females	3	2	1					1	2			2		1		1	1	1		3					2		1	
Hillsdale	Males	9	9					6		1	2		5		3	1	9				8	1				3		6	
	Females	14	14					3	4	6	1		8		6		9	3	2		8	2	3		1	5		9	
Houghton	Males	5	5					2	1	2			5				4	1			4	1				1			4
	Females	2	2						2				2				1		1		2								2
Huron	Males																												
	Females	3	3					2	1				1		1	1	3				1	1			1	3			
Ingham	Males																												
	Females	4	4					3	1				3			1	2	1	1		4					3		1	
Ionia	Males	1	1					1								1	1				1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1					1						1	
Isabella	Males	1	1						1				1				1				1							1	
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Jackson	Males	4	4					3	1				2			2	3	1			2	1			1	1		3	
	Females	14	14					6	5	3			12		1	1	12	1	1		13	1				9		5	
Kalamazoo	Males	3	3					2		1			1			2	2	1			3							3	
	Females	6	5	1				4	1		1		5			1	6				6					4		2	
Kent	Males	7	7					5	1			1	2			5	4	1		2	4				3	3		4	
	Females	5	5					1	1	2		1	3			2	3		1	1	4				1	1		3	1
Lapeer	Males																												
	Females	4	4					1	1	2			4				3	1			4					3		1	
Lenawee	Males	4	4					3	1				3			1	4				3	1				2		2	
	Females	14	14					3	9	2			13			1	9	4	1		8	1			5	11		3	
Livingston	Males	1	1					1							1		1				1					1			
	Females	4	4					1	3				4				4				3				1	4			
Mackinac	Males																												
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

Counties and Asylums.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition previous to insanity.				Health.				Habits previous to insanity.					How supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uninformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
Macomb	Males	6	6	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	4	1	1	....	5	....	....	1	....	5	....	1	....
	Females	11	11	....	....	....	....	5	3	3	....	....	8	1	....	2	9	2	....	....	8	....	....	....	3	5	....	6	....
Manistee	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....
Marquette	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mason	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Mecosta	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Females	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Menominee	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe	Males	5	5	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....
	Females	11	11	....	....	....	....	5	3	3	....	....	7	....	1	3	8	3	....	....	7	2	1	....	1	9	....	2	....
Montcalm	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Muskegon	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Oakland	Males	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....
	Females	9	9	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	2	3	....	....	6	9	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	6	1	....	3	....
Oceana	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Ogemaw	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Ontonagon	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Osceola	Males																													
	Females	2	2							2			2				2				2					1		1		
Ottawa	Males	5	5					2	3				5				5				2	3						5		
	Females	4	4					1	3				3			1	4				3	1				2		2		
Saginaw	Males	3	3						1	2			3				3				2	1				3				
	Females	4	4					2	1	1			3			1	1	2		1	3				1	3		1		
Sanilac	Males																													
	Females	5	5					1	3	1			4		1		5				3				2	5				
Schoolcraft	Males	2	2						2				2					1	1		1				1			2		
	Females																													
Shiawassee	Males	2	2						2				1		1		1	1			1	1						2		
	Females	3	3					1	2				2		1		2	1			1	1			1	2		1		
St. Clair	Males	4	4					3		1			1			3	4				3				1	2		2		
	Females	8	8					2	2	4			6		1	1	3	5			6				2	5		1	2	
St. Joseph	Males	3	3					3								3	1	2			1				2	2		1		
	Females	5	5					1	1	1	2		4			1	2	3			3	2				3		2		
Tuscola	Males	1	1					1							1		1				1							1		
	Females	7	7					4	1	2			6		1		4	3			7					5		1	1	
Van Buren	Males	1	1					1							1		1				1					1				
	Females	2	2							2			2					2			2					2				
Washtenaw	Males	3	3					1	2				2			1	3				1	1			1	2		1		
	Females	10	10					7	3				4	2	1	3	6	1		3	2				3	3		7		
Wayne	Males	99	92	6	1			65	27	1		6	78		1	20	95	3	1		76	13	2		8	6		93		
	Females	109	101	5	3			47	25	32	3	2	99		2	8	100	5	4		97	8	1		3	4		105		
Wexford	Males																													
	Females	1	1					1								1		1							1	1				
Michigan Asyl'm	Males	410	408	2				201	163	21	15	10	250			160	296	48	65	1		62		29	319	38		372		
	Females	393	389	4				132	193	50	14	4	308			85	247	33	118		1	7			385	53		340		
Eastern Michigan Asylum	Males	352	349	1	2			207	113	21	5	6	252	2	92	6	132	85	135		114	217			21	33		319		
	Females	326	320	1	5			101	166	48	10	1	275	1	49	1	97	131	98		244	57			25	35		291		
Northern Michigan Asylum	Males	236	234		1	1		126	83	8	2	17	116			120	168	23	45	1		93			143	9		227		
	Females	218	218					42	150	15	8	3	189			29	133	28	57			6			212	4		214		
Mich. Asylum for insane criminals	Males	92	85	5	2			53	17	5	8	14	43			49	30	16	44		1	4			87			92		
	Females	16	15	1				5	8	3			15			1	1	10	5		1	1			14			16		
St. Joseph's Retreat	Males	24	24					16	6	1		1	23		1		21	3			6				18	13		11		
	Females	71	71					34	25	11	1		58	8	1	4	58	18			5				66	57		13	1	

TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, and how they are supported, for the year 1887.

State, Counties, and Institutions.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How Supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uninformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
State	Totals	650	644	4	----	2	----	548	93	8	----	1	582	12	47	9	591	33	18	8	567	6	1	52	24	402	2	234	12
	Males	366	363	2	----	1	----	317	43	5	----	1	323	8	31	4	333	19	9	5	323	4	----	26	13	228	1	131	6
	Females	284	281	2	----	1	----	231	50	3	----	----	259	4	16	5	258	14	9	3	244	2	1	26	11	174	1	103	6
Allegan	Males	3	3	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----
	Females	2	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Alpena	Males	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Antrim	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	3	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----
Arenac	Males	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
	Females	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Baraga	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
Barry	Males	5	5	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----
	Females	6	6	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	5	----	1	----	5	1	----	----	5	----	----	1	----	5	----	1	----
Bay	Males	6	6	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	4	2	----	----	4	1	1	----	2	1	----	2	1	6	----	----	----
	Females	4	4	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	4	----	----	----
Berrien	Males	10	10	----	----	----	----	8	2	----	----	----	9	----	1	----	10	----	----	----	9	----	----	1	----	8	----	1	1
	Females	9	9	----	----	----	----	7	2	----	----	----	9	----	----	----	9	----	----	----	7	----	----	2	----	8	----	1	----
Branch	Males	8	8	----	----	----	----	6	2	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	7	----	----	1	----	6	----	1	1
	Females	8	8	----	----	----	----	6	2	----	----	----	4	1	2	1	3	5	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	2
Calhoun	Males	7	7	----	----	----	----	6	1	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	1	7	----	----	----
	Females	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Cass	Males	2	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	----
	Females	3	3	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----

Charlevoix	Males	1	1									1	1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Clinton	Males	4	4					4					3		1		3	1			3				1	4			
	Females	4	4					3	1				4				4				2			2		3		1	
Eaton	Males	4	4					1	3				4				3	1			3			1		4			
	Females	9	9					6	3				9				9				6			2	1	9			
Genesee	Males	11	11					5	5	1			10			1	10	1			10	1				10		1	
	Females	7	7					3	4				7				5	1	1		5			2		7			
Gratiot	Males	4	4					4					4				4				3			1		4			
	Females	2	2					2					2				1		1		1			1		2			
Hillsdale	Males	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
	Females	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
Houghton	Males	1	1					1					1				1							1		1			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Huron	Males	13	13					12	1				13				13				10			2	1	13			
	Females	4	4					4					4				4				2		1	1		4			
Ingham	Males																												
	Females	2	2					1	1				2				2				2					2			
Ionia	Males	4	4					3	1				4				3	1			3			1		4			
	Females	5	5					2	3				4		1		3	1	1		5					3		1	1
Iosco	Males	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Isabella	Males	3	3					2	1				3				1	1	1		3					3			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Jackson	Males	8	8					2	5	1			7		1		8				7			1		8			
	Females	4	4					2	2				4				4				4					3			1
Kalamazoo	Males	4	4					1	2	1			4				4				4					4			
	Females	4	4					3	1				3		1		4				3			1		4			
Kalkaska	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Kent	Males	5	5					3	2				5				5				5					5			
	Females	6	6					3	3				6				3		3		6					5			1
Keweenaw	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Lapeer	Males	4	4					3	1				4				4				3			1		4			
	Females	2	2					1	1				2				2				2					2			

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

Counties, and Institutions.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How Supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
Lenawee	Males	6	6					5		1			5	1			6				4			1	1	6			
	Females	7	7					6		1			7				6		1		6	1				5	1	1	
Livingston	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females	2	2					2					2				2				2					1		1	
Mackinac	Males	1	1					1							1		1				1					1			
	Females																												
Macomb	Males	7	7					7					7				6			1	4			2	1	7			
	Females	8	8					8					8				7	1			6			2		8			
Manistee	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Marquette	Males	3	3					3					1	1		1	2	1						3		2			1
	Females	3	3					3					2			1	3				2			1		2			1
Mason	Males	1	1					1					1				1							1		1			
	Females	1	1					1						1			1							1				1	
Menominee	Males	2	2					2					2				2				1			1		2			
	Females	1	1					1					1				1							1		1			
Midland	Males	1	1					1								1	1				1					1			
	Females	2	2					2					2				2				1			1		2			
Monroe	Males	8	8					8					3	2	3		4	1	3		7			1		8			
	Females	3	3					3					3				3				3					3			
Montcalm	Males	2	2					2					1		1		1		1		1			1		2			
	Females	1	1					1					1							1				1		1			
Montmorency	Males	2	2					2					2				2				1			1		2			
	Females																												
Muskegon	Males	3	3					3					3				1	2			2			1		2		1	
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			

Newaygo	Males	2	2					2					2				2				2					2			
	Females	2	2					2					2				2				2					2			
Oakland	Males	2	2					1	1				2				1	1			2					2			
	Females	2	2					1	1				1	1			2				1			1		1		1	
Oceana	Males	2	2					2					1		1		1	1			2					2			
	Females	3	3					2	1				2			1	3							2	1	3			
Ontonagon	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1							1	
	Females																												
Osceola	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Otsego	Males	5	5					2	3				4		1		4	1			5					5			
	Females	4	4						4				4				3	1			4					4			
Ottawa	Males	2	2					2					2				2				2					2			
	Females	3	3					3					3				3				2			1		3			
Presque Isle	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
Saginaw	Males	6	6					5	1				6				3		2	1	4			1	1	5			1
	Females	3	3					2	1				3				3				3					3			
Sanilac	Males	2	2					2					2				2				2					2			
	Females	4	4					3	1				2	1		1	4				3				1	4			
Shiawassee	Males	2	2					1	1				2				2				2					2			
	Females	3	3					1	1	1			3				3				3					3			
St. Clair	Males	7	7					7					5		1	1	7				5				2	7			
	Females	8	8					7	1				7		1		7		1		6			1	1	8			
St. Joseph	Males	8	8					5	2	1			7		1		6	1	1		7				1	7	1		
	Females	8	8					5	3				8				8				6				2	8			
Tuscola	Males	6	6					3	3				6				6				5				1	6			
	Females	7	7					4	2	1			7				6		1		6				1	7			
Van Buren	Males	2	2					2					1		1		2				2					1		1	
	Females	3	3					3					2		1		3				2				1	3			
Washtenaw	Males	3	3					3					3				3				2	1				3			
	Females	4	4					3	1				3			1	3			1	3				1	4			
Wayne	Males	8	8					5	3				8				8				7			1		8			
	Females	5	5					3	2				5				5				4			1		5			
Wexford	Males	2	2					2					2				2				2					2			
	Females																												
School for the Blind	Males	[a]1				1		1					1				1				1							1	
	Females																												
School for the Deaf	Males	125	123	2				125					125				125				125					1		124	
	Females	95	93	2				95					95				95				95							95	
German D. and D. Asylum	Males	27	27					27					9	2	16		20	4		3	27					26			1
	Females	9	9					9					2		7		5	3		1	9					9			

a Blind also.

TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, and how they are supported, for the year 1887.

State, Counties, and School.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How Supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
State	Totals	516	493	4	1	18	....	188	223	102	....	3	448	10	35	23	375	85	50	6	463	10	1	16	26	388	15	98	15
	Males	316	305	2	....	9	....	110	157	47	....	2	284	5	19	8	242	45	28	1	286	9	....	10	11	232	11	62	11
	Females	200	188	2	1	9	....	78	66	55	....	1	164	5	16	15	133	40	22	5	177	1	1	6	15	156	4	36	4
Allegan	Males	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	....	5	....	2	....	4	....	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
	Females	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	3	....	2	....	3	1	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Antrim	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Baraga	Males	3	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barry	Males	7	7	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	6	1	....	....	6	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Bay	Males	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....
	Females	3	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....
Benzie	Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Berrien	Males	9	8	1	....	....	....	2	6	1	....	....	6	....	3	....	5	4	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....
	Females	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	3	2	2	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	3	....	2	....
Branch	Males	8	8	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	7	1	....	....	4	3	1	....	6	2	....	....	....	6	1	1	....
	Females	6	6	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	5	....	1	....	4	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	1
Calhoun	Males	19	19	....	....	....	....	6	11	2	....	....	18	....	1	....	15	1	3	....	18	....	....	....	1	16	....	3	....
	Females	8	7	....	1	....	....	3	2	3	....	....	6	....	1	1	3	2	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
Cass	Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Females	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Charlevoix	Males	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	2
	Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Chippewa	Males	2				2				2			2				1	1			1				1			2	
	Females	3	1			2		2		1			3				2	1			1				2	1		2	
Clare	Males																												
	Females	2	2					1		1			2				2				2					2			
Clinton	Males	5	5					2	2	1			5				1	4			4	1				5			
	Females	2	2							2			2				1	1			2					2			
Eaton	Males	7	7					4	3				7				7				6			1		6		1	
	Females	2	2					2					2				1	1			2					2			
Emmet	Males																												
	Females	2	1			1			1	1			2				2				1				1	2			
Genesee	Males	11	11					4	7				10		1		9	2			9			1	1	7		3	1
	Females	6	6					2	2	2			5			1	3	3			5			1		5		1	
Grand Traverse	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Gratiot	Males	2	2					1	1				1		1		1	1			2					2			
	Females	3	3						1	2			3				1	2			3					2	1		
Hillsdale	Males	5	5					1	2	2			5				4		1		5					4	1		
	Females	5	5					1	2	2			3		1	1	3	1	1		4		1			4		1	
Houghton	Males	18	18					3	13	1		1	17		1		16		2		16	1		1		13	2	2	1
	Females																												
Huron	Males	3	3						3				3				2		1		3					3			
	Females	3	3					2	1				2		1		3				3					3			
Ingham	Males	5	5					1	3	1			5				3	2			5					5			
	Females	5	5					2	2	1			4		1		4	1			5					3		2	
Ionia	Males	5	5					1	2	2			5				4		1		5					4		1	
	Females	4	4						2	2			3		1		2	2			3				1	3		1	
Iosco	Males	1	1							1			1					1			1					1			
	Females																												
Isabella	Males	5	3			2		2	3				1		2	2	2	3			5					3	1	1	
	Females	5	2			3		2	2	1			1	2	1	1	3	2			5					3		2	
Jackson	Males	13	13					3	9	1			12		1		9	2	2		11	1			1	7		5	1
	Females	4	4					2	2				4				3	1			3				1	3			1
Kalamazoo	Males	8	8					4	1	3			8				6	2			7				1	6		2	
	Females	6	6					2	1	3			5		1		4	2			5				1	6			
Kalkaska	Males																												
	Females	1	1							1			1				1								1			1	
Kent	Males	7	7					4	2	1			6		1		4	1	2		5			1	1	6		1	
	Females	5	5					1	2	1		1	4	1			3	1		1	4				1	3		1	1

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

Counties and School.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How Supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
Keweenaw	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Lake	Males	1	1							1			1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Lapeer	Males	3	3						2	1			3				3				2	1				2		1	
	Females	4	4					1	3				3			1	2	1	1		2			1	1	3		1	
Leelanaw	Males																												
	Females	3	3						2	1			2			1	1		1	1	3					3			
Lenawee	Males	9	9					1	6	2			9				8	1			7	1			1	5	1	3	
	Females	5	5					2	1	2			5				4		1		5					5			
Livingston	Males	8	8					3	5				8				7		1		8					7		1	
	Females	6	6					3	2	1			4	1		1	3	1	2		5				1	5		1	
Mackinac	Males																												
	Females	1				1				1			1				1								1	1			
Macomb	Males	6	6					2	4				6				4	1	1		6					4	1	1	
	Females	7	7					2	3	2			6		1		5		1	1	7					6	1		
Manistee	Males	3	3						2	1			3				1	1	1		3					2			1
	Females																												
Marquette	Males	7	7					2	5				5		1	1	5	1		1	6				1	5		1	1
	Females																												
Mecosta	Males	4	4					2	2				3		1		4				4					3		1	
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
Menominee	Males	1	1					1					1				1							1		1			
	Females																												
Midland	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1						1		
	Females	2	2						1	1			2				2				2					2			
Monroe	Males	5	5					2	3				4			1	2	2	1		5					4		1	
	Females	5	4	1				2	3				3		1	2	5				4			1		4		1	

Montcalm	Males	6	6					1	4			1	5			1	6				6					6			1	
	Females	3	3					1	1	1			1	1		1	2	1			2			1		2		1	
Muskegon	Males	4	4						2	2			4				4				4					3	1		
	Females	4	4						3	1			3		1		3	1			4					3	1		
Newaygo	Males	3	2			1			3				3				2	1			3					2		1	
	Females																												
Oakland	Males	8	8					4	4				8				6		2		8					6		1	1
	Females	6	6					3	3				6				3	1	2		6					5		1	
Oceana	Males	1	1							1			1				1				1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Ogemaw	Males	1	1						1				1					1				1				1			
	Females																												
Ontonagon	Males	2	2					1		1			2				2				1			1		1		1	
	Females																												
Osceola	Males	3	3					1	2				3				2	1			3					2		1	
	Females																												
Oscoda	Males	1	1							1			1					1			1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
Ottawa	Males	11	10	1				5	3	3			10		1		11				11					10		1	
	Females	3	3						2	1			3				2	1			3					3			
Saginaw	Males	2	2						1	1			2				2				2					2			
	Females	4	4					3		1			3			1	3			1	3				1	2		1	1
Sanilac	Males	2	2							2			2				2				2						1		1
	Females	2	2					1	1				2				1		1		1				1	2			
Shiawassee	Males	3	3						1	2			1	1	1		1	1	1		3					1		2	
	Females	2	2						1	1			2				1	1			2					2			
St. Clair	Males	7	7					1	4	2			7				4	1	2		6				1	4		3	
	Females	5	4			1		4		1			5				4		1		3			2		5			
St. Joseph	Males	8	8					2	5	1			6		1	1	5	3			7				1	7			1
	Females	5	4	1				1	3	1			4		1		2	1	2		5					5			
Tuscola	Males	4	4					2	1	1			4				4				4					3		1	
	Females	3	3							3			3				2	1			3					3			
Van Buren	Males	5	5					2	1	2			4		1		4		1		5					3		1	1
	Females	5	5					1	1	3			4		1		3	1	1		5					5			
Washtenaw	Males	4	4						4				4				4				3				1	3		1	
	Females	2	2					1	1				1			1		1		1	1				1	2			
Wayne	Males	11	11					5	6				11				11				9	1		1		3		8	
	Females	8	8					4	1	3			8				8				8					3		5	
Wexford	Males																												
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
School for the Blind	Males	21	20			1		21					21				21				21					13		8	
	Females	21	21					21					20		1		19	1	1		20				1	11	1	9	

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

Counties and School.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How Supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
Keweenaw	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Lake	Males	1	1							1			1				1				1					1			
	Females																												
Lapeer	Males	3	3						2	1			3				3				2	1				2		1	
	Females	4	4					1	3				3			1	2	1	1		2			1	1	3		1	
Leelanaw	Males																												
	Females	3	3						2	1			2			1	1		1	1	3					3			
Lenawee	Males	9	9					1	6	2			9				8	1			7	1			1	5	1	3	
	Females	5	5					2	1	2			5				4		1		5					5			
Livingston	Males	8	8					3	5				8				7		1		8					7		1	
	Females	6	6					3	2	1			4	1		1	3	1	2		5				1	5		1	
Mackinac	Males																												
	Females	1				1				1			1				1								1	1			
Macomb	Males	6	6					2	4				6				4	1	1		6					4	1	1	
	Females	7	7					2	3	2			6		1		5		1	1	7					6	1		
Manistee	Males	3	3						2	1			3				1	1	1		3					2			1
	Females																												
Marquette	Males	7	7					2	5				5		1	1	5	1		1	6				1	5		1	1
	Females																												
Mecosta	Males	4	4					2	2				3		1		4				4					3		1	
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
Menominee	Males	1	1					1					1				1							1		1			
	Females																												
Midland	Males	1	1					1					1				1				1						1		
	Females	2	2						1	1			2				2				2					2			
Monroe	Males	5	5					2	3				4			1	2	2	1		5					4		1	
	Females	5	4	1				2	3				2		1	2	5				4			1		4		1	

Montcalm	Males	6	6					1	4			1	5			1	6				6					6			
	Females	3	3					1	1	1			1	1		1	2	1			2			1		2		1	
Muskegon	Males	4	4						2	2			4				4				4					3	1		
	Females	4	4						3	1			3		1		3	1			4					3	1		
Newaygo	Males	3	2			1			3				3				2	1			3					2		1	
	Females																												
Oakland	Males	8	8					4	4				8				6		2		8					6		1	1
	Females	6	6					3	3				6				3	1	2		6					5		1	
Oceana	Males	1	1							1			1				1				1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1				1				1					1			
Ogemaw	Males	1	1						1				1					1				1				1			
	Females																												
Ontonagon	Males	2	2					1		1			2				2				1			1		1		1	
	Females																												
Osceola	Males	3	3					1	2				3				2	1			3					2		1	
	Females																												
Oscoda	Males	1	1							1			1					1			1					1			
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
Ottawa	Males	11	10	1				5	3	3			10		1		11				11					10		1	
	Females	3	3						2	1			3				2	1			3					3			
Saginaw	Males	2	2						1	1			2				2				2					2			
	Females	4	4					3		1			3			1	3			1	3				1	2		1	1
Sanilac	Males	2	2							2			2				2				2						1		1
	Females	2	2					1	1				2				1		1		1				1	2			
Shiawassee	Males	3	3						1	2			1	1	1		1	1	1		3					1		2	
	Females	2	2						1	1			2				1	1			2					2			
St. Clair	Males	7	7					1	4	2			7				4	1	2		6				1	4		3	
	Females	5	4			1		4		1			5				4		1		3			2		5			
St. Joseph	Males	8	8					2	5	1			6		1	1	5	3			7				1	7			1
	Females	5	4	1				1	3	1			4		1		2	1	2		5					5			
Tuscola	Males	4	4					2	1	1			4				4				4					3		1	
	Females	3	3							3			3				2	1			3					3			
Van Buren	Males	5	5					2	1	2			4		1		4		1		5					3		1	1
	Females	5	5					1	1	3			4		1		3	1	1		5					5			
Washtenaw	Males	4	4						4				4				4				3				1	3		1	
	Females	2	2					1	1				1			1		1		1	1				1	2			
Wayne	Males	11	11					5	6				11				11				9	1		1		3		8	
	Females	8	8					4	1	3			8				8				8					3		5	
Wexford	Males																												
	Females	1	1						1				1					1			1					1			
School for the Blind	Males	21	20			1		21					21				21				21					13		8	
	Females	21	21					21					20		1		19	1	1		20				1	11	1	9	

TABLE IV.

Showing for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Number of Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, and how they are supported, for the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.					How supported.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	By themselves or friends.	By the public in part.	By the public.	Unknown.
Insane	Totals	2,727	2,676	27	16	1	7	1199	1092	287	71	78	1,958	19	181	569	1,648	478	583	18	802	519	13	31	1,362	428	1	2,280	18
	Males	1,345	1,319	14	6	1	5	744	441	71	28	61	833	5	106	401	841	200	295	9	286	410	3	31	615	147	1	1,189	8
	Females	1,382	1,357	13	10	....	2	455	651	216	43	17	1,125	14	75	168	807	278	288	9	516	109	10	....	747	281	....	1,091	10
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	644	4	....	2	....	548	93	8	....	1	582	12	47	9	591	33	18	8	567	6	1	52	24	402	2	234	12
	Males	366	363	2	....	1	....	317	43	5	....	1	323	8	31	4	333	19	9	5	323	4	....	26	13	228	1	131	6
	Females	284	281	2	....	1	....	231	50	3	....	....	259	4	16	5	258	14	9	3	244	2	1	26	11	174	1	103	6
Blind	Totals	516	493	4	1	18	....	188	223	102	....	3	448	10	35	23	375	85	50	6	463	10	1	16	26	388	15	98	15
	Males	316	305	2	....	9	....	110	157	47	....	2	284	5	19	8	242	45	28	1	286	9	....	10	11	232	11	62	11
	Females	200	188	2	1	9	....	78	66	55	....	1	164	5	16	15	133	40	22	5	177	1	1	6	15	156	4	36	4
Idiotic	Totals	622	616	2	2	1	1	606	14	2	....	....	.....	622	....	....	460	94	47	21	319	101	18	46	138	323	8	287	4
	Males	350	346	2	1	1	....	347	3	....	....	....	.....	350	....	....	275	51	17	7	174	59	11	27	79	188	4	157	1
	Females	272	270	....	1	....	1	259	11	2	....	....	.....	272	....	....	185	43	30	14	145	42	7	19	59	135	4	130	3
Epileptic	Totals	406	402	2	1	....	1	316	76	9	1	4	107	114	102	83	239	118	38	11	269	32	7	19	79	249	6	140	11
	Males	223	222	1	....	....	....	176	42	3	....	2	70	46	56	51	142	55	21	5	150	19	4	8	42	134	4	79	6
	Females	183	180	1	1	....	1	140	34	6	1	2	37	68	46	32	97	63	17	6	119	13	3	11	37	115	2	61	5
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	110	1	....	....	....	97	12	2	....	....	110	....	1	....	109	2	....	....	105	....	....	5	1	31	....	80	....
	Males	65	64	1	....	....	....	57	8	....	....	....	64	....	1	....	64	1	....	....	62	....	....	2	1	20	....	45	....
	Females	46	46	....	....	....	....	40	4	2	....	....	46	....	....	....	45	1	....	....	43	....	....	3	.....	11	....	35	....
Dumb	Totals	55	55	....	....	....	....	54	....	1	....	....	22	26	5	2	42	8	3	2	27	5	2	11	10	42	....	12	1
	Males	28	28	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	9	17	2	....	19	4	3	2	14	2	1	6	5	21	....	7	....
	Females	27	27	....	....	....	....	26	....	1	....	....	13	9	3	2	23	4	....	....	13	3	1	5	5	21	....	5	1
Partially Blind	Totals	101	99	....	....	1	1	65	25	10	....	1	93	2	4	2	86	9	5	1	89	4	1	2	5	76	3	19	3
	Males	70	69	....	....	1	....	44	22	4	....	....	63	2	4	1	61	5	4	....	62	3	1	....	4	50	3	15	2
	Females	31	30	....	....	....	1	21	3	6	....	1	30	....	....	1	25	4	1	1	27	1	....	2	1	26	....	4	1

TABLE V.

Showing, by Totals and by Sex, the Ages of the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, for the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	Ages in Years and Periods of Years.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.
Insane	Totals	2,727	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	36	403	669	696	458	222	136	96
	Males	1,345	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	22	231	344	348	177	100	70	48
	Females	1,382	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	14	172	325	348	281	122	66	48
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	....	....	....	1	3	4	39	102	188	123	77	51	34	15	8	5
	Males	366	....	....	....	1	1	3	17	63	114	63	46	27	18	6	5	2
	Females	284	....	....	....	....	2	1	22	39	74	60	31	24	16	9	3	3
Blind	Totals	516	....	....	1	1	4	....	14	13	27	35	52	58	74	91	141	5
	Males	316	....	....	1	1	1	....	7	9	18	17	32	38	53	49	87	3
	Females	200	....	....	....	....	3	....	7	4	9	18	20	20	21	42	54	2
Idiotic	Totals	622	....	....	....	2	1	2	26	57	96	158	103	86	53	22	9	7
	Males	350	....	....	....	....	1	2	17	36	61	81	59	40	30	14	5	4
	Females	272	....	....	....	2	....	....	9	21	35	77	44	46	23	8	4	3
Epileptic	Totals	406	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	21	46	113	93	63	33	10	12	4
	Males	223	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	18	69	52	35	18	8	8	1
	Females	183	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	10	28	44	41	28	15	2	4	3
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	29	48	14	7	5	3	1	....	....
	Males	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	16	26	10	6	3	2	....	....	....
	Females	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13	22	4	1	2	1	1	....	....
Dumb	Totals	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	14	9	13	6	1	3	1	2	....
	Males	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	5	8	2	....	1	1	1	....
	Females	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	4	5	4	1	2	....	1	....
Partially Blind	Totals	101	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	8	23	18	9	7	5	11	13	1
	Males	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	16	12	7	4	5	8	10	1
	Females	31	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	7	6	2	3	....	3	3	....

TABLE VI.

Showing, by Totals and by Sex, the Time in Years and Periods of Years, the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan have been so afflicted, for the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	Time Afflicted in Years and Periods of Years.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
Insane	Totals	2,727	60	67	181	138	139	133	526	408	240	218	53	12	...	1	1	550	8
	Males	1,345	31	43	104	81	76	68	237	169	114	87	21	7	...	1	...	306	3
	Females	1,382	29	24	77	57	63	65	289	239	126	131	32	5	...	...	1	244	5
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	...	...	1	7	10	5	45	144	120	97	80	39	31	9	7	55	206
	Males	366	...	...	...	3	8	4	22	85	68	48	50	20	16	4	4	34	112
	Females	284	...	...	1	4	2	1	23	59	52	49	30	19	15	5	3	21	94
Blind	Totals	516	2	3	6	16	14	16	114	73	87	77	41	23	11	1	1	31	35
	Males	316	1	3	5	10	7	9	69	42	57	52	23	15	5	1	1	16	17
	Females	200	1	...	1	6	7	7	45	31	30	25	18	8	6	...	...	15	18
Idiotic	Totals	622	...	1	1	4	2	2	30	54	78	132	86	63	40	14	3	112	350
	Males	350	...	...	...	1	2	2	18	32	43	72	47	29	25	11	1	67	190
	Females	272	...	1	1	3	...	...	12	22	35	60	39	34	15	3	2	45	160
Epileptic	Totals	406	...	...	4	3	6	11	40	66	58	85	35	18	4	...	...	76	51
	Males	223	...	...	3	1	1	8	17	38	35	48	17	7	4	...	...	44	23
	Females	183	...	...	1	2	5	3	23	28	23	37	18	11	...	...	...	32	28
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	...	...	...	1	...	3	17	43	25	9	6	3	1	...	...	3	16
	Males	65	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	22	15	5	4	3	...	...	...	2	8
	Females	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	21	10	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	8
Dumb	Totals	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	8	11	6	...	1	...	2	3	31
	Males	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	8	2	...	1	...	1	...	18
	Females	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	13
Partially Blind	Totals	101	...	...	2	2	6	4	15	23	16	18	6	1	1	...	...	7	18
	Males	70	...	...	2	1	4	3	9	13	12	13	5	1	1	...	...	6	10
	Females	31	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	10	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	8

TABLE VII.

Showing, by Totals and by Sex, the number of Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, who have received Medical Treatment, and the time in years such treatment has continued, for the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex	Total Number.	Number Treated.	Time of Treatment, in Years.															No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
Insane	Totals	2,727	2,493	203	181	234	132	152	123	124	108	78	93	197	55	236	577	115	119
	Males	1,345	1,261	105	99	136	51	75	64	56	51	38	40	90	20	102	334	37	47
	Females	1,382	1,232	98	82	98	81	77	59	68	57	40	53	107	35	134	243	78	72
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	127	23	16	13	1	15	16	8	6	....	3	8	...	11	7	171	352
	Males	366	78	15	9	11	1	12	6	5	2	....	2	5	...	6	4	94	194
	Females	284	49	8	7	2	....	3	10	3	4	....	1	3	..	5	3	77	158
Blind	Totals	516	265	46	25	37	12	42	22	14	19	5	2	4	1	25	11	123	128
	Males	316	173	28	21	24	9	24	15	8	12	2	2	3	1	17	7	66	77
	Females	200	92	18	4	13	3	18	7	6	7	3	...	1	...	8	4	57	51
Idiotic	Totals	622	179	11	11	31	3	24	21	10	9	6	2	4	6	30	11	266	177
	Males	350	110	7	7	21	2	12	14	4	8	4	...	3	5	15	8	146	94
	Females	272	69	4	4	10	1	12	7	6	1	2	2	1	1	15	3	120	83
Epileptic	Totals	406	276	7	7	18	3	21	20	10	18	9	3	5	4	100	51	51	79
	Males	223	156	3	6	10	1	12	14	2	8	5	...	...	3	65	27	28	39
	Females	183	120	4	1	8	2	9	6	8	10	4	3	5	1	35	24	23	40
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	18	3	....	2	....	3	1	3	2	....	...	...	...	4	...	11	82
	Males	65	11	2	....	1	....	2	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	1	...	7	47
	Females	46	7	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	3	...	4	35
Dumb	Totals	55	14	2	1	2	....	....	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	23	18
	Males	28	5	...	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
	Females	27	9	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	...	...	1	1	...	9	9
Partially Blind	Totals	101	35	5	4	5	1	4	2	....	3	....	1	1	...	5	4	14	52
	Males	70	27	4	2	5	....	4	1	....	2	....	1	1	...	4	3	8	35
	Females	31	8	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	...	...	...	1	1	6	17

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number and the Number of each Sex, of the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the total number of each class who have been inmates of institutions for their care or education, and the length of time they have been inmates; number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution; for the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	Total No who have been inmates of public institutions.	Time in Years, Inmates of Public Institutions.														No. who have never been inmates of any institution.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
Insane	Totals	2,727	2,255	193	181	207	126	113	103	107	89	65	82	190	39	173	587	154	318
	Males	1,345	1,155	100	98	125	48	52	53	52	46	30	38	86	15	77	335	43	147
	Females	1,382	1,100	93	83	82	78	61	50	55	43	35	44	104	24	96	252	111	171
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	459	1	1	25	4	39	45	39	39	55	82	54	15	17	43	140	51
	Males	366	264	1	1	11	4	26	25	26	21	28	46	32	5	8	30	74	28
	Females	284	195	....	....	14	....	13	20	13	18	27	36	22	10	9	13	66	23
Blind	Totals	516	113	13	8	10	1	22	13	6	8	10	6	7	6	2	1	266	137
	Males	316	69	7	5	8	1	14	7	3	7	3	2	6	3	2	1	166	81
	Females	200	44	6	3	2	....	8	6	3	1	7	4	1	3	....	....	100	56
Idiotic	Totals	622	83	8	5	3	4	2	2	3	....	2	1	2	1	9	41	300	239
	Males	350	51	4	4	1	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	31	168	131
	Females	272	32	4	1	2	3	1	....	3	....	1	1	1	1	4	10	132	108
Epileptic	Totals	406	62	7	1	3	....	3	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	13	31	216	128
	Males	223	36	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	11	19	120	67
	Females	183	26	5	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	12	96	61
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	91	2	1	12	....	24	8	11	11	8	4	6	2	2	....	18	2
	Males	65	53	2	1	5	....	14	6	8	6	6	2	2	1	....	....	11	1
	Females	46	38	....	....	7	....	10	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	2	....	7	1
Dumb	Totals	55	5	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	17
	Males	28	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	7
	Females	27	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	10
Partially Blind	Totals	101	54	9	2	8	1	14	2	7	1	2	1	1	4	2	....	36	11
	Males	70	36	6	2	5	....	10	2	5	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	25	9
	Females	31	18	3	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	11	2

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-Nativity of the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	Nativity of Persons Afflicted.*			Nativity of Parents of Persons Afflicted.*								
										Mother Unknown.		Father Unknown.		
										Father.		Mother.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Foreign Father and Native Mother.	Foreign Mother and Native Father.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Both Unknown.
Insane	Totals	2,727	1,372	1,126	229	90	182	13	4	4	1	3	3	2,427
	Males	1,345	664	575	106	28	62	6	1	3	----	1	----	1,244
	Females	1,382	708	551	123	62	120	7	3	1	1	2	3	1,183
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	493	129	28	202	260	30	13	3	8	9	10	115
	Males	366	277	74	15	110	156	18	9	1	4	4	7	57
	Females	284	216	55	13	92	104	12	4	2	4	5	3	58
Blind	Totals	516	325	144	47	187	136	28	6	6	6	9	4	134
	Males	316	182	103	31	108	95	11	4	4	3	3	2	86
	Females	200	143	41	16	79	41	17	2	2	3	6	2	48
Idiotic	Totals	622	398	111	113	159	144	17	13	3	6	3	2	275
	Males	350	219	59	72	82	83	9	7	3	3	3	----	160
	Females	272	179	52	41	77	61	8	6	------	3	------	2	115
Epileptic	Totals	406	274	87	45	137	94	11	9	2	----	2	1	150
	Males	223	148	50	25	77	50	7	5	------	----	1	----	83
	Females	183	126	37	20	60	44	4	4	2	----	1	1	67
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	93	17	1	48	36	10	3	1	----	------	1	12
	Males	65	55	9	1	35	18	4	1	------	----	------	----	7
	Females	46	38	8	------	13	18	6	2	1	----	------	1	5
Dumb	Totals	55	42	7	6	21	17	3	2	------	----	1	----	11
	Males	28	21	3	4	12	9	1	1	------	----	------	----	5
	Females	27	21	4	2	9	8	2	1	------	----	1	----	6
Partially Blind	Totals	101	74	13	14	34	23	5	----	1	3	1	4	30
	Males	70	47	11	12	24	15	3	----	1	1	------	3	23
	Females	31	27	2	2	10	8	2	----	------	2	1	1	7

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

TABLE X.

Showing the Es ates and Incomes of the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, in the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	Total Number who have Estates.	Value of Estates.						No Estates.	Estates not reported.	Total Number who have Incomes.	Value of Incomes.						No Incomes.	Incomes not reported.
				Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.				Under $100.	$100 to $200	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.	Unknown.		
Insane	Totals...	2,727	85	7	8	18	21	16	17	498	2,144	95	3	4	10	5	2	71	431	2,201
	Males...	1,345	23	1	1	5	7	8	3	197	1,125	30	1	1	5	2	..	21	183	1,132
	Females.	1,382	62	6	7	13	14	8	14	301	1,019	65	2	3	5	3	2	50	248	1,069
Deaf and Dumb	Totals...	650	60	8	13	16	18	3	2	176	414	160	2	9	8	5	2	134	103	387
	Males...	366	40	8	9	10	9	3	1	95	231	99	1	7	6	4	2	79	55	212
	Females.	284	20	...	4	6	9	...	1	81	183	61	1	2	2	1	..	55	48	175
Blind	Totals...	516	167	35	26	36	39	22	9	190	159	195	10	15	22	18	7	123	167	154
	Males...	316	117	23	21	23	28	18	4	115	84	137	8	9	19	17	6	78	101	78
	Females.	200	50	12	5	13	11	4	5	75	75	58	2	6	3	1	1	45	66	76
Idiotic	Totals...	622	34	7	5	8	5	8	1	398	190	33	7	1	3	2	..	20	373	216
	Males...	350	18	2	2	6	3	5	...	223	109	22	4	..	3	...	..	15	209	119
	Females.	272	16	5	3	2	2	3	1	175	81	11	3	1	...	2	..	5	164	97
Epileptic	Totals...	406	47	12	9	9	8	3	6	205	154	62	...	6	9	3	..	44	179	165
	Males...	223	33	7	9	6	6	3	2	104	86	46	...	3	9	2	..	32	95	83
	Females.	183	14	5	...	3	2	...	4	101	68	16	...	3	...	1	..	12	84	83
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals...	111	9	1	2	5	...	...	1	11	91	19	...	..	3	1	2	13	7	85
	Males...	65	5	...	1	3	...	...	1	6	54	14	...	..	2	1	2	9	3	48
	Females.	46	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	37	5	...	..	1	...	..	4	4	37
Dumb	Totals...	55	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	24	29	2	...	1	...	...	..	1	23	30
	Males...	28	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	15	2	...	1	...	...	..	1	10	16
	Females.	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	13	14
Partially Blind	Totals...	101	24	4	4	7	6	3	...	21	56	25	...	..	5	4	..	16	21	55
	Males...	70	20	4	3	6	5	2	...	14	36	21	...	..	3	3	..	15	13	36
	Females.	31	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	7	20	4	...	..	2	1	..	1	8	19

TABLE XI.

Estates and Incomes of Relatives liable for the support of the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, Epileptic, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1887.

Classes.	Sex.	Total Number.	No. whose relatives have estates.	Value of estates of relatives liable for support of such persons.						No. whose relatives have no estates.	No. who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported.	Total No. whose relatives have incomes	Value of incomes of relatives liable for support of such persons.						No. whose relatives have no incomes.	No. who have relatives whose incomes, if any, are not reported.	No. who have no relatives liable for their support.	No. whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported.
				Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.				Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.	Unknown.				
Insane	Totals	2,727	84	6	8	10	36	22	2	17	47	110	..	5	9	9	5	82	11	27	452	2,127
	Males	1,345	20	2	1	3	8	5	1	7	9	27	..	..	3	1	2	21	3	6	191	1,118
	Females	1,382	64	4	7	7	28	17	1	10	38	83	..	5	6	8	3	61	8	21	261	1,009
Deaf and Dumb	Totals	650	123	16	20	35	29	20	3	35	38	127	..	4	24	11	5	83	26	43	168	286
	Males	366	66	8	12	17	15	12	2	16	18	70	..	2	15	6	4	43	10	20	104	162
	Females	284	57	8	8	18	14	8	1	19	20	57	..	2	9	5	1	40	16	23	64	124
Blind	Totals	516	97	11	13	24	30	14	5	50	28	96	..	4	18	10	3	61	29	50	274	67
	Males	316	49	5	6	15	14	7	2	33	16	57	..	3	8	6	1	39	13	28	186	32
	Females	200	48	6	7	9	16	7	3	17	12	39	..	1	10	4	2	22	16	22	88	35
Idiotic	Totals	622	164	12	29	36	50	34	3	43	38	152	1	6	20	13	6	106	26	67	287	90
	Males	350	88	7	15	19	28	18	1	33	18	88	1	2	11	7	4	63	17	34	162	49
	Females	272	76	5	14	17	22	16	2	10	20	64	..	4	9	6	2	43	9	33	125	41
Epileptic	Totals	406	130	15	17	22	52	20	4	25	27	117	1	3	18	9	7	79	22	43	162	62
	Males	223	69	11	8	13	26	10	1	11	14	60	1	2	11	5	4	37	12	22	94	35
	Females	183	61	4	9	9	26	10	3	14	13	57	..	1	7	4	3	42	10	21	68	27
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	111	10	4	..	1	5	..	..	1	....	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	19	81
	Males	65	6	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	....	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	14	45
	Females	46	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	36
Dumb	Totals	55	21	..	5	7	7	1	1	4	8	25	..	1	5	3	..	16	..	8	12	10
	Males	28	9	..	..	4	3	1	1	2	3	12	..	1	1	2		8	..	2	8	6
	Females	27	12	..	5	3	4	..	..	2	5	13	..	..	4	1	..	8	..	6	4	4
Partially Blind	Totals	101	9	5	2	..	1	1	..	8	2	11	..	..	1	..	1	9	2	6	34	48
	Males	70	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	30	30
	Females	31	5	2	1	..	1	1	..	4	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	4	18

TABLE XII.

Showing, for the Insane Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and by Sex, the Number Insane from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Previous attacks	43	34	Loss of employment	1	.....
Heredity	45	55	Poverty and malice	1	.....
Heredity and old age	1	.....	Hardship	3	10
Heredity and sun stroke	2	.....	Seduction	.....	4
Heredity and religious excitement	1	.....	Trouble	.....	6
Heredity and epilepsy	.....	1	Trouble and ill-health	.....	2
Heredity and trouble	1	3	Domestic trouble	19	72
Heredity and over-study	1	.....	Abuse by husband	.....	2
Heredity, over-work and anxiety	1	.....	Abuse by family	.....	1
Heredity and over-work	1	.....	Cruelty	1	8
Heredity and neglect	.....	1	Deserted by husband	.....	1
Heredity and loss of property	1	.....	Desertion	1	.....
Heredity and a fall	1	.....	Disappointment	11	26
Congenital	.....	3	Care and anxiety	7	9
Defective organization	10	21	Isolation	2	1
Vicious organization	2	.....	Imprisonment	6	.....
Weak mind	1	1	False imprisonment	1	.....
Old age	15	9	Fear of prosecution	1	.....
Old age and trouble	2	.....	Homesickness	2	.....
Masturbation	19	2	Over-heating	1	.....
Syphilis	21	5	Over-exertion	35	30
Vicious habits and indulgences	182	16	Over-work and ill-health	2	2
Irregular life	1	.....	Over-work and destitution	.....	1
Intemperance	98	6	Over-work and anxiety	.....	2
Intemperance and heredity	1	.....	Over-work and use of tobacco	1	.....
Intemperance and domestic trouble	1	.....	Exposure	3	1
Intemperance, over-work and anxiety	1	.....	Exposure and sickness	.....	1
Opium habit	1	9	Exposure and injury	1	.....
Excessive use of tobacco	2	.....	Exposure in army	5	.....
Defective training	1	3	Sun-stroke	14	3
Ungoverned temper	1	3	Paralysis	11	8
Miserliness	1	.....	Softening of brain	5	.....
Jealousy	3	.....	Nervous prostration	2	1
Love affairs	1	.....	Brain disease	.....	1
Excitement	1	.....	Brain fever	1	5
Religious excitement	16	20	Spinal disease	.....	2
Religious excitement and ill-health	.....	1	Spinal meningitis	1	1
Religious excitement and over-work	3	.....	Epilepsy	85	42
Spiritualism	3	2	Fits	2	4
Popular errors and delusions	3	4	Apoplexy	3	1
Fright	5	9	Rush of blood to head	.....	1
Shock	1	5	Neuralgia	.....	1
Over-study	5	6	Pregnancy	.....	4
Over-study and anxiety	.....	1	Fall during pregnancy	.....	1
Remorse	.....	1	Abortion	.....	1
Grief	4	16	Miscarriage	.....	1
Grief and anxiety	10	23	Puerperal	.....	33
Grief and over-work	1	2	Frequent child-birth	.....	3
Grief and privation	.....	1	Prolonged lactation	.....	8
Bereavement	4	21	Menstrual irregularities	.....	5
Loss of friends and property	.....	2	Change of life	.....	33
Loss of property	15	3	Pubescence	9	16
Business reverses and affliction	1	.....	Uterine disease	.....	3
Business perplexities	17	9	Ovarian disease	.....	3
			Female weakness	.....	4

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Hysteria	.....	1	Erysipelas on brain	.....	1
Climacteric	1	.....	Scrofula	.....	1
Ill health	38	156	Rheumatism	.....	1
Ill health and anxiety	1	.....	Traumatism	7	1
Ill health and isolation	.....	1	Wound received in army	1	.....
Fever (not specified)	2	2	Medicine	1	.....
Fever and shock	.....	1	Injury	3	3
Ague	.....	2	Injury to head	18	2
Dyspepsia	1	.....	Injury to head and fits	.....	2
Typhoid fever	6	5	Fracture of skull	1	1
Scarlet fever	3	6	Injury to spine	1	.....
Small-pox	.....	1	Thrown from carriage	.....	2
Measles	.....	1	From a fall	2	.....
Diphtheria	.....	1	Kicked by a horse	1	1
Pulmonary disease	1	.....	Going, when heated, into water	1	1
Asthma	.....	1	Unassigned	468	473
Catarrh	.....	1			
Totals				1,345	1,382

TABLE XIII.

Showing, for the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	112	94	Mumps	.....	3
Hereditary and congenital	.....	3	Epizoötic	1	.....
Fright of mother	.....	1	Typhoid fever	17	7
Teething	3	2	Typhoid fever and measles	.....	1
From a cold	6	4	Scarlet fever	49	39
Catarrh	.....	2	Scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough	1	.....
Gathering in head	9	8	Measles	7	9
Inflammation in head	1	1	Measles and whooping-cough	.....	1
Ulcer back of ears	1	.....	Whooping-cough	4	7
"Fever of the cords"	1	.....			
Throat disease	1	.....	Bilious fever	2	.....
Inflammation	1	.....	Lung fever	1	1
Dropsy of brain	2	.....	Fever (not specified)	10	5
Brain fever	24	20	Summer complaint	1	.....
Brain and spinal fevers	1	.....	Erysipelas	.....	3
Congestion of brain	3	2	Scrofula	4	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	4	5	Fever-sore	2	.....
Spinal fever	37	23	Canker in mouth	.....	1
Cerebral meningitis	1	.....	Sickness (not specified)	22	17
Spinal and brain disease	1	.....	Blow on head	1	.....
Spinal disease	9	7	From a fall	2	5
Paralysis	2	.....	Stroke of lightning	1	.....
Convulsions	7	1	Falling into water	.....	1
Croup	1	.....	Unassigned	10	9
Diphtheria	4	1			
Totals				386	284

TABLE XIV.

Showing, for the Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and by Sex, the Number Blind from each cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	14	16	Sickness	8	5
Congenital defect	4	.....	Sickness and hard work	.....	1
From infancy	1	.....	Rheumatism	1	.....
Heredity	.....	1	Erysipelas	1	7
Teething	.....	1	Scrofula	1	7
Old age	15	10	Accident and scrofula	.....	1
Syphilis	1	.....	Accident, cold and inflammation	3	.....
Bad habits	1	.....	Accident	29	5
Intemperance	2	.....	Accident and over-taxing eyes	1	.....
Myopia	1	.....	Injury	6	1
Disease of optic nerve	4	1	Injury and fever	1	.....
Inflammation of optic nerve	.....	1	Explosion of powder	8	1
Amaurosis	3	1	Blasting	18	.....
Paralysis	5	5	Blasting and sickness	1	.....
Cataract	19	16	Accident in copper mine	1	.....
Cataract caused by over-work	.....	1	Premature discharge of cannon	2	.....
Glaucoma	.....	4	Shot in face while on police duty	1	.....
Pterygia	.....	1	Gun-shot	3	.....
Wild hairs	.....	1	Injury received in army	4	.....
Inflammation	45	31	Burn	2	1
Inflammation and neuralgia	1	.....	Smoke and fire	2	.....
Ulceration	1	.....	Working over hot iron	1	.....
Granulation	1	.....	Spinal injury caused by fall	1	.....
Weakness of muscles	1	.....	From a fall	1	2
Brain fever	3	1	Kicked by horse	1	.....
Cerebral meningitis	.....	1	Lightning	1	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	.....	Sting	1	.....
Spinal fever	1	1	Working in chemicals	1	.....
Spinal disease	.....	1	Swimming	1	.....
Neuralgia	3	8	Exposure	2	1
Headache	.....	1	Military service	7	.....
Sickness in head	1	.....	Sun-stroke	1	.....
Catarrh	.....	1	Over-heating	3	1
Catarrh and scrofula	.....	1	Over-heating and drinking too much cold water	1	.....
Catarrh and salt-rheum	.....	1			
Convulsions	2	.....	Over-work	4	2
Small-pox	6	1	Over-work and taking cold	1	.....
Scarlet fever	4	5	Heavy lifting	4	.....
Scarlet fever and accident	1	.....	Over-study	3	.....
Measles	4	7	Snow-blind	2	.....
Typhoid fever	2	2	From a cold	3	6
Ship fever	.....	1	Blood poisoning	.....	1
Fever	2	.....	Use of chloroform	1	.....
Jaundice	.....	1	Mal-practice	2	.....
Female weakness	.....	1	Unassigned	32	34
Totals				316	200

TABLE XV.

Showing, for the Idiotic Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Idiocy, and by Sex, the Number Idiotic from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	187	157	Paralysis	4	1
Congenital—attempted abortion	1	.....	Epilepsy	8	9
Defective organization	5	.....	Epilepsy and typhoid fever	1	.....
Heredity	1	3	Fits	17	13
Heredity and scarlet fever	.....	1	Chorea	.....	1
Consanguinity of parents	1	1	Sickness	14	8
Fright of mother	1	.....	Scarlet fever	6	1
Intemperance of parents	1	.....	Small-pox	1	.....
Intemperance of father	1	.....	Measles	.....	1
Teething	2	.....	Typhoid fever	.....	1
Cholera infantum	.....	1	Kidney and liver complaint	1	.....
Puberty	.....	1	Erysipelas	1	.....
Sleeping with aged person	1	.....	Fever and fracture of skull	1	.....
Vicious habits	2	.....	Accident	.....	1
Masturbation	2	1	Accident to spine	1	2
Intemperance	1	.....	Blow on head	2	.....
Enlargement of brain	1	.....	A fall	3	3
Dropsy of brain caused by spinal meningitis	1	.....	Falling into water	1	.....
			Stroke of lightning	1	.....
Congestion of brain	1	.....	Disappointment	.....	1
Brain fever	1	2	Deserted by husband	.....	1
Softening of brain	1	.....	Domestic trouble	.....	1
Brain disease	1	.....	Vaccination	.....	1
Spinal fever	1	1	Unassigned	75	56
Spinal disease	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals				350	272

TABLE XVI.

Showing, for the Epileptic Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Epilepsy, and by Sex, the Number Epileptic from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	22	25	Kidney and liver complaint	1	.....
Heredity	2	5	Heart disease	2	.....
Teething	.....	3	Worms	1	1
Puberty	.....	3	Tape-worm	.....	2
Old age	2	1	Scrofula	.....	1
Bad temper	.....	1	Catarrh of bowels	1	.....
Masturbation	2	.....	Catarrh	.....	1
Incest	.....	1	Irregular menstruation	.....	2
Syphilis	.....	1	Puerperal	.....	2
Over feeding	1	.....	Cold	.....	1
Sun-stroke	6	1	Going into water	1	.....
Paralysis	3	3	Exposure in army	2	.....
Nervousness	1	2	Over-work	3	.....
Fright	2	1	A fall	4	2
Fright at camp meeting	1	.....	Injuries received in army	1	.....
Excitement	2	.....	Injury	1	.....
Over-study	1	1	Kicked by horse	2	1
Brain fever	1	3	Gun-shot wound	1	.....
Spinal fever	3	2	Injury to head	4	2
Nervous fever and improper use of calomel	.....	1	Fracture of skull	.....	1
			Injury to brain	.....	1
Spinal disease	.....	1	Injury to spine	1	1
Sickness (not specified)	3	4	Removal of tumor and use of chloroform	1	.....
Ague	2	1	Strong medicine	1	.....
Scarlet fever	5	3			
Whooping-cough	1	.....	Bee sting	1	.....
Measles	1	1	Unassigned	134	100
Chicken-pox	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals				223	183

TABLE XVII.

Showing, for the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Partially Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	8	8	Inflammatory fever	1	.....
Convulsions	.....	2	Inflammation	.....	1
Paralysis	2	.....	Scarlet fever	8	5
Cold	2	.....	Typhoid fever	3	2
Catarrh	.....	2	Bilious fever	1	1
Croup	2	.....	Measles	6	3
Fright	.....	1	Mumps	2	.....
Brain fever	5	3	Sickness (not specified)	4	5
Congestion of brain	2	.....	Scrofula	1	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	2	Erysipelas	.....	1
Spinal and brain fevers	.....	1	Quinine	1	.....
Spinal fever	10	7	A fall	1	1
Spinal disease	1	.....	Unassigned	3	1
Totals				65	46

TABLE XVIII.

Showing, for the Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Dumb from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	16	12	Lung fever	1	.....
Hereditary and congenital	.....	1	Fever (not specified)	1	.....
Intemperance of father	.....	1	Chronic diarrhea	1	.....
Teething	.....	1	Canker	1	.....
Paralysis of tongue	1	.....	Erysipelas	1	.....
Epilepsy	.....	1	Sickness (not specified)	1	2
Brain fever	.....	2	Calomel	.....	1
Spinal fever	.....	1	Fall, injuring temple	1	.....
Scarlet fever	.....	3	Unassigned	3	2
Typhoid fever	1	.....			
Totals				28	27

TABLE XIX.

Showing, for the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Partially Blind from each Cause.

Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.	Causes of Malady.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	7	7	Epilepsy	1	------
Constitutional	1	------	Spinal meningitis	------	2
Neglect at birth	2	------	Scarlet fever	2	1
Old age	1	3	Measles	2	2
Intemperance	1	------	Whooping-cough	1	------
Intemperance and hard work	1	------	Typhoid fever	------	1
Weakness of eyes	1	------	Scrofula	------	1
Paralysis of optic nerve	1	1	Erysipelas	1	------
Disease of optic nerve	------	2	Rheumatism	------	1
Optic nerve affected by congestion	1	------	Rheumatism and accident	1	------
Atrophy of optic nerve	1	------	Sickness (not specified)	2	------
Inflammation	16	4	Army service	1	------
Cold and inflammation	1	1	Over-study at night	1	------
Cataract and inflammation	------	1	Accident	3	------
Cataract	8	1	Accident with scissors	------	1
Cataract caused by over-study	1	------	Lime	1	------
Cataract caused by accident	1	------	Hurt while threshing	1	------
Softening of brain	1	----	Mal-practice	------	1
Paralysis	1	------	Unassigned	7	1
Totals				70	31

TABLE XX.

Showing the Occupations, previous to Insanity, of the Insane Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Accountants and wives	4	1	Domestics	.....	129
Advertising agents	1	.....	Draymen	1	.....
Agents and wives	1	1	Dressmakers	.....	12
Architects	1	.....	Druggists and wives	1	3
Artists	.....	1	Dyers	1	.....
Attendants' wives	.....	1	Editors and wives	1	1
Auctioneers	1	.....	Engineers and wives	2	4
Bakers	3	.....	Engineers' daughters	.....	2
Bakers' sons	1	.....	Expressmen's wives	.....	1
Bankers' sons	1	.....	Farmers and peddlers	2	.....
Barbers and wives	7	2	Farmers	341	9
Bar-tenders	3	.....	Farmers' sons and daughters	35	62
Blacksmiths and wives	12	7	Farmers' wives	.....	215
Boarding-house keepers' daughters	.....	1	Farm laborers and wives	57	5
Boarding-house keepers' wives	.....	1	Firemen	1	.....
Boat-builders	1	.....	Fishermen's wives	.....	1
Boiler-makers	6	.....	Fur-finishers	1	.....
Book agents	2	2	Gamblers	2	.....
Book-binders	1	.....	Gardeners and wives	5	1
Book-keepers and wives	6	3	Gardeners' daughters	.....	1
Brass founders	2	.....	Goldsmiths	1	.....
Brewers' wives	.....	1	Gunsmiths	1	.....
Brick-makers' daughters	.....	1	Harness-makers and wives	2	2
Brokers' wives	.....	1	Harness-makers' daughters	.....	1
Broom and brush makers' wives	.....	1	Hotel keepers' daughters	.....	2
Builders' wives	.....	2	Hotel keepers' wives	.....	1
Butchers and farmers	1	.....	Housekeepers	.....	259
Butchers and wives	7	1	House-workers	.....	13
Butchers' daughters	.....	2	Hucksters' wives	.....	1
Cabinet-makers and wives	5	3	Insurance agents	1	.....
Capitalists	1	.....	Insurance agents' sons	1	.....
Car-builders	1	.....	Jewelers and daughters	7	1
Carpenters and wives	35	27	Jobbers	1	.....
Carpenters' sons and daughters	1	3	Laborers and wives	343	108
Carpet-layers	1	.....	Laborers' sons and daughters	6	11
Carriage ironers	1	.....	Lawyers and wives	5	4
Chair-makers	1	.....	Lawyers' sons and daughters	1	3
Children	.....	1	Lecturers	.....	1
Cigar-makers and wives	5	2	Liverymen	3	.....
Clergymen and farmers	1	.....	Longshore-men	1	.....
Clergymen and wives	1	3	Lumbermen and wives	2	4
Clergymen's sons and daughters	1	4	Lumbermen's sons	2	.....
Clerks	20	.....	Machinists and wives	3	1
Coachmen	1	.....	Manufacturers' sons	1	.....
Coal miners	1	.....	Masons and wives	11	5
Collectors' wives	.....	1	Masons' daughters	.....	3
Commercial travelers and wives	4	1	Mechanics and wives	7	8
Contractors' wives	.....	1	Merchants and wives	14	23
Cooks	1	1	Merchants' sons and daughters	3	6
Cooks' wives	.....	2	Milkmen	1	.....
Coopers and wives	8	3	Mill engineers' wives	.....	1
Copper smelters	1	.....	Millers and wives	3	3
County superintendents' daughters	.....	1	Milliners	.....	5
Dentists and wives	1	1	Mill owners' daugters	.....	1
Dentists' daughters	.....	1	Miners and wives	14	13

TABLE XX.—CONTINUED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Moulders and wives	6	2	Ship carpenters and wives	2	1
Musicians	1	1	Shoe-cutters	1	.....
Music teachers	1	5	Shoe finishers	1	.....
No occupation	47	99	Shoemakers and wives	6	4
Not reported	118	125	Shoemakers' sons and daughters	1	1
Nurserymen	2	.....	Shop-keepers	1	.....
Nurses	.....	1	Soldiers and wives	6	1
Overseers	1	.....	Soldiers and coopers	1	.....
Painters and wives	5	1	Soldiers and laborers	1	.....
Paper makers and wives	1	1	Speculators	1	.....
Pattern makers	1	.....	Straw peddlers	1	.....
Peddlers	1	.....	Street car conductors	1	.....
Photographers	1	.....	Students	7	5
Physicians and wives	6	4	Surveyors	1	.....
Physicians' sons and daughters	1	2	Tailors	12	1
Plumbers and wives	1	1	Tailors' wives	.....	5
Policemen	2	.....	Tailors' daughters	.....	2
Postal clerks' wives	.....	1	Tanners and curriers	1	.....
Printers and wives	7	3	Teachers	6	33
Professors	2	.....	Teamsters	2	.....
Proof readers	.....	1	Telegraph operators and wives	3	1
Prostitute	.....	1	Telegraph superintendents' wives	.....	1
Publishers' wives	.....	1	Tinsmiths and wives	5	1
Raftsmen's wives	.....	1	Train despatchers' wives	.....	1
Railroad blacksmiths	1	.....	Tramps	1	.....
Railroad conductors	2	.....	Trappers	1	.....
Railroad employés and wives	5	1	Umbrella menders	1	.....
Railroad engineers	3	.....	Undertakers	1	.....
Railroad porters' wives	.....	1	Upholsterers and wives	2	2
Reporters' wives	.....	1	Wagon-makers and wives	4	1
Sail-makers	1	.....	Wagon-makers' daughters	.....	1
Sailors and wives	8	4	Washerwomen	.....	2
Sailors' daughters	.....	1	Watch-makers	1	.....
Salesmen and wives	2	1	Watchmen	1	.....
Saleswomen	.....	1	Weavers and wives	1	1
Saloon-keepers and wives	4	2	Weavers' daughters	.....	1
Sawyers	1	.....	Well-diggers	1	.....
Seamstresses	.....	15	Whitewashers	2	.....
Servants	.....	25	Woodmen	2	.....
Totals				1,345	1,382

TABLE XX.

Showing the Occupations, previous to Insanity, of the Insane Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Accountants and wives	4	1	Domestics	.....	129
Advertising agents	1	.....	Draymen	1	.....
Agents and wives	1	1	Dressmakers	.....	12
Architects	1	.....	Druggists and wives	1	3
Artists	.....	1	Dyers	1	.....
Attendants' wives	.....	1	Editors and wives	1	1
Auctioneers	1	.....	Engineers and wives	2	4
Bakers	3	.....	Engineers' daughters	.....	2
Bakers' sons	1	.....	Expressmen's wives	.....	1
Bankers' sons	1	.....	Farmers and peddlers	2	.....
Barbers and wives	7	2	Farmers	341	9
Bar-tenders	3	.....	Farmers' sons and daughters	35	62
Blacksmiths and wives	12	7	Farmers' wives	.....	215
Boarding-house keepers' daughters	.....	1	Farm laborers and wives	57	5
Boarding-house keepers' wives	.....	1	Firemen	1	.....
Boat-builders	1	.....	Fishermen's wives	.....	1
Boiler-makers	6	.....	Fur-finishers	1	.....
Book agents	2	2	Gamblers	2	.....
Book-binders	1	.....	Gardeners and wives	5	1
Book-keepers and wives	6	3	Gardeners' daughters	.....	1
Brass founders	2	.....	Goldsmiths	1	.....
Brewers' wives	.....	1	Gunsmiths	1	.....
Brick-makers' daughters	.....	1	Harness-makers and wives	2	2
Brokers' wives	.....	1	Harness-makers' daughters	.....	1
Broom and brush makers' wives	.....	1	Hotel keepers' daughters	.....	2
Builders' wives	.....	2	Hotel keepers' wives	.....	1
Butchers and farmers	1	.....	Housekeepers	.....	259
Butchers and wives	7	1	House-workers	.....	13
Butchers' daughters	.....	2	Hucksters' wives	.....	1
Cabinet-makers and wives	5	3	Insurance agents	1	.....
Capitalists	1	.....	Insurance agents' sons	1	.....
Car-builders	1	.....	Jewelers and daughters	7	1
Carpenters and wives	35	27	Jobbers	1	.....
Carpenters' sons and daughters	1	3	Laborers and wives	343	108
Carpet-layers	1	.....	Laborers' sons and daughters	6	11
Carriage ironers	1	.....	Lawyers and wives	5	4
Chair-makers	1	.....	Lawyers' sons and daughters	1	3
Children	.....	1	Lecturers	.....	1
Cigar-makers and wives	5	2	Liverymen	3	.....
Clergymen and farmers	1	.....	Longshore-men	1	.....
Clergymen and wives	1	3	Lumbermen and wives	2	4
Clergymen's sons and daughters	1	4	Lumbermen's sons	2	.....
Clerks	20	.....	Machinists and wives	3	1
Coachmen	1	.....	Manufacturers' sons	1	.....
Coal miners	1	.....	Masons and wives	11	5
Collectors' wives	.....	1	Masons' daughters	.....	3
Commercial travelers and wives	4	1	Mechanics and wives	7	8
Contractors' wives	.....	1	Merchants and wives	14	23
Cooks	1	1	Merchants' sons and daughters	3	6
Cooks' wives	.....	2	Milkmen	1	.....
Coopers and wives	8	3	Mill engineers' wives	.....	1
Copper smelters	1	.....	Millers and wives	3	3
County superintendents' daughters	.....	1	Milliners	.....	5
Dentists and wives	1	1	Mill owners' daugters	.....	1
Dentists' daughters	.....	1	Miners and wives	14	13

TABLE XX.—CONTINUED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Moulders and wives	6	2	Ship carpenters and wives	2	1
Musicians	1	1	Shoe-cutters	1	.....
Music teachers	1	5	Shoe finishers	1	.....
No occupation	47	99	Shoemakers and wives	6	4
Not reported	118	125	Shoemakers' sons and daughters	1	1
Nurserymen	2	.....	Shop-keepers	1	.....
Nurses	.....	1	Soldiers and wives	6	1
Overseers	1	.....	Soldiers and coopers	1	.....
Painters and wives	5	1	Soldiers and laborers	1	.....
Paper makers and wives	1	1	Speculators	1	.....
Pattern makers	1	.....	Straw peddlers	1	.....
Peddlers	1	.....	Street car conductors	1	.....
Photographers	1	.....	Students	7	5
Physicians and wives	6	4	Surveyors	1	.....
Physicians' sons and daughters	1	2	Tailors	12	1
Plumbers and wives	1	1	Tailors' wives	.....	5
Policemen	2	.....	Tailors' daughters	.....	2
Postal clerks' wives	.....	1	Tanners and curriers	1	.....
Printers and wives	7	3	Teachers	6	38
Professors	2	.....	Teamsters	2	.....
Proof readers	.....	1	Telegraph operators and wives	3	1
Prostitute	.....	1	Telegraph superintendents' wives	.....	1
Publishers' wives	.....	1	Tinsmiths and wives	5	1
Raftsmen's wives	.....	1	Train despatchers' wives	.....	1
Railroad blacksmiths	1	.....	Tramps	1	.....
Railroad conductors	2	.....	Trappers	1	.....
Railroad employés and wives	5	1	Umbrella menders	1	.....
Railroad engineers	3	.....	Undertakers	1	.....
Railroad porters' wives	.....	1	Upholsterers and wives	2	2
Reporters' wives	.....	1	Wagon-makers and wives	4	1
Sail-makers	1	.....	Wagon-makers' daughters	.....	1
Sailors and wives	8	4	Washerwomen	.....	2
Sailors' daughters	.....	1	Watch-makers	1	.....
Salesmen and wives	2	1	Watchmen	1	.....
Saleswomen	.....	1	Weavers and wives	1	1
Saloon-keepers and wives	4	2	Weavers' daughters	.....	1
Sawyers	1	.....	Well-diggers	1	.....
Seamstresses	.....	15	Whitewashers	2	.....
Servants	.....	25	Woodmen	2	.....
Totals				1,345	1,382

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
At home		5	House-workers		26
Bank cashiers	1		Laborers	34	
Blacksmiths' daughters		1			
Butchers' sons	1		Laborers' sons and daughters	4	3
Cabinet-makers	4		Lumbermen's sons	1	
			Machinists	1	
Carpenters and wives	4		Marble-cutters	1	
Carpenters' daughters		3	Matrons		1
Children	17	12			
Cigar-makers	1		Miners' sons	1	
Cooks	1	1	No occupations	14	15
			Not reported	11	19
Coopers	1		Painters	1	
Domestics		7	Painters' daughters		1
Dressmakers		7			
Engineers	1		Peddlers	1	
Essence makers and peddlers	1		Portrait painters	2	
			Printers	3	1
Farmers	69	1	Pupils	153	105
Farmers' wives		2	Reporters	1	
Farmers' sons and daughters	8	10			
Farm laborers	11		Shoe-cutters	1	
Furniture dealers	1		Shoemakers	8	
			Shingle packers	1	
Gardeners	1		Tailors	3	1
Gardeners' sons	1		Teachers	2	2
Housekeepers		59	Washerwomen		1
Totals				366	284

TABLE XXII.

Showing the Occupations of the Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Agents	.....	1	Lawyers and farmers	1	.....
At home	.....	1	Liquor dealers	1	.....
Basket-makers	1	.....	Log drivers	1	.....
Bathhouse-keepers (miners formerly)	1	.....			
Blacksmiths	3	.....	Machinists	2	.....
			Masons	5	.....
Blacksmiths and farmers	1	.....	Mechanics	1	.....
Book agents	3	.....	Merchants' and daughters	3	1
Book-sellers	1	.....	Milliners	.....	1
Broom-makers	5	.....			
Carpenters	2	.....	Mill-wrights (formerly)	2	.....
			Miners	3	.....
Children	7	4	Miners (formerly)	4	.....
Choring	1	.....	Musicians	6	2
Choring and knitting	.....	1	Music teachers	3	1
Clergymen	2	.....			
Clergymen (formerly)	1	.....	Music teachers and broom-makers	1	.....
			No occupation	36	32
Clerks	2	.....	Not reported	25	23
Confectioners (formerly miners)	2	.....	Organ-grinders	1	.....
Coopers	4	.....	Organ-grinders and broom-makers	1	.....
Domestics	.....	4			
Engineers	1	.....	Painters	1	.....
			Painters (formerly)	1	.....
Fancy knitting	.....	1	Peddlers	7	.....
Farmers	96	4	Piano tuners	1	.....
Farmers (formerly)	1	.....	Policemen	1	.....
Farmers' sons and daughters	3	5			
Farmers' wives	.....	14	Produce dealers	1	.....
			Pupils	20	21
Farmers and peddlers	1	.....	Real estate dealers	3	.....
Farm laborers	1	.....	Sailors	1	.....
Fishermen	1	.....	Saloon-keepers	1	.....
Fish peddlers	1	.....			
Grocers	2	.....	Saloon-keepers (formerly miners)	2	.....
			Servants	.....	2
Gunsmiths	1	.....	Shoemakers	5	.....
Harness-makers	1	.....	Soldiers	1	.....
Hotel-keepers	1	1	Type-writers	1	.....
Housekeepers	.....	74			
House-workers	.....	5	Wagon-makers	2	.....
			Weavers (formerly)	.....	1
Laborers	21	1	Willow-workers	1	.....
Laborers' sons	2	.....	Wood sawyers (formerly miners)	2	.....
Totals				316	200

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Occupations of the Idiotic Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Blacksmiths	1	.....	Housekeepers	.....	9
Brewers' sons	1	.....	House-workers	.....	1
Cabinet-makers	1	.....	Laborers	29	1
Children	10	8	Laborers' sons and daughters	3	1
Choring	2	.....	Merchants' sons and daughters	1	1
Clergymen's daughters	.....	1	No occupation	156	112
Clerks	2	.....	Not reported	84	88
Domestics	.....	4	Sailors' daughters	.....	1
Farmers	30	1	School teachers	.....	1
Farmers sons and daughters	22	36	Servants	.....	3
Farm laborers	8	.....			
Totals				350	272

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the Occupations of the Epileptic Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Artists	1	.....	Lawyers' sons	1	.....
Bakers	1	.....	Liverymen	1	.....
Blacksmiths' and wives	1	1	Lumbermen's daughters	.....	1
Book-binders	1	.....	Lumbermen's wives	.....	1
Brick-layers	1	.....	Masons and farmers	1	.....
Butchers	1	.....	Mechanics' daughters	.....	1
Carpenters and daughters	3	2	Merchants	1	.....
Children	3	5	Millers' and daughters	2	1
Clergymen	1	.....	Milliners	.....	1
Clerks	1	.....	No occupation	41	51
Colliers' sons	1	.....	Not reported	41	40
Coopers and soldiers	1	.....	Paupers	3	1
Domestics	.....	4	Physicians' sons and daughters	1	2
Engineers' daughters	.....	1	Plumbers	1	.....
Engineers' wives	.....	1	Printers	1	.....
Farmers	48	1	Sailors	1	.....
Farmers' sons and daughters	20	19	Seamstresses	.....	1
Farmers' wives	.....	3	Servants	1	2
Farm laborers	7	.....	Shoemakers	2	.....
Harness-makers	1	.....	Students	1	1
Housekeepers	.....	31	Tailors' daughters	1	1
House-workers	.....	4	Threshers' sons	1	.....
Laborers	27	2	U. S. Marshal	1	.....
Laborers' sons and daughters	1	3	Wagon-makers	1	.....
Loborers' wives	.....	1	Woolen manufacturers' wives	.....	1
Totals				223	183

TABLE XXV.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Carpenters' daughters	.....	1	Not reported	1	1
Farmers and wives	12	1	Painters	1	.....
Farmers' sons and daughters	2	3	Printers	1	.....
Gardeners	1	.....	Pupils	45	35
Housekeepers	.....	5	Teachers	1	.....
Laborers	1	.....			
Totals				65	46

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the Occupations of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Children	3	4	Laborers	2	.....
Domestics	.....	1	No occupation	11	4
Engineer's daughters	.....	1	Not reported	3	9
Farmers	3	.....	Pupils	2	1
Farmers' sons and daughters	3	6	Shoemakers	1	.....
Farm laborers	.....	1			
Totals				28	27

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Attendant at School for Blind	.....	1	Housekeepers	.....	6
Boiler-makers' daughters	.....	1	Laborers	3	.....
Broom-makers	1	.....	Livery-men	1	.....
Broom-makers and turners	1	.....	Millers	1	.....
Chair and broommakers	1	.....	Music teachers	2	.....
Children	.....	1	No occupation	5	2
Clerks	1	.....	Not reported	3	2
Farmers and wives	20	1	Peddlers	1	.....
Farmers' sons and daughters	2	2	Physicians	1	.....
Harness-makers	1	.....	Pupils	26	15
Totals				70	31

EXHIBIT A.

Showing the Sex, Age, and Conjugal and Mental Condition of Persons reported as being afflicted with any of the Maladies included in this Abstract, of whom the information seems to indicate that more than one in a family are afflicted, with the nature, duration, and cause of Malady, and the township or city, and the county, from which each is reported.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time afflicted in Years.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Causes of Malady.
Male	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	14	Intelligent	Casco	Allegan	Spinal fever.
Male	65	Married	Blind	43	Fair	Casco	Allegan	Sickness.
Male	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Leighton	Allegan	Congenital.
Female	30	Single	Idiotic	30	Idiotic	Leighton	Allegan	Congenital.
Female	26	Single	Idiotic	26	Idiotic	Leighton	Allegan	Congenital.
Female	28	Single	Idiotic	28	Idiotic	Leighton	Allegan	Congenital.
Male	32	Married	Semi-mute	30	Good	Otsego	Allegan	Croup.
Female	26	Married	Semi-mute	22	Good	Otsego	Allegan	Spotted fever.
Male	42	Married	Deaf and dumb	41	Sound	Otsego	Allegan	Gathering in ears.
Female	38	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Sound	Otsego	Allegan	Unknown.
Male	17	Single	Deaf and dumb	17	Intelligent	Standish	Arenac	Congenital.
Male	22	Single	Epileptic	20	Bad	Standish	Arenac	Unknown.
Female	50	Single	Deaf and dumb	50	Fair	Assyria	Barry	Congenital.
Female	63	Single	Deaf and dumb	59	Good	Johnstown	Barry	Brain fever.
Male	17	Single	Deaf and dumb	15	Good	Bay City	Bay	Scarlet fever.
Female	14	Single	Impediment in speech	14	Good	Bay City	Bay	Congenital.
Male	37	Single	Deaf and dumb	34	Idiotic	KawKawlin	Bay	Fits.
Female	39	Single	Deaf and dumb	33	Intelligent	KawKawlin	Bay	Measles.
Male	57	Single	Deaf and dumb	57	Intelligent	Portsmouth	Bay	Congenital.
Female	21	Single	Blind	20	Intelligent	Portsmouth	Bay	Sickness.
Male	18	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Homestead	Benzie	Fits.
Male	12	Single	Idiotic	12	Idiotic	Homestead	Benzie	Fits.
Male	12	Single	Deaf and dumb	12	Good	Berrien	Berrien	Congenital.
Female	11	Single	Deaf and dumb	11	Good	Berrien	Berrien	Congenital.
Female	9	Single	Deaf and dumb	9	Good	Berrien	Berrien	Congenital.

Male	39	Married	Deaf and dumb	39	Good	Berrien	Berrien	Congenital.
Female	29	Married	Deaf and dumb	24	Good	Berrien	Berrien	Cold in head.
Male	16	Single	Partially deaf and dumb.	16	Good	Pipestone	Berrien	Congenital.
Female	11	Single	Partially deaf and dumb.	11	Good	Pipestone	Berrien	Congenital.
Male	55	Married	Deaf mute	50	Intelligent	Royalton	Berrien	Scarlet fever.
Female	50	Married	Deaf mute	49	Intelligent	Royalton	Berrien	Scarlet fever.
Male	34	Married	Deaf and dumb	30	Sound	Coldwater, 3d ward	Branch	Scarlet fever.
Female	25	Married	Deaf and dumb	18	Sound	Coldwater, 3d ward	Branch	Brain fever.
Male	63	Married	Deaf and dumb	60	Intelligent	Coldwater	Branch	Scarlet fever.
Female	59	Married	Deaf and dumb	55	Intelligent	Coldwater	Branch	Scarlet fever.
Male	15	Single	Insane	14½		Noble	Branch	Epileptic fits.
Female	17	Single	Insane	15		Noble	Branch	Scrofula.
Female	54	Single	Blind	25	Good	Union	Branch	Cold settled in eyes.
Female	81	Widow	Blind	50	Good	Union	Branch	Measles.
Male	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	21	Intelligent	Homer	Calhoun	Scarlet fever.
Female	33	Married	Deaf and dumb	30	Intelligent	Homer	Calhoun	Congenital.
Male	23	Single	Dumb	23	Idiotic	Jefferson	Cass	Congenital.
Male	19	Single	Epileptic	19		Jefferson	Cass	Congenital.
Female	28	Single	Idiotic	28	Idiotic	Newberg	Cass	Congenital.
Female	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Newberg	Cass	Congenital.
Female	5	Single	Idiotic	5	Idiotic	Newberg	Cass	Congenital.
Female	23	Single	Dumb	23	Idiotic	Pokagon	Cass	Scarlet fever.
Male	33	Single	Idiotic	33	Idiotic	Pokagon	Cass	Congenital.
Female	26	Single	Idiotic	26	Idiotic	Bingham	Clinton	Congenital.
Female	38	Single	Simple	38	Simple	Bingham	Clinton	Congenital.
Female	10	Single	Deaf and dumb	10	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary and congenital.
Female	8	Single	Deaf and dumb	8	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary and congenital.
Female	16	Single	Deat and dumb	16	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary and congenital.
Female	11	Single	Deaf and dumb	11	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary and congenital.
Female	12	Single	Epileptic	11	Idiotic	Nahma	Delta	
Female	9	Single	Epileptic	9	Idiotic	Nahma	Delta	
Male	32	Married	Deaf and dumb	29	Intelligent	Brookfield	Eaton	Diphtheria.
Female	28	Married	Deaf and dumb	28	Intelligent	Brookfield	Eaton	Congenital.
Male	50	Married	Deaf and dumb	50	Intelligent	Chester	Eaton	Congenital.
Female	48	Married	Deaf and dumb	44	Intelligent	Chester	Eaton	Scarlet fever.
Male	40	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Good	Kalamo	Eaton	Inflammation of brain.
Female	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	29	Good	Kalamo	Eaton	Brain fever.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time afflicted in Years.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Causes of Malady.
Male	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Good	Burton	Genesee	Scarlet fever.
Female	27	Married	Deaf and dumb	22	Good	Burton	Genesee	Brain fever.
Male	47	Married	Partially deaf and dumb	39	Good	Clayton	Genesee	Brain fever.
Female	36	Married	Deaf and dumb	Unk.	Good	Clayton	Genesee	Catarrh in head.
Male	52	Married	Deaf and dumb	52	Good	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
Female	42	Married	Deaf and dumb	42	Good	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
Male	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	33	Perfect	Fenton	Genesee	Scarlet fever.
Female	33	Married	Deaf and dumb	32	Perfect	Fenton	Genesee	Spinal affection.
Male	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	37	Intelligent	3d ward city of Flint	Genesee	Congenital.
Female	32	Married	Deaf	27	Intelligent	3d ward city of Flint	Genesee	Scarlet fever.
Female	21	Single	Idiotic	21	Idiotic	Genesee	Genesee	Congenital.
Male	12	Single	Idiotic	12	Idiotic	Genesee	Genesee	Congenital.
Female	2	Single	Idiotic	2	Idiotic	Genesee	Genesee	Congenital.
Male	21	Single	Deaf and dumb	20	Good	Mayfield	Grand Traverse	Severe cold.
Female	17	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	15	Good	Mayfield	Grand Traverse	Fits.
Female	17	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	15	Good	Flint	Genesee	Measles.
Female	18	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	15	Good	Flint	Genesee	Measles.
Male	28	Single	Epileptic	28	Intelligent	Hillsdale city	Hillsdale	Sun-stroke.
Female	29	Single	Epileptic	20	Feeble	Hillsdale city	Hillsdale	Sun-stroke.
Male	70	Married	Blind	8	Good	Paris	Huron	Hard work.
Female	16	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Paris	Huron	Sickness.
Female	25	Single	Deaf and dumb	25	Good	Paris	Huron	Congenital.
Male	27	Single	Deaf and dumb	27	Good	Paris	Huron	Congenital.
Male	41	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Sound	Keene	Ionia	Scarlet fever.
Female	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	31	Sound	Keene	Ionia	Congenital.
Female	24	Married	Deaf and dumb	23	Sound	Lyons	Ionia	Brain fever.
Male	35	Married	Deaf	23	Sound	Lyons	Ionia	Brain fever.
Male	20	Single	Idiotic	20	Idiotic	Orange	Ionia	Congenital.
Male	16	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Orange	Ionia	Congenital.

Female	22	Married	Deaf and dumb	*	Intelligent	Baldwin	Iosco	Whooping-cough.
Male	30	Married	Deaf and dumb	*	Intelligent	Baldwin	Iosco	Taking cold.
Female	61	Married	Deaf and dumb	Unk.	Intelligent	4th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
Male	51	Married	Deaf and dumb	50	Intelligent	4th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Lightning stroke.
Female	52	Married	Semi-mute	52	Good	7th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Congenital.
Male	42	Married	Deaf and dumb	39	Good	7th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Brain fever.
Male	36	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Good	7th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Congenital.
Female	50	Married	Deaf and dumb	50	Good	7th ward of Jackson city	Jackson	Congenital.
Male	60	Married	Blind	15	Intelligent	Pulaski	Jackson	Rheumatism.
Male	14	Single	Idiotic	14	Idiotic	Pulaski	Jackson	Congenital.
Female	26	Single	Epileptic	26	Good	Rives	Jackson	Unknown.
Female	22	Single	Epileptic	22	Good	Rives	Jackson	Unknown.
Male	80	Married	Partially blind	3	Not good	1st ward of Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Paralysis.
Female	79	Married	Blind	22	Good	1st ward of Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Spark of fire.
Male	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	31	Good	1st ward of Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
Female	33	Married	Deaf and dumb	30	Poor	1st ward of Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Scarlet fever.
Male	68	Widower	Blind	10	Good	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Fever.
Male	63	Married	Blind	26	Good	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Neuralgia.
Male	43	Married	Deaf and dumb	43	Good	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
Female	6	Single	Deaf and dumb	6	Good	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
Female	17	Single	Deaf and dumb	17	Good	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
Male	23	Single	Idiotic	10	Idiotic	Algoma	Kent	Fits.
Male	40	Married	Epileptic	33	Idiotic	Algoma	Kent	Going into water when quite young.
Male	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Bowne	Kent	Congenital.
Male	19	Single	Idiotic	19	Idiotic	Bowne	Kent	Congenital.
Female	16	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Courtland	Kent	Congenital.
Female	16	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Courtland	Kent	Congenital.
Male	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	32	Good	4th ward of Grand Rapids.	Kent	Measles.
Female	34	Married	Deaf and dumb	32	Good	4th ward of Grand Rapids.	Kent	Scarlet fever.
Female	66	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Paris	Kent	Unknown.
Female	56	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	Paris	Kent	Unknown.
Male	44	Married	Deaf and dumb	44	Good	Plainfield	Kent	Congenital.
Female	40	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Good	Plainfield	Kent	Scarlet fever.
Female	13	Single	Blind	13	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
Female	6 or 7	Single	Blind	6 or 7	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
Male	11	Single	Blind	11	Not good	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.

* Since childhood.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time afflicted in Years.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Causes of Malady.
Female	33	Single	Idiotic	33	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Male	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Male	38	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Good	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	36	Married	Deaf and dumb	32	Good	Attica	Lapeer	Typhoid fever.
Male	9	Single	Deaf and dumb	9	Good	Attica	Lapeer	Spinal fever.
Male	53	Single	Idiotic	53	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	51	Single	Idiotic	51	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	35	Single	Idiotic	35	Idiotic	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	52	Married	Blind	38		Attica	Lapeer	Typhus fever.
Female	19	Single	Weak mind	19	Idiotic	Mayfield	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	46	Single	Weak mind	46	Idiotic	Mayfield	Lapeer	Congenital.
Female	10	Single	Idiotic	10	Idiotic	Dover	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	7	Single	Idiotic	7	Idiotic	Dover	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	2	Single	Idiotic	2	Idiotic	Dover	Lenawee	Congenital.
Male	3	Single	Idiotic	3	Idiotic	Dover	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	34	Single	Idiotic	34	Idiotic	Macon	Lenawee	Congenital.
Male	51	Single	Idiotic	51	Idiotic	Macon	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	59	Single	Semi-idiotic and epileptic	59	Weak	Medina	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	30	Single	Semi-idiotic and epileptic	30	Weak	Medina	Lenawee	Congenital.
Female	55	Married	Insane	17	Good	Conway	Livingston	Rush of blood to head.
Female	28	Single	Insane	6	Good	Conway	Livingston	Brain fever.
Female	24	Single	Dumb	24	Good	Conway	Livingston	Inherited.
Female	56	Married	Insane	8	Good	Bruce	Macomb	Change of life.
Female	16	Single	Idiotic	61	Idiotic	Bruce	Macomb	Congenital.
Female	12	Single	Idiotic	12	Idiotic	Ray	Macomb	Congenital.
Female	8	Single	Idiotic	8	Idiotic	Ray	Macomb	Congenital.
Female	69	Widow	Blind	30	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Glaucoma.
Female	41	Single	Blind	21	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Glaucoma.

Male	24	Single	Deaf and dumb	22	Intelligent	Sterling	Macomb	Sickness.
Male	21	Single	Deaf and dumb	19	Intelligent	Sterling	Macomb	Sickness.
Female	11	Single	Deaf and dumb	9	Intelligent	Sterling	Macomb	Sickness.
Female	3	Single	Deaf and dumb	1	Intelligent	Sterling	Macomb	Sickness.
Male	18	Single	Idiotic	18	Idiotic	Sterling	Macomb	Congenital.
Male	72	Widower	Epileptic	40	Intelligent	Sterling	Macomb	Frightened.
Female	11	Single	Deaf and dumb	11		City of Negaunee	Marquette	Congenital.
Male	2	Single	Deaf and dumb	2		City of Negaunee	Marquette	Congenital.
Female	12	Single	Deaf and dumb	12	Intelligent	Stephenson	Menominee	Congenital.
Female	10	Single	Deaf and dumb	10	Intelligent	Stephenson	Menominee	Congenital.
Male	34	Single	Partially blind	20	Good	Mt. Hayley	Midland	Measles.
Female	59	Married	Blind	9	Good	Mt. Hayley	Midland	Cold.
Female	27	Single	Partially blind	21	Good	Mt. Hayley	Midland	Measles.
Male	32	Single	Idiotic	30	Idiotic	Ash	Monroe	Sickness.
Male	34	Single	Idiotic	32	Idiotic	Ash	Monroe	Sickness.
Female	40	Single	Idiotic	40	Idiotic	London	Monroe	Congenital.
Male	6	Single	Idiotic	6	Idiotic	London	Monroe	Congenital.
Male	16	Single	Idiotic	16	Idiotic	London	Monroe	Congenital.
Female	13	Single	Idiotic	13	Idiotic	London	Monroe	Congenital.
Male	34	Married	Blind	22		Richland	Montcalm	Gun shot.
Female	36	Married	Blind	22		Richland	Montcalm	Inflammation.
Male	37	Married	Blind	37	Good	Lakeside	Muskegon	Inflammation.
Female	37	Married	Blind	20	Good	Lakeside	Muskegon	Inflammation.
Male	51	Married	Deaf and dumb	44	Intelligent	Moorland	Muskegon	Scarlet fever.
Female	41	Married	Deaf and dumb	37	Intelligent	Moorland	Muskegon	Scarlet fever.
Female	24	Single	Deaf and dumb	21	Intelligent	Grant	Newaygo	Long sickness.
Female	19	Single	Deaf and dumb	14	Intelligent	Grant	Newaygo	Long sickness.
Male	21	Single	Deaf and dumb	17	Intelligent	Grant	Newaygo	Gathering in head.
Male	70	Widower	Partially blind	20	Intelligent	Brandon	Oakland	Chronic sore eyes.
Male	50	Married	Partially blind	30	Intelligent	Brandon	Oakland	Chronic sore eyes.
Male	49	Married	Deaf and dumb	44	Intelligent	Independence	Oakland	Scarlet fever.
Female	39	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Intelligent	Independence	Oakland	Whooping-cough.
Female	10	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	10	Sound	Pontiac	Oakland	Congenital.
Female	9	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	9	Sound	Pontiac	Oakland	Congenital.
Male	6	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	6	Sound	Pontiac	Oakland	Congenital.
Male	6	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	6	Sound	Pontiac	Oakland	Congenital.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time afflicted in Years.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Causes of Malady.
Female	20	Single	Deaf and dumb	20	Intelligent	Golden	Oceana	Congenital.
Male	13	Single	Deaf and dumb	13	Intelligent	Golden	Oceana	Scarlet fever.
Male	74	Married	Blind	4	Good	Sylvan	Osceola	Dirt in the eye.
Female	18	Single	Epileptic	11	Poor	Sylvan	Osceola	Unknown.
Male	40	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Good	Bagley	Otsego	Scarlet fever.
Female	33	Married	Deaf and dumb	31	Good	Bagley	Otsego	Mumps.
Male	40	Married	Deaf and dumb	40	Good	Elmira	Otsego	Congenital.
Female	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	29	Good	Elmira	Otsego	Brain fever.
Male	46	Married	Deaf and dumb	42	Good	Elmira	Otsego	Fits.
Female	43	Married	Deaf and dumb	.....	Good	Elmira	Otsego	Erysipelas.
Female	37	Married	Blind	30	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	From a fall.
Female	16	Single	Partially blind	12	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	Typhoid fever.
Male	46	Married	Partially blind	24	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	Inflammation.
Male	87	Widower	Blind	20	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	Cold and old age.
Male	11	Single	Deaf and dumb	11	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	Congenital.
Female	10	Single	Deaf and dumb	9	Intelligent	Grand Haven	Ottawa	Whooping-cough and measles.
Male	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	15	Good	Posen	Presque Isle	Congenital.
Male	17	Single	Deaf and dumb	17	Good	Posen	Presque Isle	Congenital.
Male	74	Married	Deaf and dumb	71	Good	Bridgeport	Saginaw	Scarlet fever.
Female	56	Married	Deaf and dumb	56	Good	Bridgeport	Saginaw	From birth.
Male	68	Married	Deaf and dumb	68	Good	Hazleton	Shiawassee	Congenital.
Female	64	Married	Deaf and dumb	61	Good	Hazleton	Shiawassee	Scarlet fever.
Male	28	Single	Deaf and dumb	28	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	22	Single	Deaf and dumb	22	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	15	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	52	Single	Idiotic	52	Idiotic	Grant	St. Clair	Congenital.
Female	50	Single	Idiotic	50	Idiotic	Grant	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	37	Single	Idiotic	37	Idiotic	Greenwood	St. Clair	Congenital.
Female	35	Single	Idiotic	35	Idiotic	Greenwood	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	28	Single	Idiotic	28	Idiotic	Greenwood	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	22	Single	Idiotic	22	Idiotic	Greenwood	St. Clair	Congenital.

Female	57	Single	Idiotic	57	Idiotic	4th ward Port Huron	St. Clair	Congenital.
Female	55	Single	Idiotic	55	Idiotic	4th ward Port Huron	St. Clair	Congenital.
Female	44	Single	Idiotic	------	Idiotic	Wales	St. Clair	
Male	59	Single	Idiotic	------	Idiotic	Wales	St. Clair	
Male	51	Single	Idiotic	51	Idiotic	Fawn River	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Male	49	Single	Idiotic	49	Idiotic	Fawn River	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Male	53	Single	Blind	53	Good	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Female	38	Single	Blind	38	Good	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Female	33	Single	Blind	33	Good	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Male	35	Married	Deaf and dumb	35	Intelligent	Sturgis	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Female	31	Married	Deaf and dumb	31	Intelligent	Sturgis	St. Joseph	Congenital.
Female	14	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	14	Good	Brockway	St. Clair	Congenital.
Male	12	Single	Partially deaf and dumb	12	Good	Brockway	St. Clair	Congenital.
Female	31	Single	Deaf and dumb	31	Intelligent	Elmwood	Tuscola	Congenital.
Male	38	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Intelligent	Elmwood	Tuscola	Congenital.
Male	20	Single	Deaf and dumb	18	Good	Novesta	Tuscola	Brain fever.
Female	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	15	Good	Novesta	Tuscola	Congenital.
Male	44	Married	Deaf and dumb	37	Good	Vassar	Tuscola	Fever.
Female	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	30	Good	Vassar	Tuscola	Unknown.
Female	27	Married	Deaf and dumb	16	Good	Vassar	Tuscola	Spasms.
Male	27	Married	Deaf and dumb	23	Good	Vassar	Tuscola	Scarlet fever.
Male	28	Single	Blind	27¾	Intelligent	Decatur	Van Buren	Inflammation of eyes.
Female	27	Single	Blind	26 1/32	Intelligent	Decatur	Van Buren	Inflammation of eyes.
Male	45	Married	Partially deaf and dumb	43	Good	First district Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Measles.
Female	41	Married	Deaf and dumb	38	Good	First district Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Brain fever.
Male	70	Single	Idiotic	70	Idiotic	Northfield	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Male	62	Single	Idiotic	62	Idiotic	Northfield	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Male	51	Single	Idiotic	51	Idiotic	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Female	53	Single	Idiotic	53	Idiotic	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Female	19	Single	Partially blind	19	Intelligent	Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Female	23	Single	Blind	23	Intelligent	Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Male	48	Single	Idiotic	48	Idiotic	First district Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Male	70	Married	Epileptic fits	26	Good	First district Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	Hard work.
Female	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	14	Good	Lyndon	Washtenaw	Scarlet fever.
Female	13	Single	Deaf and dumb	11	Good	Lyndon	Washtenaw	Swelling in head.
Male	37	Married	Deaf and dumb	31	Intelligent	Canton	Wayne	Scarlet fever.
Female	36	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Intelligent	Canton	Wayne	Congenital.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time afflicted in Years.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Causes of Malady.
Male	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	12	Good	Detroit	Wayne	Typhoid fever.
Male	17	Single	Partially deaf and dumb.	6	Good	Detroit	Wayne	Spinal meningitis.
Male	42	Single	Idiotic	37	Idiotic	Hamtramck	Wayne	Sickness.
Male	27	Single	Epileptic	13	Good	Hamtramck	Wayne	Spine injured by a fall.
Male	4	Single	Deaf and dumb	4	Good	Hamtramck	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	44	Single	Idiotic	44	Idiotic	Hamtramck	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	15	Single	Deaf and dumb	15	Good	Springwells	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	18	Single	Deaf and dumb	18	Good	Springwells	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	28	Single	Deaf and dumb	28	Intelligent	Sumpter	Wayne	Congenital.
Female	9	Single	Deaf and dumb	9	Intelligent	Sumpter	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	19	Single	Deaf and dumb	19	Intelligent	Sumpter	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	40	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Good	Taylor	Wayne	Sickness.
Female	36	Married	Deaf and dumb	36	Good	Taylor	Wayne	Congenital.
Male	29	Single	Deaf and dumb	29	Good	Harring	Wexford	Congenital.
Male	27	Single	Deaf and dumb	27	Good	Harring	Wexford	Congenital.

SEVENTEENTH ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
THORP AND GODFREY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1888.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO XII., INCLUSIVE,

EXHIBIT A AND SCHEDULES A AND B.

CONTENTS.

The distinction between county and township poor.

EXHIBIT A.—Statements concerning paupers and indigent persons, for the years 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884 and 1883.

TABLE I.—The average number, whole number, number of each sex, and number under 16 years of age, and the whole number and average number each of the insane, idiotic, blind and mute paupers maintained in the poorhouses.

TABLE II.—Nationalities of paupers.

TABLE III.—The number of births, illegitimate births, and deaths at the poorhouses; the number of persons temporarily relieved, and the number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses; the number of poor persons supported at public institutions, and the number of different persons who have received assistance in any form.

TABLE IV.—Causes of pauperism of inmates of the poorhouses.

TABLE V.—Causes of indigency of the families relieved outside the poorhouses.

TABLE VI.—Whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor; amounts paid from the poor funds and from other funds.

TABLE VII.—Poorhouse and poor-farm expenses.

TABLE VIII.—Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses, and average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses.

TABLE IX.—Expenditures for temporary relief and for maintenance of permanent paupers outside the poorhouses.

TABLE X.—Amounts paid for official services in relation to the poor; amounts paid for maintenance of poor persons at public institutions.

TABLE XI.—Value of paupers' labor and of farm products; per cent. of value of products to capital invested.

TABLE XII.—Value of farms and appurtenances; interest on capital invested.

SCHEDULE A.—Statements relative to the poorhouses, and treatment, care, etc., of inmates.

SCHEDULE B.—List of superintendents, by counties.

MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Lansing, May 14, 1888.

HON. CYRUS G. LUCE, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—As required by law, I submit herewith the Seventeenth Abstract of the Reports of the Superintendents of the Poor, it being for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

Very respectfully,

GILBERT R. OSMUN,
Secretary of State.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP POOR.

Counties, so far as reported, in which a distinction is made between county and township poor.

Berrien,	Keweenaw,	Muskegon,	Roscommon,
Charlevoix,	Lenawee,	Newaygo,	Saginaw,
Chippewa,	Mackinac,	Ontonagon,	Washtenaw,
Ingham,	Midland,	Ottawa,	Wayne,
Jackson,	Monroe,	Presque Isle,	Wexford.

Counties, so far as reported, in which no distinction is made between county and township poor:

Alger,	Clare,	Kalamazoo,	Ogemaw,
Antrim,	Clinton,	Kalkaska,	Osceola,
Baraga,	Delta,	Livingston,	Oscoda,
Barry,	Eaton,	Macomb,	Sanilac,
Bay,	Emmet,	Manistee,	Schoolcraft,
Benzie,	Gladwin,	Marquette,	Shiawassee,
Branch,	Hillsdale,	Menominee,	St. Clair,
Calhoun,	Huron,	Missaukee,	Tuscola,
Cass,	Ionia,	Montcalm,	Van Buren.
Cheboygan,	Isabella,	Oceana,	

Counties from which no report has been received relative to the distinction between county and township poor:

Alcona,	Genesee,	Lake,	Mecosta,
Allegan,	Gratiot,	Lapeer,	Montmorency,
Alpena,	Houghton,	Leelanaw,	Oakland,
Arenac,	Iosco,	Manitou,	Otsego,
Crawford,	Kent,	Mason,	St. Joseph.

EXHIBIT A.

Statements concerning the paupers and indigent persons in Michigan for the nine months ending June 30, 1887, and for the years ending Sept. 30, 1886, 1885, 1884 and 1883.

	Nine months ending June 30, 1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Paupers Maintained in the Poorhouses:					
Average number	2,177.15	2,174.07	2,281.88	2,152.49	2,411.51
Whole number	4,191	4,990	5,719	6,091	6,114
Number of males	2,865	3,412	3,998	4,480	4,445
Number of females	1,326	1,575	1,721	1,611	1,669
Number under 16 years of age	348	558	600	569	366
Whole number of insane	490	583	607	565	487
Average number of insane	382.85	424.25	446.37	418.29	353.07
Whole number of idiotic	266	278	267	277	247
Average number of idiotic	248.65	255.74	250.31	243.86	223.10
Whole number of blind	74	68	73	81	64
Average number of blind	61.32	55.79	59.86	64.16	56.62
Whole number of mutes	29	31	26	25	26
Average number of mutes	24.83	26.48	23.63	24.50	25.50
Americans	2,119	2,223	2,590	2,941	2,723
English	265	238	301	341	322
Irish	653	825	453	1,121	1,054
Scotch	104	128	137	166	143
Germans	494	644	744	763	728
French	65	94	112	88	123
Swedes and Norwegians	93	78	127	112	224
Canadians	189	228	291	255	438
Negroes	99	128	140	142	175
Mulattoes	21	23	39	27	24
Indians	10	13	14	24	9
Danes	1	7	1	2	4
Hollanders	26	29	37	24	28
Miscellaneous	50	53	56	70	53
Unknown	3	279	677	15	66
Totals	[a]4,192	4,990	5,719	6,091	6,114
Births	54	82	97	95	88
Illegitimate births	47	67	87	76	66
Deaths	213	304	302	361	301
Indigent persons assisted outside the poorhouses:					
Temporarily relieved	21,591	26,337	42,866	25,989	28,651
Number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses	2,307	1,744	1,970	3,639	3,846
Insane at asylums	790	635	503	517	524
Deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf	28	63	33	36	35
Blind at School for the Blind	7	8	13	8	7
Poor persons at other institutions	13	39	142	142	116
Whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form	33,660	40,454	50,484	36,928	36,195

[a] One more than total number of inmates as shown in Table I.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	Nine months ending June 30, 1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Expenditures—Totals:					
Whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor	$605,966 53	$781,453 36	$808,916 94	$766,510 47	$695,107 73
Whole amount paid from poor funds	432,554 42	557,279 82	578,181 33	557,604 35	519,285 96
Amount paid from other funds	172,951 69	221,311 68	197,822 85	191,019 45	164,112 54
Poorhouse and poor-farm expenses, exclusive of interest on capital invested:					
Totals	$213,237 13	$273,927 28	$272,822 09	$282,473 25	$255,102 91
Paid to keepers	$30,028 89	$40,517 64	$37,163 58	$35,829 63	$34,523 98
Clothing purchased	17,548 96	21,110 60	21,572 35	18,608 18	20,507 12
Food purchased	47,585 28	60,883 89	66,700 44	69,424 63	61,220 23
Medical attendance and medicines	9,219 81	12,431 90	12,713 93	12,608 81	10,342 97
Funeral expenses	1,683 19	2,080 68	1,583 27	1,451 67	1,354 22
Transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouses	2,509 69	3,278 42	3,438 13	3,293 49	2,642 21
Furniture purchased	4,521 11	5,689 18	8,210 36	6,359 27	5,164 80
Labor hired in poorhouses	11,232 06	15,333 91	12,901 44	12,857 47	10,865 46
Miscellaneous poorhouse expenses	14,267 06	16,420 67	16,883 32	20,250 10	15,940 16
Farms purchased	.....	3,300 00	10,758 15	8,388 56	13,485 00
Buildings erected	15,411 10	29,267 48	20,645 07	37,233 59	27,022 29
Buildings repaired	29,034 19	18,972 06	13,044 07	8,797 08	11,445 45
Improvement of farms	5,936 07	9,186 39	8,915 98	8,788 90	5,740 66
Stock purchased	4,835 61	5,029 57	7,535 49	6,366 87	6,297 87
Farm implements purchased	2,422 91	4,881 89	4,533 68	4,446 25	4,106 78
Hay, grain, and seed purchased	4,596 52	5,158 08	6,086 90	8,823 27	4,896 60
Labor hired on farms	9,250 94	12,884 56	14,086 04	13,312 28	12,828 12
Miscellaneous expenses	3,213 74	7,043 47	6,049 89	5,633 20	6,718 99
Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year	$50 88	$54 90	$47 42	$45 35	$41 46
Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year	2 45	2 41	2 29	2 47	1 98
Average cost per week of each pauper after deducting value of farms purchased and buildings erected	2 27	2 13	2 04	2 10	1 67
Expenditures for temporary relief outside the poorhouses:					
Totals	$246,360 58	$346,366 99	$393,359 03	$349,548 87	$302,090 11
Medical attendance and medicines	$45,913 36	$64,607 68	$69,052 46	$66,495 87	$64,261 68
Funeral expenses	11,837 48	15,618 34	16,382 56	15,211 85	13,356 02
Food purchased	120,633 56	171,507 44	195,499 98	172,288 23	146,765 11
Fuel purchased	33,218 77	34,921 11	42,123 70	35,571 13	25,213 97
Clothing purchased	13,616 96	18,009 86	20,352 53	16,854 14	14,158 30
Miscellaneous expenditures	12,702 14	30,370 36	38,321 52	32,012 84	29,657 22
Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and to and from public institutions)	8,497 31	11,341 20	11,626 28	11,114 81	8,677 81
Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside of poorhouses	$36,631 69	$23,233 99	$24,392 57	$23,902 18	$20,976 42

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	Nine months ending June 30, 1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Other Expenditures:					
Totals	$119,499 05	$133,672 23	$118,646 72	$124,173 97	$124,317 25
Paid superintendents of the poor	$22,997 35	$31,642 54	$31,548 56	$29,878 53	$29,643 60
Paid supervisors	3,754 46	5,402 78	6,029 33	5,083 99	4,238 69
Paid justices of the peace	4 00	55 55	171 41	28 30	64 90
Paid directors of the poor	3,536 19	4,687 57	4,689 52	4,575 13	4,548 65
Paid for transportation to and from and support of insane at asylums	86,190 95	88,404 78	73,287 67	81,545 39	83,153 90
Paid for transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf	180 00	412 50	224 06	362 40	262 99
Paid for transportation to and from and support of blind at School for the Blind	60 45	103 70	305 54	104 85	80 50
Paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other institutions	2,619 06	2,963 81	2,890 33	2,595 88	2,321 52
Miscellaneous	156 59	----------	----------	----------	----------
Value of paupers' labor (estimated)	$7,490 00	$8,475 50	$8,053 00	$7,840 00	$7,220 15
Value of all farm products (estimated)	86,868 42	70,160 58	76,339 00	66,314 95	63,456 85
Value of farm products sold	14,154 67	15,095 65	17,399 02	16,187 71	17,497 93
Per cent of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances	5.90	8.09	8.72	8.23	8.13
Total value of farms and appurtenances	$885,046 79	$896,633 73	$885,969 80	$845,279 49	$807,999 06
Value of farms and buildings	$781,400 00	$788,895 00	$777,659 00	$746,770 00	$712,182 00
Value of live stock	52,929 00	52,895 75	53,241 97	50,005 85	47,364 45
Value of farm implements	23,252 00	22,899 90	24,322 42	21,343 78	21,120 59
Value of all other property	27,465 79	31,943 08	30,745 91	27,159 86	27,332 02
Interest at seven per cent on capital invested in farms and appurtenances	$46,464 96	$62,764 36	$62,017 85	$59,169 56	$56,559 98

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the average number, the whole number, the number of each sex, and the number under 16 years of age, of paupers maintained in the poorhouses; and of these the whole number and the average number that are insane, idiotic, blind, and mute, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Paupers Maintained in the Poorhouses.												
						Insane.		Idiotic.		Blind.		Mute.	
	Average number.	Whole number.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.
State	a 2,177.15	4,191	2,865	1,326	348	490	b 382.85	266	c 248.65	74	c 61.32	29	d24.83
Alcona	5.27	15	12	3	1			3	2.83				
Alger[1]													
Allegan	60.	85	46	39	11	7	7.	2	2.	1	1.	2	1.
Alpena[2]	3.92	23	18	5									
Antrim[1]													
Arenac[3]													
Baraga[1]													
Barry	20.67	30	17	13	6			5	5.	2	1.		
Bay	11.12	19	17	2				2	2.	2	2.		
Benzie[1]													
Berrien	51.50	72	37	35	13	17	12.50	11	10.50			2	2.
Branch	32.	49	26	23	2	2	1.50	1	1.	2	2.	1	1.
Calhoun	61.	157	117	40	13	14	13.	6	6.	3	3.	1	1.
Cass	34.74	42	29	13	3	11	10.	8	8.			1	1.
Charlevoix[1]													
Cheboygan[4]	1.35	21	18	3									
Chippewa	13.	30	21	9	4					2	.50		
Clare	4.58	57	56	1	2								
Clinton	15.67	20	9	11	1			7	7.	1	1.	1	1.
Crawford[1]													
Delta	4.	5	5										
Eaton	43.50	53	31	22	3			15	15.	1	1.		
Emmet	1.26	2	1	1									
Genesee	55.	75	39	36	3	5	5.	6	6.	4	4.	1	1.
Gladwin	.94	8	5	3	3			1	.00				
Gogebic[5]													
G'd Traverse[6]													
Gratiot	35.25	55	32	23	5	3	3.	5	5.	1	1.		
Hillsdale	63.50	82	48	34	10	21	16.50	17	16.	1	1.	1	1.
Houghton	21.	33	22	11	4	7	6.	1	1.				
Huron	11.	18	11	7	3			2	2.	2	1.		
Ingham	23.67	45	27	18	2	2	2.	6	6.	3	3.		
Ionia	37.	48	31	17	3	3	3.	9	8.75			2	2.
Iosco	13.40	19	14	5	4			1	1.	1	1.		
Iron[7]													

[1] No poorhouse nor farm. [2] For one year ending Sept. 30, 1887. [3] County has a farm but no poorhouse. [4] No poorhouse nor farm. County rents building which is used as a poorhouse. [5] No report. Act organizing county approved Feb. 7, 1887. [6] No report. [7] No supts. of poor. a Exclusive of Macomb and Schoolcraft counties from which averages are not reported.
b Exclusive of Macomb and Montcalm counties from which averages are not reported.
c Exclusive of Macomb county from which average is not reported.
d Exclusive of Wayne county from which average is not reported.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Paupers Maintained in the Poorhouses.												
						Insane.		Idiotic.		Blind.		Mute.	
	Average number.	Whole number.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.	Whole number.	Average number.
Isabella	15.25	26	19	7	2	6	2.89	1	1.	1	1.	.....	.....
Jackson	28.33	50	29	21	1	10	5.56	7	6.50	3	3.	.....	.....
Kalamazoo	30.	59	44	15	8	5	5.	3	3.	2	1.17	.....	.....
Kalkaska[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	54.23	81	52	29	3	5	5.	8	7.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keweenaw[2]	5.	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	5.33	14	10	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	37.50	48	29	19	3	1	1.	7	5.67	3	3.	.....	.....
Leelanaw[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenawee	43.	65	38	27	4	.....	.....	14	14.	2	2.	1	1.
Livingston	21.59	36	21	15	6	.....	.....	2	2.	2	2.	1	1.
Luce[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	.91	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb	.....	53	35	18	5	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Manistee	25.	42	30	12	4	3	1.25	.....	.....	1	.17	.....	.....
Manitou[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	43.	89	79	10	5	12	3.50	2	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	9.80	21	15	6	1	2	1.01	1	1.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecosta	20.23	36	24	12	.....	.....	.....	2	2.	1	.70	.....	.....
Menominee	8.98	36	33	3	.....	5	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland	12.80	21	12	9	1	1	1.	6	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missaukee	3.77	15	10	5	7	1	.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	44.	66	46	20	8	2	2.	12	11.	2	2.	1	.78
Montcalm	38.	83	54	29	14	4	.....	10	10.	1	1.	.....	.....
Montmorency[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon	10.19	26	18	8	1	.....	.....	2	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newaygo	6.	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	48.11	66	42	24	2	12	11.35	12	12.	2	2.	1	1.
Oceana	15.75	19	14	5	2	1	1.	1	1.	1	1.	.....	.....
Ogemaw	3.29	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon	5.	8	7	1	.....	2	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	18.	23	16	7	1	3	2.	1	1.	2	2.	1	1.
Oscoda[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	2.	10	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	38.50	46	35	11	1	6	5.	3	3	2	2.	.....	.....
Presque Isle[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roscommon[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	23.	68	44	24	2	.....	.....	12	10.	2	2.	.....	.....
Sanilac	18.	20	12	8	3	.....	.....	1	1.	1	1.	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	.....	11	9	2	3	3	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee	23.	34	21	13	6	.....	.....	4	4.	2	2.	1	1.
St. Clair	55.	90	65	25	11	4	4.	4	4.	1	1.	1	1.
St. Joseph	27.50	43	24	19	4	4	2.75	3	3.	1	.08	1	1.
Tuscola	24.50	47	31	16	8	.....	.....	9	8.33	.....	.....	1	.08
Van Buren	31.75	38	23	15	7	.....	.....	1	.75	1	.75	3	2.97
Washtenaw	89.50	164	110	54	14	4	4.	5	5.	1	1.	3	3.
Wayne	657.	1,536	1,087	449	112	295	240.	18	16.	12	8.	2	.....
Wexford	5.	10	6	4	.....	1	1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] No poorhouse nor farm.
[2] No poorhouse nor farm. County rents building which is used as a poorhouse.
[3] No report. Act organizing county approved March 1, 1887.

TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the nationalities of the paupers maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
State	2,119	265	653	104	494	65	98	189	99	21	10	1	26	a 50	3	b 4192
Alcona	1		2	3				9								15
Allegan	73		3	2	3		3			1						85
Alpena 1	5	3	8		5			2								23
Barry	21	2	4		3											30
Bay	1	3	4	3	3	2	1	1						c 1		19
Berrien	53	2	4		7			1		5						72
Branch	32	2	7	1	5	1		1								49
Calhoun	113	7	22	1	11	1		1	1							157
Cass	33		1		3		1	2	1						1	42
Cheboygan	11		3		2	1		3						d 1		21
Chippewa	6	4	4	1			1	10			e 4					30
Clare	22	3	15	1	10	3		2			1					57
Clinton	17				1			2								20
Delta						1	1	3								5
Eaton	40	3	3	1	3			3								53
Emmet	1						1									2
Genesee	44	8	9		7	1		2	2		1			c 1		75
Gladwin	5		1					2								8
Gratiot	43	3	4			1	1	1		1					1	55
Hillsdale	75	2	1		2			1	1							82
Houghton	2	5	8	1	6		7	4								33
Huron	6		6		1		4					1				18
Ingham	31	2	4	2	2	1			2		f 1					45
Ionia	40		3		5			1								b 49
Iosco	9	5	2				1	2								19
Isabella	15		2	1	2			4			2					26
Jackson	31	1	8		4	3		1	1					g 1		50
Kalamazoo	36	4	10	1	2		2		2	2						59
Kent	48	2	9	1	3		4	3	2	1			8			81
Keweenaw			5													5
Lake	8		3					3								14
Lapeer	29	5	2	1	5			6								48
Lenawee	50	1	4		3	1	1		4				1			65
Livingston	29	2	2		2				1							36
Mackinac	1			1				1								3
Macomb	28	4	8	2	7			3	1							53
Manistee	9	2	4	2	11		14									42
Marquette	11	7	23	3	10		21	5			1			h 8		89
Mason	6		5		2	4	1		1					i 2		21
Mecosta	13	2	2	3	7		2	6	1							36

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
1 Report is for one year ending Sept. 30, 1887.
a Includes 15 Poles, 8 Finns, 7 Italians, 6 Welsh, 5 Swiss, 5 Belgians, 3 Bohemians and 1 Hungarian.
b One more than total number of inmates as shown in Table I.
c Italian.
d Pole.
e Half-breeds 2.
f Half-breed.
g Welsh.
h Finns 7, Italians 1.
i Finns 1, Welsh 1.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
Menominee	5	2	3	5	6	3	6	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	36
Midland	15	----	3	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	21
Missaukee	14	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15
Monroe	38	2	3	1	15	9	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	a 1	----	66
Montcalm	58	4	7	----	5	----	2	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	83
Muskegon	13	1	1	----	3	1	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26
Newaygo	6	2	----	----	1	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13
Oakland	40	4	10	3	6	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	66
Oceana	13	----	1	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	b 1	----	19
Ogemaw	3	----	2	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
Ontonagon	1	3	1	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8
Osceola	14	----	2	----	2	----	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	23
Otsego	4	2	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	c 1	----	10
Ottawa	22	1	----	1	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	46
Saginaw	34	2	8	2	13	1	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	68
Sanilac	9	----	3	----	3	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20
Schoolcraft	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
Shiawassee	20	3	4	----	4	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	34
St. Clair	40	5	17	1	15	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	90
St. Joseph	37	2	1	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	43
Tuscola	30	1	----	----	8	----	----	7	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	47
Van Buren	36	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	38
Washtenaw	75	10	27	----	32	3	----	7	4	5	----	----	----	a 1	----	164
Wayne	582	137	353	59	226	23	4	44	70	4	----	----	2	d 32	----	1,536
Wexford	8	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
a Italian.
b Belgian.
c Pole.
d Poles 13; Swiss 5; Belgians 4; Welsh 4; Bohemians 3; Italians 2, and Hungarians 1.

TABLE III.

Showing for the State and Counties, the total number of births, the number of illegitimate births, and the number of deaths at the poorhouses; the number of persons temporarily relieved, and the number permanently maintained outside the poorhouses; the number supported at public institutions, and the whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Whole number of births and deaths at the poorhouses.			Number of persons temporarily relieved outside the poorhouses.	Number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses.	Whole number of poor persons supported at public institutions.				Number of different persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate births.	Deaths.			Insane at asylums.	Deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf.	Blind at school for the Blind.	Poor persons at other institutions.	
State	54	47	213	21,591	2,307	790	28	7	13	33,660
Alcona				15			1			25
Alger				14	4					18
Allegan	2	1	9	489	10	27	3		4	614
Alpena[1]	1	1	3	300		a				323
Antrim				187	30	6				223
Arenac				49	2					51
Baraga				58		2				58
Barry	1	1	3	64	15	16				130
Bay			2	854		27				881
Benzie				56		2	1			56
Berrien	2	2	4	371		17				460
Branch				286	5	11				351
Calhoun			6	904	312	12	2			1,230
Cass			2	258		10				304
Charlevoix				9	2	7			1	19
Cheboygan			3	419	5		2	1		445
Chippewa	1	1	2	19	1	6				55
Clare				157		5				209
Clinton	1		1	300	23	8				328
Crawford				67		2				70
Delta				105		8				110
Eaton	1	1	6	378	18	10				456
Emmet				51						53
Genesee	1	1	5	446	75	18	3	1		618
Gladwin				27					1	30
Gratiot	1		5	195	25	11				28
Hillsdale			4	b 403		7				b 409
Houghton	1	1	3	135	592	16	2			778
Huron	1	1		317		4				385
Ingham			5	290		16				351
Ionia			4	112	18	19				179
Iosco				65						84
Isabella			1	140	2	6	1			167
Jackson	1	1	5	800	254	13				1,117
Kalamazoo	2	2	2	483		50				592

1 Report is for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1887.
a Report shows an expense (see Table X.) but number of persons is not reported.
b Includes 264 tramps.

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Whole number of births and deaths at the poorhouses.			Number of persons temporarily relieved outside the poorhouses.	Number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses.	Whole number of poor persons supported at public institutions.				Number of different persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate births.	Deaths.			Insane at asylums.	Deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf.	Blind at school for the Blind.	Poor persons at other institutions.	
Kalkaska				41	5					46
Kent			7	1,319	284	49	1		a	1,660
Keweenaw				18		1				19
Lake			1	42						56
Lapeer			4	358	3	9	1		1	415
Leelanaw				75		4				75
Lenawee			4	b 652	30	15				b 697
Livingston			2	200	3	15				226
Mackinac				34			1			37
Macomb			1	596		12	2			646
Manistee			3	138	31	10	1			180
Manitou					10					10
Marquette	1	1	8	931	300	20				1,340
Mason			1	274		4		1		300
Mecosta			1	c		13				d 49
Menominee			4	305		8	3	1		353
Midland			2	325		3				349
Missaukee				37		2				53
Monroe			7	642	41					708
Montcalm	1	1	4	c	2	18				e 108
Montmorency				60						60
Muskegon	1		1	117	2	26				670
Newaygo	1	1		196	8	10			2	216
Oakland	1	1	7	344	5	35				450
Oceana			2	200	5	8	3	2	4	222
Ogemaw			1	26		5				38
Ontonagon			1	15	31	2				56
Osceola	1	1	2	115		1	1			136
Oscoda				27						27
Otsego	1		2	12		1				22
Ottawa			2	773	107	19		1		900
Presque Isle				9						9
Roscommon				67						67
Saginaw	2	2	6	967	1	40			a	1,076
Sanilac			2	360		14				394
Schoolcraft				45		5				61
Shiawassee			2	150	11	20				215
St. Clair	1	1	4	1,156		16			a	1,262
St. Joseph	1		5	660	5	17				725
Tuscola			4	556		11				603
Van Buren			2	657	28	9				694
Washtenaw	8	8	6	218		25				407
Wayne	19	18	40	a					a	f 6,519
Wexford				70	2	7				84

a Report shows an expense (see Table X.), but number of persons is not reported.
b Includes 315 tramps.
c Not reported.
d Only paupers maintained in poorhouse and asylum.
e Only paupers maintained in poorhouse and asylum, and permanent paupers.
f Exclusive of persons temporarily relieved.

TABLE IV.

The assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of the poorhouses, 1887.

Intemperance	87	Jaundice	1
Intemperance of husband	1	Disease of liver	1
Delirium tremens	6	Disease of kidneys	4
Opium habit	3	Heart disease	1
Bad habits	3	Dropsy	5
Licentiousness	1	Disease of spine	2
Prostitution	1	Brain disease	1
Seduction	1	Rickets	3
Illegitimacy	4	Sun-stroke	1
Masturbation	1	Insanity	192
Syphilis	18	Insanity of wife	1
Infidelity of wife	1	Dementia	30
Filthiness	1	"Cranks"	14
Ugliness	6	Delirium	1
Vagrancy	60	Chorea	8
Laziness	13	Paralysis	39
Imprisonment of husband	2	Neuralgia	1
Imprisonment of father	3	Rheumatism	46
Runaway boys	2	Epilepsy	53
Old age	375	Fits	24
Being dependent	1	Scrofula	2
Orphanage	8	Cancer	9
Death of father	3	Erysipelas	2
Death of mother	1	Eczema	1
Deserted by parents	6	Ulcers	4
Deserted by father	1	Abscess	4
Deserted by mother	2	Swelled leg	1
Insanity of mother	3	Fever sore	6
Insanity of father	3	Sore legs	12
Sickness of father	3	Sore foot	5
Foundlings	2	Sore hand	1
Born in poorhouse	2	Sore eyes	9
Children	43	Hip disease	4
Sent to State Public School	5	Piles	1
Returned from State Public School	4	Hernia	4
Pregnancy	20	Blood poisoning	2
Confinement	9	Injury	10
Widowhood	8	Being disabled	5
Deserted by husband	6	Accident	3
Divorced	1	Fracture of skull	1
Insanity of husband	1	Broken jaw	1
Sickness of husband	2	Broken hip	2
Friendlessness	3	Broken leg	12
Homelessness	42	Broken arm	4
Desertion	8	Crushed foot	2
Neglect	4	Dislocation of hip	1
Idiocy	205	Sprained ankle	1
Idiocy and blindness	1	Loss of leg	8
Weakness of mind	113	Loss of arm	2
Incompetency	16	Leg cut	2
Being deaf, dumb and blind	1	Strain	1
Being deaf and dumb	5	Wound	1
Being dumb	9	Shot	2
Blindness	53	Burned	3
Deafness	1	Frozen	3
Deformity	4	Frozen feet	10
Infirmity	5	Poisoned	4
General debility	5	Lameness	15
Sickness	179	Lame leg	1
Sickness and desertion	2	Lame back	1
Fever	16	Lame hand	1
Typhoid fever	5	Being crippled	67
Lung fever	1	Unfortunate	3
Consumption	36	Out of work	4
Bronchitis	1	Care of brother	1
Asthma	6	Deserted by wife	1

TABLE V.

The assigned causes of indigency of families, and of persons not members of any family, relieved outside of the poorhouses, 1887.

Intemperance	89	Malarial fever	1
Intemperance of husband	7	Scarlet fever	5
Opium habit	4	Measles	2
Bad habits	5	Diphtheria	24
Prostitution	2	Inflammation of lungs	2
Illegitimacy	6	Consumption	62
Masturbation	2	Bronchitis	2
Syphilis	9	Asthma	2
Imprisonment	1	Bleeding at lungs	1
Imprisonment of husband	37	Weak lungs	1
Imprisonment of father	2	Pleurisy	1
"Dead beat"	1	Heart disease	9
Vagrancy	842	Kidney disease	2
Laziness	70	Bright's disease	1
Improvidence	6	Gravel	1
Old age	823	Diabetes	1
Old age and insanity	2	Dropsy	11
Old age and blindness	9	Blood poisoning	2
Old age and deafness	1	Catarrh	1
Old age and sickness	18	Rheumatism	75
Old soldier	4	Neuralgia	4
Orphanage	26	Disease of spine	2
Deserted by parents	2	Paralysis	23
Children	18	Nervous debility	1
Sent to State Public School	1	Softening of brain	1
Sent to School for the Deaf	1	Sunstroke	3
Friendlessness	1	Hysteria	1
Desertion	56	Epilepsy	8
Being dependent	5	Fits	9
Homelessness	8	Insanity	63
Deserted by husband	136	Insanity of wife	3
Husband in poorhouse	2	Dementia	4
Sickness of husband	12	"Cranks"	2
Insanity of husband	18	Scrofula	1
Husband killed	16	Erysipelas	3
Husband drowned	1	Tumor	2
Husband crippled	1	Felon	3
Blindness of husband	1	Cancer	7
Widowhood	591	Abscess	5
Widowhood and family	128	Fistula	1
Widowhood and sickness	25	Boils	1
Confinement	7	Skin disease	3
Pregnancy	2	Fever sore	3
Idiocy	25	Sore leg	8
Weakness of mind	22	Sore arm	2
Incompetency	70	Sore hands	5
Bad management	4	Sore eyes	17
Blindness	33	Chronic disease	1
Being blind, deaf and dumb	1	Swelled limbs	1
Being deaf and dumb	4	Hernia	6
Being dumb	1	Female weakness	2
Being dwarfed	1	Accident	9
Deformity	1	Accident by fire	1
Infirmity	17	Injury	37
Debility	6	Injury to head	1
Sickness	1,802	Injury to hip	1
Sickness and lameness	2	Injury to foot	5
Sickness and death	70	Injury to arm	2
Fever	3	Injury to leg	1
Typhoid fever	18	Disabled	9

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

Loss of leg	10	Frozen feet	6
Loss of arm	6	Lameness	13
Loss of hand	5	Lame hand	1
Finger cut off	2	Crippled	94
Sprained ankle	2	Crippled hand	1
Broken leg	38	Suicide	1
Broken shoulder	2	Killed by lightning	1
Broken hip	2	Boy drowned	1
Broken ribs	2	Burned out	15
Broken arm	10	Flood sufferers	4
Wounds	3	Loss of crops	2
Shot in leg	1	Large family	24
Shot	3	Out of work	120
Blasted	6	Unfortunate	3
Burned	1	Effects of calomel	1

TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor, the amounts paid from the poor funds and the amounts paid from all other funds, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Whole amount expended.	Paid from poor funds.	Paid from other than poor funds.
State	a $605,966 53	$432,554 42	$172,951 69
Alcona	$1,530 62	$1,530 62	
Alger	408 04	345 54	$62 50
Allegan	8,059 89	7,398 09	661 80
Alpena[1]	3,964 17	3,964 17	
Antrim	4,073 91	3,682 86	391 05
Arenac	957 15	793 83	163 32
Baraga	2,728 99	2,327 42	401 57
Barry	4,129 12	2,627 68	1,501 44
Bay	8,234 88	4,441 77	3,793 11
Benzie	1,174 51	763 01	411 50
Berrien	8,350 09	4,053 65	4,296 44
Branch	6,829 14	5,170 62	1,658 52
Calhoun	12,717 69	12,339 33	378 36
Cass	6,820 37	5,501 54	1,318 83
Charlevoix	1,725 88	1,167 36	558 52
Cheboygan	3,444 24	3,110 24	334 00
Chippewa	4,345 02	2,421 96	1,923 06
Clare	1,888 32	1,624 57	263 75
Clinton	6,281 23	5,494 78	786 45
Crawford	1,376 42	916 98	459 44
Delta	5,380 35	3,839 11	1,541 24
Eaton	4,628 55	3,477 72	1,150 83
Emmet	797 25	796 25	1 00
Genesee	12,401 65	10,678 06	1,723 59
Gladwin	1,716 15	1,660 65	55 50
Gratiot	8,725 45	7,148 35	b 1,577 10
Hillsdale	4,912 88	3,552 46	1,360 42
Houghton	16,378 84	16,378 84	
Huron	3,735 12	2,943 22	791 90
Ingham	6,875 82	3,431 37	3,444 45
Ionia	7,966 56	5,664 80	2,301 76
Iosco	4,244 59	3,394 94	849 65
Isabella	4,685 64	4,358 66	326 98
Jackson	21,120 91		21,120 91
Kalamazoo	11,528 75	11,226 15	302 60
Kalkaska	1,515 60	1,365 45	150 15
Kent	22,991 68	16,998 20	5,993 48
Keweenaw	1,662 38	811 58	850 80
Lake	3,028 22	2,710 21	318 01
Lapeer	6,614 93	5,916 87	698 06
Leelanaw	1,379 08	1,379 08	
Lenawee	10,580 68	3,985 17	6,595 51
Livingston	4,140 02	3,057 37	1,082 65
Mackinac	1,020 86	620 36	400 50
Macomb	7,729 75	5,967 14	1,762 61
Manistee	9,970 37	8,710 22	1,260 15
Manitou	205 00		205 00
Marquette	33,759 11	21,862 40	11,896 71
Mason	6,082 79	4,090 33	1,992 46
Mecosta	6,381 87	4,261 51	2,120 36

1 Report is for one year ending Sept. 30, 1887.
a Exceeds the sum of second and third columns by $460.42. See note b, next page.
b Probably paid from other than poor funds.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Whole amount expended.	Paid from poor funds.	Paid from other than poor funds.
Menominee	$12,131 76	$9,890 23	$2,241 53
Midland	3,598 33	2,969 68	a 628 65
Missaukee	2,562 05	2,128 91	433 14
Monroe	5,172 49	5,044 89	127 60
Montcalm	11,033 81	8,413 26	2,620 55
Montmorency	b 460 42		
Muskegon	7,382 85	2,566 59	4,816 26
Newaygo	4,688 18	2,947 25	1,740 93
Oakland	9,880 60	6,037 85	3,842 75
Oceana	4,059 84	3,159 78	900 06
Ogemaw	2,310 17	1,636 19	673 98
Ontonagon	2,262 53	638 74	1,623 79
Osceola	4,240 58	3,089 68	1,150 90
Oscoda	304 41	201 91	102 50
Otsego	1,188 68	951 25	237 43
Ottawa	12,654 02	10,060 56	2,593 46
Presque Isle	202 85	182 25	20 60
Roscommon	677 53	589 73	a 87 80
Saginaw	20,232 76	10,990 08	9,242 68
Sanilac	7,256 69	6,781 69	475 00
Schoolcraft	3,112 48	2,024 98	1,087 50
Shiawassee	7,093 18	6,919 49	173 69
St. Clair	15,703 85	13,853 78	1,850 07
St. Joseph	8,860 98	6,245 00	2,615 98
Tuscola	6,899 80	6,002 11	a 897 69
Van Buren	9,397 08	7,587 89	1,809 19
Washtenaw	9,550 91	6,336 98	3,213 93
Wayne	107,699 40	72,635 25	35,064 15
Wexford	4,147 82	2,705 98	1,441 84

a Probably paid from other than poor funds.
b Report does not show from what fund paid.

For one county the total cost of maintaining the poor, as summed up by the Superintendents and shown in the first column of the foregoing table, is greater, and for three counties it is less, than the total as found by footing the itemized expenditures; that is, the amounts shown in the first column of Table VII., the first and last columns of Table IX., and the first column of Table X. The differences are shown in the last column of the following exhibit:

Counties.	As summed up by the superintendents.	As found by footing items.	Differences.
Alpena	$3,964 17	$3,614 78	+ $349 39
Hillsdale	4,912 88	4,913 88	- 1 00
Manistee	9,970 37	9,968 37	- 2 00
Sanilac	7,256 69	7,365 00	- 108 31

TABLE VII.—*Showing, for the State and Counties, the poorhouse*

Number.	State and Counties.	Totals of poorhouse and poor-farm expenses.	Poorhouse Expenses. Paid to keepers.	Clothing purchased.	Food purchased.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Funeral expenses.	Transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouses.	Furniture purchased.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	State	*$213,237 13	$30,028 89	$17,548 96	$47,585 28	$9,219 81	$1,683 19	$2,509 69	$4,521 11
1	Alcona	$1,088 98	$337 50	$51 91	$170 81	$2 95	.....	.....	$186 72
2	Allegan	3,830 38	95 83	504 63	619 54	338 81	$83 25	$94 10	113 61
3	Alpena[1]	1,972 33	420 00	880 96	.....	527 87	143 50	.....	.....
4	Barry	988 52	266 66	153 69	280 37	17 25	.....	3 50	.....
5	Bay	2,982 89	500 00	188 07	468 07	75 90	.....	.....	148 51
6	Berrien	3,250 90	450 00	300 36	321 32	146 02	.....	70 40	74 80
7	Branch	a 2,201 96	675 00	320 67	350 18	116 76	.....	3 00	22 50
8	Calhoun	4,488 35	550 00	579 97	1,739 91	193 47	72 00	4 20	104 58
9	Cass	2,532 68	458 28	209 28	221 43	28 00	8 00	4 50	78 24
10	Cheboygan	347 56	72 00	10 00	157 76	54 00	18 00	13 00	22 80
11	Chippewa	2,104 07	300 00	157 98	444 07	67 85	27 00	12 50	30
12	Clare	721 52	b 571 81	49 71	.....	32 28	.....	18 30	8 80
13	Clinton	1,542 60	525 00	171 64	161 97	68 14	12 00	.....	42 52
14	Delta	1,150 33	270 00	16 25	203 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Eaton	1,773 69	468 75	245 91	375 22	67 18	44 00	28 70	.....
16	Emmet	206 95	b	8 00	186 00	5 00	.....	40	7 55
17	Genesee	2,437 80	470 00	376 19	295 79	201 22	27 00	16 00	19 93
18	Gladwin	1,263 85	150 00	10 52	143 66	.....	.....	2 50	7 85
19	Gratiot	4,811 59	b 2,099 75	1,014 97	1,066 89	204 89	105 50	157 92	61 67
20	Hillsdale	2,001 03	900 00	374 81	206 81	.....	5 00	.....	15 50
21	Houghton	2,662 47	630 00	236 12	1,036 00	171 25	60 00	18 30	75 50
22	Huron	1,588 11	375 00	119 19	256 46	80 64	7 00	34 35	11 76
23	Ingham	2,605 66	528 00	248 40	344 87	251 85	66 00	6 60	46 70
24	Ionia	2,399 21	800 00	107 13	329 54	90 47	33 00	.....	5 50
25	Iosco	1,561 59	.....	82 42	c 1,448 92	29 25	1 00	.....	.....
26	Isabella	1,074 95	375 00	93 76	123 74	13 80	.....	3 75	.....
27	Jackson	13,094 58	525 00	197 75	269 51	101 95	30 00	14 65	140 75
28	Kalamazoo	1,962 19	450 00	255 02	169 06	123 91	.....	50 50	32 22
29	Kent	3,096 50	750 00	431 69	832 77	354 33	14 00	4 50	96 44
30	Keweenaw	531 02	441 88	15 00	e	28 00	.....	.....	.....
31	Lake	1,545 38	606 34	54 46	175 72	90 70	2 00	2 60	42 97
32	Lapeer	2,469 86	487 00	207 66	424 85	166 13	16 00	20 70	56 65
33	Lenawee	2,707 29	1,012 50	26 87	493 70	95 17	.....	.....	.....
34	Livingston	1,826 00	337 50	228 43	413 24	58 93	61 14	19 00	34 45
35	Mackinac	193 67	82 70	14 50	86 64	.....	.....	.....	9 83
36	Macomb	2,855 10	450 00	356 52	424 45	265 59	90	20 40	74 47
37	Manistee	4,621 88	600 00	331 59	938 56	259 88	.....	.....	61 50
38	Marquette	4,023 29	540 00	141 65	1,851 97	384 44	53 00	7 30	137 95
39	Mason	2,252 90	320 00	83 59	334 20	130 00	16 00	19 50	133 90
40	Mecosta	2,079 11	387 50	125 07	307 64	107 56	15 00	.....	80 83
41	Menominee	1,910 22	.....	42 25	1,383 64	295 80	28 00	35 83	.....
42	Midland	1,334 54	385 25	111 13	282 31	97 60	27 00	1 50	34 21
43	Missaukee	1,057 71	337 50	85 14	227 40	25 00	.....	4 00	20 48
44	Monroe	2,857 41	450 00	352 44	372 98	247 47	64 75	11 50	5 50
45	Montcalm	2,439 10	462 50	245 82	223 57	129 35	39 50	1 85	47 84
46	Muskegon	1,522 90	302 08	91 38	240 95	276 50	2 00	3 50	31 91
47	Newaygo	1,071 76	337 50	50 18	169 21	75 50	14 00	20 55	35 00
48	Oakland	2,575 35	705 00	194 56	369 26	112 20	4 00	26 70	77 65
49	Oceana	926 84	262 50	116 95	187 26	b 1 80	26 75	5 10	.....
50	Ogemaw	1,243 46	249 00	52 55	192 81	102 65	16 75	2 00	.....
51	Ontonagon	638 74	d	36 13	312 70	187 25	26 00	16 50	17 00
52	Osceola	1,985 09	387 50	81 26	265 76	98 50	24 90	.....	20 07
53	Otsego	767 66	200 00	10 00	188 40	75 90	45 50	20 00	25
54	Ottawa	5,609 02	525 00	254 72	758 42	211 70	21 00	16 25	393 94
55	Saginaw	2,897 51	540 00	234 76	665 70	315 00	42 00	47 00	3 70
56	Sanilac	1,478 05	375 00	160 00	450 00	55 00	15 00	94 40	21 95
57	Schoolcraft	1,522 90	318 75	50 32	247 09	155 00	.....	52 05	69 06
58	Shiawassee	1,588 25	580 00	188 61	171 08	145 12	23 50	8 50	6 60
59	St. Clair	2,738 36	375 00	270 80	687 14	156 42	11 50	28 80	15 00
60	St. Joseph	2,134 13	450 00	204 59	284 46	152 54	29 75	38 90	22 10
61	Tuscola	1,695 24	476 37	118 75	407 18	136 22	5 00	45 97	50 00
62	Van Buren	2,326 36	416 67	136 00	358 74	93 75	16 00	9 00	.....
63	Washtenaw	5,402 99	525 00	322 46	1,840 98	119 43	.....	24 75	32 66
64	Wayne	66,394 94	1,799 91	5,127 35	19,361 43	986 67	280 00	1,331 12	1,604 46
65	Wexford	1,669 86	289 36	79 47	361 71	16 00	.....	6 75	54 43

1 Report is for one year, ending Sept 30, 1887. a Less than sum of items by $60 refunded.
b See Schedule A. c Board of inmates. d Keeper has use of farm.
e Included in keeper's salary. Keeper boards inmates.

and poor-farm expenses during the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

		Poor-farm Expenses.									
Labor hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms purchased.	Buildings erected.	Buildings repaired.	Improvement of farms.	Stock purchased.	Farm implements purchased.	Hay, grain and seed purchased.	Labor hired.	Miscellaneous.	Number.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
$11,233 06	$14,267 06	.....	$15,411 10	$29,084 19	$5,936 07	$4,835 61	$2,422 91	$4,596 52	$9,250 94	$3,213 74	..
.....	$32 86	.....	.....	$24 48	$24 22	$1 00	$10 93	$20 10	$193 50	$32 00	1
$422 05	464 51	.....	.....	143 01	187 11	185 50	99 70	65 40	363 33	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
78 00	.....	.....	.....	6 65	25 75	36 00	.....	.....	104 42	17 23	4
93 11	77 10	.....	.....	139 05	174 56	730 00	.....	233 77	122 75	82 00	5
343 18	445 25	.....	.....	252 38	247 18	20 30	67 50	64 05	448 16	.....	6
.....	436 67	.....	.....	31 48	38 00	2 50	20 34	88 39	.....	106 47	7
114 37	.....	.....	.....	613 62	.....	.....	71 50	.....	444 73	.....	8
174 40	257 42	.....	.....	600 00	171 50	85 00	10 00	55 00	177 38	44 25	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
300 00	330 52	.....	$199 59	.....	10 00	85 00	51 15	150 56	.....	11 55	11
.....	38 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 38	.....	.....	12
130 08	142 50	.....	.....	58 91	26 10	.....	6 90	23 23	160 04	13 57	13
.....	.....	.....	325 73	.....	.....	87 25	113 00	134 64	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	70 00	88 69	250 24	65 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
242 29	382 07	.....	.....	83 98	.....	5 00	58 10	87 05	192 38	30 80	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 00	394 00	49 11	113 28	179 12	156 81	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	200 41	.....	.....	.....	127 43	.....	147 43	23 64	.....	.....	20
.....	220 50	.....	.....	111 55	.....	85 00	18 25	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	127 93	.....	.....	6 70	26 35	290 00	21 40	19 82	173 62	37 89	22
21 50	329 35	.....	36 25	89 63	172 95	25 00	22 84	26 05	235 61	154 06	23
10 00	277 57	.....	.....	142 81	290 63	.....	.....	.....	212 23	100 33	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
78 00	67 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	216 00	91 25	26
145 38	596 50	.....	10,266 72	290 95	94 02	.....	61 15	78 00	251 05	31 20	27
293 51	80 92	.....	.....	60 26	68 15	43 00	.....	105 08	177 66	52 90	28
78 00	43 19	.....	.....	36 23	.....	215 00	30 00	13 50	130 50	66 35	29
.....	46 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	166 01	55 75	.....	157 50	123 39	59 66	.....	3 28	31
177 55	228 76	.....	24 25	44 43	309 03	32 25	.....	43 20	141 27	90 13	32
3 00	402 16	.....	.....	497 54	30 85	32 56	.....	30 00	64 94	18 00	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 54	1 20	226 37	131 02	27 50	212 35	36 33	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
191 25	107 93	.....	500 00	75 72	61 38	31 25	90 00	37 02	168 22	.....	36
331 50	235 78	.....	.....	546 51	207 54	235 00	.....	464 17	363 55	46 30	37
232 50	510 43	.....	.....	74 70	.....	.....	12 25	15 50	9 50	22 10	38
10 75	37 84	.....	600 00	110 22	188 45	15 00	17 50	103 57	132 38	.....	39
104 00	104 00	.....	.....	139 88	70 30	120 00	89 45	239 88	188 00	.....	40
.....	2 00	.....	.....	122 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
32 00	.....	.....	.....	166 36	.....	20 00	62 43	8 40	131 70	24 65	42
123 25	45 73	.....	66 98	5 24	.....	133 00	86 29	151 60	276 25	69 85	43
180 33	126 52	.....	.....	185 49	278 16	.....	70 78	52 40	459 09	.....	44
.....	124 87	.....	417 50	123 38	143 40	215 00	76 60	87 38	100 54	.....	45
117 03	5 63	.....	.....	18 90	105 60	16 00	1 60	281 01	.....	28 81	46
73 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00	24 00	134 07	104 30	.....	47
.....	698 39	.....	.....	51 91	29 94	50 00	61 97	113 85	19 54	60 38	48
114 50	91 76	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	103 72	.....	.....	1 50	49
2 00	219 36	.....	.....	20 65	100 41	57 00	66 90	124 77	12 25	24 36	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	43 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	6 12	.....	.....	.....	499 19	250 00	21 44	158 16	146 39	25 80	52
48 75	.....	.....	59 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 43	.....	53
138 56	260 28	.....	755 19	451 00	538 07	19 65	52 81	245 34	136 00	831 09	54
.....	419 85	.....	269 52	44 00	.....	117 25	56 73	.....	142 00	.....	55
104 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 75	.....	24 30	.....	167 65	56
.....	31 73	.....	100 00	10 75	60 39	147 50	26 40	59 11	117 50	77 25	57
.....	114 03	.....	.....	85 27	53 56	35 00	.....	23 55	6 00	147 43	58
156 00	557 59	.....	.....	.....	30 93	.....	.....	60 94	324 00	64 24	59
193 30	211 62	.....	.....	14 38	146 66	81 00	3 00	46 66	278 65	26 52	60
.....	20 20	.....	.....	150 59	63 88	30 00	10 00	5 90	116 79	58 39	61
262 33	.....	.....	301 30	100 27	173 83	.....	34 00	7 80	416 67	.....	62
378 17	1,552 47	.....	.....	.....	1 42	165 00	.....	44 65	130 91	270 09	63
5,651 97	3,489 21	.....	1,252 63	22,829 92	778 97	250 50	244 72	471 88	984 20	.....	64
57 00	65 50	.....	.....	131 55	71 72	87 48	26 61	170 31	166 04	85 93	65

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the nine months, and the average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months, ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the nine months.*	Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months.†	Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months after deducting value of farms purchased and buildings erected.‡
State	$50 88	[a]$2 45	$2 27
Alcona	$72 60	$5 30	
Allegan	45 06	1 64	
Alpena[1]	85 75	9 68	
Barry	32 95	1 23	
Bay	156 99	6 88	
Berrien	45 15	1 62	
Branch	44 94	1 76	
Calhoun	28 59	1 89	
Cass	60 30	1 87	
Cheboygan	16 55	6 60	
Chippewa	70 14	4 15	$3 76
Clare	12 66	4 04	
Clinton	77 13	2 52	
Delta	230 07	7 37	5 29
Eaton	33 47	1 05	1 00
Emmet	108 48	4 21	
Genesee	32 50	1 14	
Gladwin	157 98	34 47	
Gratiot	37 48	3 50	
Hillsdale	24 40	81	
Houghton	80 68	3 25	
Huron	88 23	3 70	
Ingham	57 90	2 33	2 29
Ionia	49 98	1 66	
Iosco	32 19	2 99	
Isabella	41 34	1 81	
Jackson	261 39	11 85	2 56
Kalamazoo	33 26	1 68	
Kent	38 23	1 46	
Keweenaw	106 20	2 72	
Lake	110 38	7 43	6 64
Lapeer	51 46	1 69	1 67
Lenawee	41 65	1 61	
Livingston	50 72	2 17	
Mackinac	64 56	5 46	
Macomb	53 87		
Manistee	110 04	4 74	
Marquette	45 21	2 40	
Mason	107 28	5 89	4 32
Mecosta	57 75	2 64	

* Computed from the second column in Table I. and the first column in table VII.
† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.
‡ Except for "State," only those counties represented that have purchased farms or erected buildings.
[1] Report is for one year ending Sept. 30, 1887.
[a] Exclusive of Macomb and Schoolcraft counties from which average number of paupers was not returned.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the nine months.*	Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months.†	Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the nine months after deducting value of farms purchased and buildings erected.‡
Menominee	$53 06	$5 45	.....
Midland	63 55	2 67	.....
Missaukee	110 51	11 27	$10 81
Monroe	43 29	1 66	.....
Montcalm	29 39	1 65	1 36
Muskegon	58 57	3 83	.....
Newaygo	82 44	4 58	.....
Oakland	39 02	1 37	.....
Oceana	48 78	1 51	.....
Ogemaw	177 64	9 69	.....
Ontonagon	79 84	3 28	.....
Osceola	86 31	2 83	.....
Otsego	76 77	9 84	9 08
Ottawa	121 94	3 74	3 23
Saginaw	42 61	3 23	2 93
Sanilac	73 90	2 11	.....
Schoolcraft	138 45	.....	.....
Shiawassee	46 71	1 77	.....
St. Clair	30 43	1 28	.....
St. Joseph	49 63	1 99	.....
Tuscola	36 07	1 77	.....
Van Buren	61 22	1 88	1 64
Washtenaw	32 95	1 55	.....
Wayne	43 23	2 59	2 54
Wexford	166 99	8 56	.....

* Computed from the second column in Table I. and the first column in table VII.
† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.
‡ Except for "State," only those counties represented that have purchased farms or erected buildings.

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the expenditures for temporary relief and permanent support of indigent persons not in the poorhouses, during the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Expenditures for Temporary Relief.								Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside the poorhouses.
	Totals.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Funeral expenses.	Food purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions.)	
State	a $246,360 58	$45,913 36	$11,837 48	$120,633 56	$33,218 77	$13,616 96	$12,702 14	$8,497 31	$26,631 69
Alcona	$441 64	$211 25	$18 00	$212 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alger	246 29	85 36	48 00	75 77	.....	$22 30	.....	$14 86	$99 25
Alegan	2,572 75	561 48	66 50	979 32	$252 48	572 81	$75 94	64 23	774 98
Alpena [1]	56 00	b	b	b	b	b	b	56 00	.....
Antrim	1,866 69	649 30	72 12	745 53	51 20	225 09	113 45	10 00	1,559 10
Arenac	663 83	307 50	28 00	280 79	8 75	.....	18 79	20 00	130 00
Baraga	2,327 42	210 00	19 00	1,900 37	50 00	25 00	40 00	83 05	.....
Barry	1,156 66	333 58	93 75	456 64	97 50	114 89	12 50	47 80	251 00
Bay	1,958 88	45 00	31 50	1,684 63	53 80	21 55	30 25	92 15	.....
Benzie	763 01	76 45	11 00	608 97	.....	52 54	14 05	.....	.....
Berrien	2,967 47	544 02	112 55	1,196 76	632 16	189 70	91 47	200 81	.....
Branch	a 2,968 66	756 22	196 50	1,117 71	488 30	302 11	46 57	120 25	229 00
Calhoun	4,352 68	981 30	413 85	1,250 29	1,236 28	247 62	.....	223 34	2,431 00
Cass	2,920 01	824 87	124 10	1,024 42	472 28	373 33	93 51	7 50	.....
Charlevoix	1,167 36	635 50	39 25	291 17	.....	53 79	41 10	106 55	c
Cheboygan	2,643 98	290 28	120 75	1,406 09	186 24	157 50	234 27	248 85	d
Chippewa	464 85	240 65	66 00	52 51	22 88	.....	38 31	44 50	153 04
Clare	903 05	206 30	62 66	353 91	16 63	78 21	8 28	177 06	.....
Clinton	3,152 43	763 15	81 50	1,541 83	467 85	177 98	120 12	.....	750 00
Crawford	902 40	211 50	109 00	404 09	18 35	69 36	57 45	32 65	.....
Delta	2,688 78	1,292 12	79 77	417 48	96 99	102 38	396 03	304 01	.....
Eaton	1,349 28	467 99	190 00	393 72	133 32	141 25	.....	23 00	300 00
Emmet	569 30	79 09	18 04	381 57	60 05	23 75	.....	6 80	.....
Genesee	8,240 26	987 51	361 38	4,071 92	1,630 31	690 58	403 99	94 57	d
Gladwin	385 30	145 36	18 93	58 32	25	32 09	60 35	70 00	.....

Gratiot	1,907 67	339 00	128 00	961 71	83 50	191 00	162 55	41 91	349 00
Hillsdale	1,503 81	530 18	76 00	254 57	264 18	86 99	33 10	236 79	----------
Houghton	4,900 85	137 50	142 00	2,950 00	435 00	321 00	55 50	259 85	5,936 14
Huron	1,338 16	393 90	8 00	782 66	26 05	55 90	25 40	46 25	----------
Ingham	1,762 79	97 00	94 67	824 08	531 63	103 45	36 44	75 51	----------
Ionia	3,265 59	778 94	124 50	1,185 50	559 34	330 25	226 43	50 43	e
Iosco	2,683 00	669 01	72 00	1,557 74	47 20	152 45	72 60	112 00	----------
Isabella	2,259 27	660 61	56 28	1,190 48	18 08	284 32	3 65	45 85	42 00
Jackson	3,999 50	466 32	87 50	2,479 34	591 55	115 79	76 59	182 41	1,079 17
Kalamazoo	3,838 55	513 79	142 00	1,693 46	1,180 03	77 50	48 77	183 00	----------
Kalkaska	949 80	535 29	82 57	133 17	3 00	37 66	92 27	65 84	415 65
Kent	12,441 84	722 33	264 12	6,994 37	3,060 72	648 70	436 39	315 21	c
Keweenaw	650 80	73 45	----------	507 35	----------	----------	20 00	50 00	----------
Lake	1,000 40	468 92	112 25	277 59	29 24	21 05	22 90	68 45	----------
Lapeer	3,207 84	549 18	83 25	1,809 76	145 86	405 18	175 96	38 65	183 00
Leelanaw	860 60	47 00	----------	727 67	----------	85 93	----------	----------	----------
Lenawee	6,181 68	697 06	235 20	2,780 57	2,159 96	212 14	----------	96 75	d
Livingston	1,054 87	458 90	87 00	318 61	85 00	54 08	----------	51 28	108 00
Mackinac	426 69	110 80	36 50	139 93	6 00	51 71	----------	82 25	----------
Macomb	2,958 94	910 32	221 00	1,287 05	202 08	297 34	41 15	----------	----------
Manistee	3,677 41	255 75	74 25	3,170 21	23 60	10 00	67 39	76 21	412 93
Manitou	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	200 00
Marquette	17,839 11	1,393 50	245 00	12,481 14	2,338 09	80 27	1,089 51	211 60	8,500 00
Mason	2,767 94	334 35	194 50	1,779 28	154 67	194 98	1 61	108 55	----------
Mecosta	2,182 40	420 00	100 00	1,060 75	280 70	320 95	----------	----------	----------
Menominee	7,686 74	960 40	252 25	5,399 33	154 62	140 78	50 00	729 36	----------
Midland	1,536 99	343 06	206 22	765 92	9 00	167 69	37 90	7 20	----------
Missaukee	465 70	257 00	64 00	96 71	3 00	7 35	21 14	16 50	----------
Monroe	2,070 33	642 18	58 50	856 10	261 08	128 60	34 00	89 87	d
Montcalm	5,728 59	1,579 82	281 35	2,573 75	190 38	661 30	217 74	224 25	c
Montmorency	460 42	107 50	32 00	183 69	1 15	46 58	71 50	18 00	----------
Muskegon	881 29	15 80	30 00	610 42	56 15	106 42	62 50	----------	185 95
Newaygo	1,855 49	630 31	202 60	709 80	59 21	89 01	128 01	36 55	d
Oakland	2,866 00	838 98	143 00	638 40	774 97	160 29	126 68	131 68	222 00
Oceana	2,123 39	e 509 60	117 50	914 22	37 00	260 16	134 11	150 80	c
Ogemaw	392 73	88 50	9 00	179 88	----------	38 95	76 40	----------	----------
Ontonagon	1,286 19	177 40	11 34	913 00	61 00	55 20	68 25	----------	d
Osceola	1,104 59	319 26	170 10	507 01	7 65	88 82	11 75	----------	----------
Oscoda	201 91	63 00	----------	138 91	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Otsego	183 59	----------	----------	173 59	10 00	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] Report is for one year ending Sept. 30, 1887.
a Less than sum of items by $59.00, refunded.
b Not reported.
c Included in temporary relief.
d Report shows permanent paupers (see Table III.) but expense is not reported.
e See Schedule A.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Expenditures for Temporary Relief.								Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside the poorhouses.
	Totals.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Funeral expenses.	Food purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions.)	
Ottawa	$3,435 33	$560 75	$118 63	$1,440 59	$292 18	$346 01	$551 02	$126 15	$1,208 00
Presque Isle	182 25	52 00	.....	104 00	.....	26 25	.....	.....	.....
Roscommon	677 53	169 85	39 10	351 81	.....	32 67	.....	84 10	.....
Saginaw	10,242 44	1,357 60	352 00	5,052 98	1,739 09	388 56	907 87	444 34	68 25
Sanilac	5,354 35	593 69	255 70	2,000 00	.....	500 00	1,930 77	74 19	.....
Schoolcraft	502 08	155 30	126 00	144 08	10 50	59 50	6 75	.....	.....
Shiawassee	2,827 78	1,117 97	171 50	918 46	192 38	317 51	68 51	41 45	491 25
St. Clair	10,164 57	921 92	61 00	7,718 00	550 00	779 00	.....	134 65	.....
St. Joseph	3,771 07	853 57	179 55	1,360 13	728 69	380 87	136 15	132 11	250 50
Tuscola	4,158 50	1,768 64	311 75	1,588 41	63 73	194 20	61 90	174 87	.....
Van Buren	5,261 53	1,760 43	97 50	2,194 96	529 51	565 92	60 71	52 50	257 48
Washtenaw	1,533 94	242 45	115 75	488 21	558 11	75 64	.....	53 78	.....
Wayne	37,580 65	6,733 00	3,329 40	14,085 88	3,705 03	152 20	3,341 64	1,238 50	.....
Wexford	1,086 12	575 00	53 00	277 18	3 24	33 00	.....	94 70	100 00

TABLE X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the amounts paid to superintendents and directors of the poor, and to supervisors and justices of the peace for official services in relation to the poor, and the amounts paid for transportation to and from, and support of poor persons at, public institutions, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Totals.	Paid for official services in relation to the poor.				Paid for transportation to and from, and support at, public institutions.				Miscellaneous.
		To superintendents of the poor.	To supervisors.	To justices of the peace.	To directors of the poor.	Insane at asylums.	Deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf.	Blind at School for the Blind.	Poor persons at other institutions.	
State	$119,499 05	$22,997 35	$3,754 46	$4 00	$3,536 19	$86,190 95	$180 00	$60 45	$2,619 06	$156 59
Alcona							a			
Alger	$62 50	$62 50								
Allegan	881 78	239 00	$168 75			$422 80	$27 85		$23 38	
Alpena 1	1,586 45	360 00				1,226 45				
Antrim	648 12	354 78	77 29			216 05				
Arenac	163 32	163 32								
Baraga	401 57	225 00				176 57				
Barry	1,732 94	210 00	21 50			1,501 44				
Bay	3,293 11	337 50	34 00			2,921 61				
Benzie	411 50	90 00				321 50	a			
Berrien	2,131 72	153 56	36 75		$85 00	1,856 41				
Branch	1,429 52	b	40 95	$4 00		1,384 57				
Calhoun	1,445 66	1,046 90	20 40			378 36	a			
Cass	1,367 68	240 00	37 00			1,090 68				
Charlevoix	558 52	189 85	19 75			a			348 92	
Cheboygan	452 70	334 00	81 00				17 25	$20 45		
Chippewa	1,623 06	435 00				1,188 06				
Clare	263 75	163 75				100 00				
Clinton	836 20	28 00	21 75			786 45				
Crawford	474 02	120 00	14 58			339 44				
Delta	1,541 24	450 00				1,091 24				
Eaton	1,205 58	450 00	54 75			700 83				
Emmet	21 00	20 00	1 00							
Genesee	1,723 59	100 00	c			1,583 59	a	40 00		
Gladwin	67 00	55 50	11 50						a	
Gratiot	1,657 19	251 00	88 09			1,318 10				
Hillsdale	1,409 04	225 00	48 62			1,135 42				
Houghton	3,479 38	1,000 00				2,479 38	a			
Huron	808 85	300 00	16 95			491 90				
Ingham	2,507 37	506 75	1 00		346 25	1,653 37				
Ionia	2,301 76	d	94 92			2,206 84				
Isabella	1,309 42	175 60	64 38			1,069 44	a			
Jackson	2,947 66	760 80	74 65		374 94	1,737 27				
Kalamazoo	5,728 01	800 00	8 25			4,919 76				
Kalkaska	150 15	146 90	3 25							
Kent	7,453 34	837 78	53 78		500 00	5,993 48	3 70		64 60	
Keweenaw	480 56	200 00				280 56				
Lake	482 44	446 72	35 72							
Lapeer	754 23		29 25			698 06	a		26 92	
Leelanaw	518 43					518 43				

1 Report is for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1887.
a Report shows number of persons supported at institutions (see Table III.) but expense is not reported.
b Account not yet paid.
c Included in temporary relief.
d Not reported.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Totals.	Paid for official services in relation to the poor.				Paid for transportation to and from, and support at, public institutions.				Miscellaneous.
		To superintendents of the poor.	To supervisors.	To justices of the peace.	To directors of the poor.	Insane at asylums.	Deaf and dumb at School for the Deaf.	Blind at School for the Blind.	Poor persons at other institutions.	
Lenawee	$1,691 71	$311 25	$231 41	.....	.....	$1,149 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	1,151 15	.....	68 50	.....	.....	1,082 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	400 50	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25 50	.....	.....	.....
Macomb	1,915 71	154 40	155 10	.....	.....	1,506 21	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Manistee	1,260 15	450 00	.....	.....	.....	810 15	a	.....	.....	.....
Manitou	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	3,396 71	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	1,996 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1,061 95	436 25	108 45	.....	.....	517 25	.....	a	.....	.....
Mecosta	2,120 36	400 00	.....	.....	.....	1,720 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menominee	2,534 80	900 00	186 68	.....	.....	1,341 53	a	.....	.....	$156 59
Midland	726 80	132 68	53 15	.....	.....	540 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missaukee	438 64	209 32	5 50	.....	.....	223 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	244 75	127 60	117 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montcalm	2,866 12	150 96	245 57	.....	.....	2,469 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon	4,842 71	562 50	26 45	.....	$450 00	3,803 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newaygo	1,760 93	188 00	37 20	.....	.....	1,515 73	.....	.....	$20 00	.....
Oakland	4,217 25	394 00	374 50	.....	.....	3,448 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceana	1,009 61	b	109 55	.....	.....	900 06	c	c	a	.....
Ogemaw	673 98	6 92	.....	.....	.....	667 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon	337 60	.....	.....	.....	100 00	237 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	1,150 90	79 20	88 60	.....	.....	978 00	5 70	.....	.....	.....
Oscoda	102 50	102 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	237 43	84 45	.....	.....	.....	152 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	2,406 67	391 54	34 70	.....	90 00	1,890 43	.....	a	.....	.....
Presque Isle	20 60	20 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	7,024 56	640 00	36 49	.....	775 00	5,393 82	.....	.....	179 25	.....
Sanilac	532 60	475 00	57 60	.....	.....	a	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	1,087 50	337 50	.....	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee	2,185 90	173 69	145 75	.....	.....	1,866 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	2,800 92	853 00	97 85	.....	.....	1,669 08	.....	.....	180 99	.....
St. Joseph	2,705 28	b	89 30	.....	.....	2,615 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola	1,046 06	123 00	148 37	.....	.....	775 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	1,561 71	276 03	143 25	.....	.....	1,122 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw	2,613 98	146 25	25 30	.....	75 00	2,367 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3,723 81	1,350 00	58 81	.....	540 00	.....	.....	.....	1,775 00	.....
Wexford	1,341 84	262 50	.....	.....	200 00	879 34	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Report shows number of persons supported at institutions (see Table III.) but expense is not reported.
b Account not yet paid.
c Included in temporary relief.

TABLE XI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the estimated value of the paupers' labor; the estimated total value of the products of the poor farms; the value of farm products sold, and the per cent. of total value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Value of paupers' labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all farm products. (Estimated.)	Value of farm products sold.	Per cent. of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances.
State	$7,490 00	$36,868 42	$14,154 67	[a]5.90
Alcona	$400 00	$800 00	$226 56	7.14
Allegan	50 00	1,540 00	1,168 38	6.48
Alpena [1]		200 00		5.43
Barry		570 00	181 67	4.91
Bay	250 00	1,553 00	49 60	16.96
Berrien			252 85	
Branch	200 00	808 65	208 65	7.06
Calhoun	520 00	965 96	87 00	4.87
Cass	200 00		864 68	
Chippewa	150 00		70 00	
Clare		50 00	50 00	1.14
Clinton	75 00	600 00	150 00	6.47
Delta	125 00	225 50		5.97
Eaton	125 00	550 00	250 29	2.88
Genesee	100 00			
Gladwin	60 00	1,100 00		20.58
Gratiot	450 00	1,200 00		13.83
Hillsdale	375 00		111 75	
Houghton	400 00	800 00	10 00	8.60
Huron	50 00	1,448 50	766 08	13.01
Ingham	75 00	1,000 00	393 50	4.85
Ionia	150 00		66 43	
Isabella	100 00	1,000 00	400 00	8.20
Jackson	35 00	2,500 00	1,140 76	7.38
Kalamazoo	200 00	1,626 84	448 08	13.12
Kent	200 00	1,200 00	305 00	8.83
Lapeer	140 00	100 00	70 00	.80
Lenawee	50 00	953 00	273 69	3.01
Livingston	300 00	575 00	254 78	5.04
Mackinac		50 00	25 00	2.00
Macomb	200 00	980 00	270 00	3.61
Manistee	200 00	500 00	150 00	2.44
Marquette	400 00			
Mason	75 00	500 00	160 04	5.25
Mecosta	50 00	215 00	44 40	2.79
Midland		500 00	355 12	4.76
Missaukee		984 00	299 46	5.33
Monroe	150 00	1,489 49	1,213 26	3.51
Montcalm	75 00			
Muskegon		156 50		3.75

[1] Report is for one year ending Sept. 30, 1887.
[a] Exclusive of counties from which value of farm products was not reported.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Value of paupers' labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all farm products. (Estimated.)	Value of farm products sold.	Per cent. of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances.
Newaygo		$1,135 00	$373 86	15.20
Oakland	$150 00		553 41	
Oceana	100 00	460 00	207 00	4.02
Ogemaw	50 00	36 00	40 00	.76
Osceola	100 00	75 00	25 25	.98
Ottawa	150 00	942 40	234 37	4.50
Saginaw			600 00	
Sanilac			26 35	
Schoolcraft	50 00	200 00		4.12
Shiawassee	75 00	898 50	57 96	13.15
St. Clair	200 00		114 44	
St. Joseph	35 00	602 00	197 48	5.96
Tuscola		1,000 00	517 00	7.45
Van Buren	75 00			
Washtenaw	75 00		25 00	
Wayne	500 00	4,878 08	782 57	5.22
Wexford			33 00	

TABLE XII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the estimated total value of poor-farms and appurtenances, the value of farms and buildings, of live stock, farm implements, and of all other property on such farms, together with interest at seven per cent on capital invested, for the nine months ending June 30, 1887.

State and Counties.	Estimated value of farms and appurtenances.					Interest at seven per cent on capital invested.
	Totals.	Farms and buildings.	Live stock.	Farm implements.	All other property.	
State	$885,046 79	$781,400 00	$52,929 00	$23,252 00	$27,465 79	$46,464 96
Alcona	$11,200 00	$10,000 00	$500 00	$400 00	$300 00	$588 00
Allegan	23,750 00	20,000 00	1,300 00	450 00	2,000 00	1,246 87
Alpena	3,685 00	3,500 00	35 00	150 00	.....	193 46
Arenac	800 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	42 00
Barry	11,619 00	10,000 00	719 00	350 00	550 00	610 00
Bay	9,158 50	7,000 00	1,565 50	593 00	.....	480 82
Berrien	24,300 00	19,000 00	1,700 00	1,100 00	2,500 00	1,275 75
Branch	11,500 00	10,000 00	1,300 00	200 00	.....	603 75
Calhoun	19,840 00	18,000 00	1,200 00	640 00	.....	1,041 60
Cass	22,900 00	20,000 00	1,700 00	500 00	700 00	1,202 25
Chippewa	10,515 00	10,000 00	255 00	120 00	140 00	552 04
Clare	4,400 00	4,200 00	.....	100 00	100 00	231 00
Clinton	9,275 00	8,100 00	600 00	500 00	75 00	486 94
Delta	3,775 00	3,500 00	150 00	125 00	.....	198 19
Eaton	23,134 00	20,000 00	1,084 00	1,450 00	650 00	1,214 53
Emmet	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	126 00
Genesee	15,100 00	13,500 00	1,000 00	600 00	.....	792 75
Gladwin	5,357 35	3,900 00	562 00	420 35	475 00	281 26
Gratiot	9,000 00	9,000 00	[a]	[a]	[a]	472 50
Hillsdale	19,650 00	18,000 00	1,400 00	250 00	.....	1,031 62
Houghton	9,300 00	8,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	.....	488 25
Huron	11,138 00	9,000 00	1,082 00	569 00	487 00	584 74
Ingham	20,600 00	18,000 00	1,100 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,081 50
Ionia	18,660 00	17,000 00	1,200 00	450 00	10 00	979 65
Isabella	12,194 00	10,500 00	1,194 00	400 00	100 00	640 19
Jackson	34,100 00	30,000 00	1,250 00	350 00	2,500 00	1,790 25
Kalamazoo	12,400 00	11,000 00	900 00	300 00	200 00	651 00
Kent	13,595 15	11,000 00	1,405 00	540 15	650 00	713 74
Lake	4,980 00	4,000 00	730 00	200 00	50 00	261 45
Lapeer	12,500 00	11,300 00	1,000 00	200 00	.....	656 25
Lenawee	31,655 00	30,000 00	800 00	355 00	500 00	1,661 89
Livingston	11,403 60	10,000 00	730 00	314 00	359 00	598 66
Mackinac	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	131 25
Macomb	25,766 00	22,000 00	966 00	700 00	2,100 00	1,352 71
Manistee	20,450 00	19,000 00	650 00	800 00	.....	1,073 63
Marquette	16,200 00	15,000 00	500 00	200 00	500 00	850 50
Mason	9,516 37	7,600 00	1,000 00	543 70	372 67	499 61
Mecosta	7,703 95	[b] 7,000 00	642 00	61 95	.....	404 46
Midland	10,515 00	9,000 00	1,026 00	489 00	.....	552 04
Missaukee	6,092 00	4,600 00	710 00	350 00	432 00	319 83
Monroe	42,396 72	37,200 00	2,243 00	674 60	2,279 12	2,225 83
Montcalm	7,799 00	6,400 00	949 00	300 00	150 00	409 45
Muskegon	4,168 00	3,500 00	410 00	102 00	156 00	218 82
Newaygo	7,465 00	6,000 00	1,056 00	279 00	130 00	391 91
Oakland	22,350 00	20,000 00	1,200 00	650 00	500 00	1,173 37

[a] Owned by keeper.
[b] Copied from last report.

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Estimated value of farms and appurtenances.					Interest at seven per cent on capital invested.
	Totals.	Farms and buildings.	Live stock.	Farm implements.	All other property.	
Oceana	$11,448 00	$11,000 00	$260 00	$188 00	.....	$801 02
Ogemaw	4,720 00	4,000 00	570 00	150 00	.....	247 80
Ontonagon	2,060 00	2,000 00	.....	60 00	.....	106 58
Osceola	7,646 25	6,500 00	835 00	311 25	.....	401 43
Otsego	5,600 00	4,900 00	350 00	200 00	$150 00	294 00
Ottawa	20,950 00	19,000 00	1,300 00	500 00	150 00	1,099 87
Saginaw	18,700 00	14,000 00	1,500 00	800 00	2,400 00	981 75
Sanilac	4,110 00	[a] 3,500 00	485 00	125 00	.....	215 78
Schoolcraft	4,850 00	4,500 00	250 00	100 00	.....	254 63
Shiawassee	6,833 50	6,500 00	231 50	102 00	.....	358 76
St. Clair	17,230 00	15,000 00	1,680 00	550 00	.....	904 57
St. Joseph	10,096 00	8,000 00	854 00	242 00	1,000 00	530 04
Tuscola	13,420 00	12,000 00	1,050 00	370 00	.....	704 55
Van Buren	11,307 00	10,000 00	900 00	407 00	.....	593 63
Washtenaw	29,800 00	25,000 00	1,500 00	800 00	2,500 00	1,564 50
Wayne	93,500 00	90,000 00	1,300 00	500 00	1,200 00	4,908 75
Wexford	6,000 00	5,000 00	600 00	300 00	100 00	315 00

[a] Copied from last report.

SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the superintendents in relation to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilating; the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for, and treatment of, the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Greenbush. The house and other buildings are in good condition. Have no special facilities for bathing. Building is warmed by wood stoves and the ventilation is good. Treatment of paupers is first-class. They have plenty of good food and comfortable clothing, and the sick have the very best of care. Have no special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. No children old enough to go to school.

Alger.—No poorhouse [nor farm].

Allegan.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Allegan, four and one-half miles from the village of Allegan. The house is built of brick, is painted inside and is in good condition. It will accommodate one hundred paupers. Facilities for bathing are bath-rooms and bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by furnaces and ventilated by windows, inside ventilators, and transoms over doors. Paupers are under the care of keeper and matron, who require an observance of the rules. Their food is such as is generally furnished in such institutions and their clothing is comfortable and of a cheap quality. The sick, under the direction of the doctor, have their medicine promptly administered, and have such relishes as may be desired. Rooms and bedding are well aired. For the insane and idiotic there is a separate building provided with additional help. Children that are weak-minded or otherwise debarred from attending the State Public School are placed in private families. Children returned from the school are kept at the poorhouse.

Alpena.—Poorhouse, situated in the city of Alpena, is in poor condition. Barns and out-buildings in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-rooms. Building is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated, have good food and clothing, and the sick are well cared for. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. No children to educate.

Antrim.—[No poorhouse nor farm.]

Arenac.—[Superintendents have made no statement, hence we copy from last report.] The poor-farm is located in the township of Arenac, two miles south of Omer, the county seat. It is a new farm of ten or twelve acres cleared ground, seeded. No buildings.

Baraga.—Have no poorhouse [nor farm]. All relief given is temporary.

Barry.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hastings. Buildings are all in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-room in basement. Building is warmed by two furnaces, and ventilated by base ventilation, transoms over doors, and movable sash in windows. Paupers are kindly treated. Their food consists of bread, butter, eggs, pork, beef, potatoes, and other vegetables, tea and milk. Clothing is of cotton and calico in sum-

mer, and woolen and knit underwear in winter. The sick have good medical attendance and extra care. Have no accommodations for the insane or idiotic. Children of suitable age are sent to State Public School; those too old to send there attend the district school.

Bay.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Hampton, about four miles from Bay City, is a two-story frame building with two wings attached. It is in excellent condition, clean and neat. It is well kept by the keeper's wife, who is giving entire satisfaction. The out-buildings are nearly new and are twenty or thirty rods from the poorhouse. They are newly painted and all are in first-class condition. Bath-tubs are provided and each inmate is required to bathe when admitted, when clean clothing is supplied, and afterwards each is required to bathe thoroughly once a week, and oftener if necessary. Buildings are warmed by wood and coal stoves, and ventilated by transoms over doors, and by windows. The paupers are kindly treated and corporal punishment is not allowed. They seem very happy and contented and are much attached to the keeper and his wife. Food is wholesome and abundant, consisting of fresh and salt meats, every kind of vegetables grown on the farm, coffee, tea, wheat bread, brown bread, mush and milk, ham, butter, and milk at all meals. The men's clothing consists of woolen underwear in winter, and linen and calico shirts and light boots and pantaloons in summer. Doctors Newkirk are engaged at a yearly salary to attend the sick. When no sickness prevails they are required to visit the poorhouse twice each month, and during the illness of an inmate the physician makes daily visits. For the idiotic there is an outhouse, in which are several bedrooms, adjoining the poorhouse, but it is seldom used as these persons are generally kept in the house with the other inmates, who are kind to them and treat them as brothers. We have no insane,—they are all sent to the asylum at Pontiac. No children are admitted to the poorhouse; they are sent to the State Public School or adopted by citizens. Each and every department is looked after carefully. Tools, wagons, sleighs, plows, and other farm implements are carefully put aside and housed when not in use. On the farm good crops of all kinds are raised. The farm in general is very much improved of late years under the management of the keeper and with the assistance of the superintendents of the poor. We are pleased to say in this connection that the keeper spares no pains in the discharge of his peculiarly onerous duties.

Benzie.—[No poorhouse nor farm.]

Berrien.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Berrien on a farm of 160 acres. It is a brick building 50x60 feet, two stories high, with stone basement, and contains twenty-eight rooms. There is a brick laundry 30x40 feet, two stories high, supplied with soft water and steam. There are a good and ample barn, tool house, ice house, smoke house and other buildings. Facilities for bathing are a bath-room with fixed tubs and hot and cold water. The entire building is heated by steam and ventilated by doors, windows, transoms, and by registers connected with flues in each room. But very few, if any, private dwelling houses in the county are ventilated as well. Treatment of the paupers is kind, considerate and humane. No punishment is inflicted when it is possible to restrain without. The food is of a good variety of vegetables, bread, meat, fruit, tea, coffee, etc. Clothing is comfortable, seasonable and well taken care of. A physician, who is regularly employed and paid by the visit, attends the sick when necessary.

The nursing is done by the help and inmates of the house. For the insane there is a wing 26x40 feet, two stories high with a stone basement, water closet, and sixteen rooms or cells with wire screen doors and windows. The treatment is kind but non-professional. Children mentally capable of receiving instruction are not kept here.

Branch.—The farm on which is located the poorhouse, barns, etc., is in the township of Coldwater. All buildings are in a fair condition. The facilities for bathing and ventilation are not as good as for warming, which is satisfactorily done by steam. The inmates are kindly treated, well clothed, fed, and cared for in sickness.

Calhoun.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Marengo, two miles north-east of Marshall. The buildings are in good condition. The house is built of wood, part of it is very old and additions have been made from time to time. All is now in good repair. Facilities for bathing—a very good bath-room, which is warm and comfortable. Building is warmed by furnace and coal stoves and ventilation is good. Paupers are treated with kindness but firmness. Their food is plain, substantial, and wholesome and properly cooked. Clothing is suitable to the condition of the inmates and the season of year. A good physician attends the sick. For the women and children there is a sick-room, and the invalid males have a room apart from the general sitting-room. The insane and idiotic occupy the wing attached to the main building, which is two stories high and has grated windows and doors, and is warmed by a furnace in the basement. The women have the upper story and the men the lower. At the west end of the hall there is a good fire escape from the second story. No inmates of school age that are capable of receiving instruction.

Cass.—Poorhouse is located in Jefferson township. The main building is three stories high, with a basement of brick and a tin roof. There is a two-story wing, built of brick, and a dining-room one story high, built of wood, both with tin roofing. There are a large grain and hay barn, good corn-house and hog-pen, wagon and implement shed, and other out-houses. There is a bath tub in basement, and hot and cold water. The main building, wing and dining-room are heated by steam radiators in each room. Ventilation is by means of flues in large chimneys. Paupers are treated kindly and humanely, no complaint having been made against the keeper or help in years. Good, substantial, well-cooked food is furnished and such as the age and condition of the inmates require. The clothing is such as is suited to the person, and is as good as farmers usually wear. It is adapted to the season and is kept clean and in good repair. The sick are cared for by the keeper, such inmates as are able to assist him, and a good physician is employed by the year. For the insane there is a two-story brick asylum, heated by furnace. The insane, when dangerous, or so bad as to require confinement, are sent to Kalamazoo as soon as they can be admitted. Children are sent to the State Public School.

Charlevoix.—No poorhouse nor farm. Each township supports its poor until a hundred dollars has been expended, when the poor are made a county charge.

Cheboygan.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Beaugrand. It was built by the county for a pest-house or hospital but had never been used for that purpose. It is a new, one-story frame building, very comfortable and meets our wants. Tubs are provided for bathing and all persons

are required to bathe when admitted. Buildings are warmed by stoves, using wood for fuel. Ventilation is by means of openings in baseboard through air flues and also by transoms over doors. The keeper and his family are required to treat the inmates kindly. Plain, substantial food is furnished, and coffee and tea when desired. Comfortable clothing is furnished as needed. The sick are cared for and nursed by the family in charge under the direction of the county physician. We have no accommodations for insane or idiotic. We maintain one idiotic person in the county at his brother's by paying a stated price per month. We have no children in the county house. If any are thrown on the county we send them to the State Public School. We furnish the house rent free to the keeper and pay him $8.00 per month salary, and $3.00 per week to board, nurse, care for and wash for those placed in the county house. As yet our county house has been used more as a hospital than a poorhouse, as only those that are sick or have met with accidents, such as a broken limb or cut, etc., have been admitted. We are quite certain, however, that the time is coming soon when we shall be called upon to provide for the aged poor in our poorhouse.

Chippewa.—The poorhouse is at present located in the township of Sault Ste. Marie, but after January 1st it will be within the corporate limits of the city of Sault Ste. Marie. The poorhouse and outbuildings, being nearly new, are in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-tubs. Building is heated by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. The inmates are treated kindly, but are required to do such work as they are able to do, either about the house or on the farm. The food is plain but good, consisting of meats, soup, fish, vegetables, etc. The clothing is of woolen and cotton, as is required. The sick are well cared for and attended by the county physician. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Have had no children here except temporarily, and some of those were not of school age, consequently we have had no provision for their education. Should occasion require it, a room would be set apart for that purpose.

Clare.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Grant, about one-half mile northeast of the village of Clare. The main building is 24x42 feet, two stories, and is in good condition. It is occupied by the keeper and his family, the female paupers and children. We have also a one-story building 26x50 ft., built in 1884, in good condition, occupied exclusively by male paupers. There is a good frame barn on the premises. Facilities for bathing—tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. It is our purpose to have the paupers treated kindly. They are boarded by the keeper, for which we pay three dollars a week. We hear but few complaints in regard to board or treatment. Paupers are supplied with clothing suitable to the season. A competent physician is employed to look after the sick and they are generally well cared for, either by the keeper or the inmates. Have limited accommodations for the insane and idiotic. They are as well treated as circumstances will admit. We have had but a few of this class here. A good school is maintained at the village of Clare, to which we should send the children if there were any to send. Our aim is to provide homes for them in good families, or send them to the State Public School.

Clinton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Bingham. All buildings are in good repair. Have good facilities for bathing. Buildings are warmed by furnace and are well ventilated. The treatment of paupers, their

food and clothing, and the care of the sick are all good. The insane and idiotic are kept in a separate building.

Crawford.—[No poorhouse nor farm.]

Delta.—The poorhouse, which is a good one, is located in the township of Escanaba. Have ordinary facilities for bathing. Building is warmed by stoves and ventilated in the ordinary manner. The treatment is good, food wholesome, and clothing plain and comfortable. The sick are all cared for at the Delta county hospital. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. No children to educate.

Eaton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chester. Buildings are all in good repair. Good facilities for bathing. Buildings are warmed by two wood furnaces, one coal furnace and three wood stoves, and ventilated by transoms over doors and by raising and lowering windows. Paupers are treated kindly and humanely—no corporal punishment is allowed. Food consists of beef, pork, veal, and mutton, fish, salt or fresh, all kinds of vegetables and fruit, bread, pies, and cake. The clothing for men, which is made to measure, consists of cottonades for summer wear and woolen goods for winter; for the women, gingham and prints for summer and warmer goods for winter. The sick are cared for by county physician and nursed by the keeper's family and the inmates. There are no insane persons kept here. The idiotic are kept by themselves and are made comfortable. Children are sent to State Public School.

Emmet.—The poorhouse, which is a good, substantial frame building, in good condition, is finely located in Maple River township. Have an excellent supply of spring water, but no other facilities for bathing. Building warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows. Treatment of paupers is satisfactory, food good, and clothing all that is required. The sick have good care. For the insane and idiotic two rooms are fitted up. No children to educate. The keeper has the use of the farm and the benefit of paupers' labor.

Genesee.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Burton, two and one half miles from the city of Flint. It is built of brick and is one and a half stories, 60x120 feet. The apartments for the men and women are separate from each other. There is a fine room for the men furnished with permanent arm seats; and in the center of this room is a large coal stove with register above, which makes the sleeping rooms comfortable. The women have a similar room and it is furnished in a similar manner. There are two fine bath-rooms supplied with hot and cold water. The bath-rooms are entirely separate, the one used by the men and the other by the women. The men bathe and shave on each Friday afternoon, and the women bathe on Saturday afternoon. This rule is enforced and is obeyed. The aged and infirm are allowed to sleep in the lower apartments and those who have better health occupy the rooms above. The buildings are warmed by stoves in the rooms below, the stove-pipe running through the ceiling into drums and from thence into the chimneys in the same room. We find this safe and an economy of heat and fuel. The ventilation is by means of registers in the floors and the upper sash in windows. Our house is not modernized sufficiently to admit of the new and scientific mode of ventilation, but the average good health of the inmates indicates that our mode is satisfactory. Paupers are treated kindly and everything is done with a view to making them contented and happy. Many of them have been here a long time and

have no desire to leave. Some perform light work, while others are unable to do anything, being crippled, blind, idiotic, etc. None are allowed to leave the premises and remain away over night without permission of the overseer, and it is seldom that an inmate runs away. Food is cooked in a variety of ways to avoid sameness. It consists of beef, salt and fresh pork, fish once a week, and all kinds of vegetables in their season, buckwheat flour, corn, cake, etc., and molasses, of which 100 gallons of sorghum is raised yearly on the premises. Hams and shoulders of the hogs killed are sugar-cured, smoked and bagged for summer use. In regard to clothing, the men have two suits, one for Sunday and the other for common wear. Good woolen garments are supplied for winter and cottonades for summer. Good woolen socks and boots are provided. We are well remunerated for furnishing comfortable clothing, as it adds greatly to the health and general well-being of the inmates. The sick are kindly cared for in apartments near the overseer's rooms, where their wants can be properly attended to night and day. Home remedies are always at hand and their use often prevents fevers and contagious diseases. The county physician, who is engaged yearly, lives two and one half miles from the county house and can be called on short notice. The mildly insane are kept in the county house and are easily managed. They are peaceable and for employment we give them some light work which often has a tendency to partially restore their senses. When ungovernable, the insane are sent to the Pontiac asylum, where they are always received. The children of proper ages are sent to the State Public School, or, when necessary, to a district school about 40 rods from the county house.

Gladwin.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Sage, two and one half miles from the county seat. The house and other buildings are in good repair. No facilities for bathing. The buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are kindly treated and have the best of care. The food is good farm-house fare, and the clothing is as good as necessary. The sick are attended by a physician hired by the year. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. The district school is within one and one-half miles of the poorhouse.

Gratiot.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Newark, one and one fourth miles from Ithaca. It consists of one main building 22x50 feet, two stories high, containing eleven bed-rooms and two sitting-rooms, a dining-room and a bath-room. There is a brick addition, 28x42 feet, two stories, containing family sitting-room, dining-room, bed-room and hall, while on the next floor above are six bed-rooms and a sitting-room. There is a good cellar under the brick addition. Facilities for bathing—tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food consists of bread, potatoes, meat, beef, pork, and tea and coffee twice a day. Meals are served three times a day except on Sunday, when only two are served. The clothing is good, warm and comfortable. The sick have good medical attndance which is furnished by the county. The nursing is done by the keeper. For the insane and idiotic there is one room separate from the main building. The violently insane are sent to the asylum. Children are kept here only for a short time. We let the care and keeping of the paupers to the lowest responsible bidder. We pay $1.50 per week for each pauper's board and clothing, and the keeper has the use of the farm and paupers' labor.

Hillsdale.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Cambria. Facilities for bathing—bath-rooms with cement floors, and hot and cold water. A large part of the building is warmed by a furnace, and the remaining rooms by stoves. In the greater part of the building the ventilation is perfect, but a part is ventilated only by windows and doors. Paupers are treated humanely, kindly and with reference to their characters. Food is well cooked and consists of the best of bread baked in an oven that will bake a barrel of flour at once, plenty of all kinds of vegetables raised on the farm, all kinds of fruit that are grown here, meat twice a day, and milk once a day. We use four tons of pork and at least two beeves during the year, and the butter and milk from twenty-one cows.

Clothing for the old people is of woolen in cold weather. The able-bodied men dress in denims and colored shirting in warm weather and in the heaviest cottonades and heavy underclothes in cold weather. The women dress in cotton flannels and calico in winter, lighter garments in summer. All have good boots and shoes the year around and those who work have mittens. The idiotic are kept in separate cottages, the males in one and the females in another. These cottages contain good, airy, well ventilated cells, and are warmed by small coal stoves with frames around them, thus secured from accidents by fire. Children capable of learning are kept in the poorhouse only temporarily.

Houghton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hancock, on the south side of Portage Lake. The buildings are in very good condition, but the land is dry, stony and poor. Facilities for bathing—wash-tubs. Buildings are warmed by large wood stoves and ventilated through ventilators in windows. Treatment of paupers is kind but firm. They have three meals a day, vegetables and meat for dinner, tea, bread and butter for supper and breakfast. The food for the sick is orderd by the physician and the hospital is in his care. The clothing is warm and heavy to suit the climate. We have no accommodations for the idiotic and the insane, but send them to the Northern Michigan Asylum. Children are sent to the State Public School.

Huron.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Colfax. The buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-house and tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated. Their food consists of bread, pork, beef, vegetables, tea and milk, and their clothing is of woolen and cottonades. The sick are well housed and cared for, and a physican is called when necessary. For the insane and idiotic there are cells for use when needed. At present they are not needed. Children attend district school one-half mile distant.

Ingham.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Meridian, is built of brick and is nearly new. On the farm there are two hay and grain barns, and a horse barn containing storage room for wagons and farm tools, all in good condition.

[Superintendents say see report for 1884 for further information, hence we copy as follows:]

The farm contains 120 acres of land. The house is built of brick and is in good condition. It is three stories high above the basement, 140 feet in length north and south, by 38 feet in width. There are projections on each side of main building which add about 20 feet to the width of the center. The upper story is used only for sleeping apartments for hired men and general store-room. A reservoir holding about 100 barrels is also located in the third story and

supplied with water from a well 150 feet deep, forced by pump with a windmill having a twelve-foot wheel. Pipes leading from reservoir connect with every room where water is needed, for cooking, washing, and bathing. Good sanitary conditions are maintained by exhaust pipes running from sewers under the building to the top of furnace flues. During the past year two new barns have been built, with basement story in each for stables, cellars, and store-room. The facilities for bathing are bath-tubs in warm and convenient rooms in the basement, supplied with warm and cold water as required. All inmates, if not ill, are required to bathe once a week. The buildings are warmed by furnaces in the basement, and by stoves in the halls, and are ventilated by perforated transoms, baseboards, and by raising or lowering windows. The discipline is mild except in cases of extreme insubordination, when confinement in a grated cell with diet of bread and water is resorted to. Have plain farmers' food, of good quality, well-cooked, and three meals a day except in short days of winter. The clothing is comfortable at all times. Paupers have woolen underwear for winter. A competent physician is employed by the year to attend the sick, and from among the most intelligent and healthy inmates nurses are chosen who wait upon the sick and infirm. Rooms have been prepared especially for the insane, that they may be separated from other paupers. Near by there is a district school which all the children of proper age and sound mind are required to attend.

The supervisors of the townships have made no reports during the year. The amount expended by them is therefore unknown. The city directors of the poor for Lansing and Mason made full reports.

Ionia.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Ronald. The buildings are kept in good condition. We have expended about $300, completing for the men a part of the house which had remained unfinished. Have no facilities for bathing except tubs. The rooms and inmates are kept clean. The house is warmed by stoves and in the coldest weather a furnace is used in the women's department. The house was built with the Ruttan system of ventilation, which we do not think much of. The inmates are humanely treated, but when any are rebellious they are confined on short or plain rations in a close room or cell until they promise amendment. This plan works well. The food used is plain but wholesome and well-cooked. We use plenty of milk and vegetables. The clothing supplied is such as climate and condition demand for old people, as most of our inmates are aged. We try to furnish good care and treatment for the sick. Have a hospital room for each of the sexes, and when any of the inmates are sick and confined to their rooms they have some one to wait on them there. The attending physician comes at call. We keep some simple remedies on hand. We have a number of idiotic and weak-minded subjects and our accommodations are poor for that class of unfortunates, but we do the best we can for them—much better than the State Board of Corrections and Charities gives us credit for doing. Have been fortunate in not having any children to care for except a few idiotic ones.

Iosco.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Tawas. It consists of a front building 26x38 feet, two stories, and the rear building which is 28x38 feet, two and a half stories. Have one barn which is 60x80 feet and one which is 40x60 feet. All buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing—tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated, supplied with good food and

clothing, and the sick are well cared for. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. The matron attends to the education of the children.

Isabella.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chippewa. The buildings are all in good repair. We have a barn, but more barn room is badly needed. In the department for the men there are good facilities for bathing, but in the department for women there is no bath-tub. Buildings are warmed by stoves, the fuel being wood cut on the farm. The ventilation in the men's department is good, while the women's quarters are not scientifically ventilated. The paupers are treated well. They are required to perform as much labor as is reasonable without oppression. The food is good, plain and substantial, well cooked and provided in sufficient quantity. The paupers are warmly clad and the aged are specially cared for in the matter of clothing. The sick are as well cared for as possible. The doctor makes a visit every two weeks and comes at call of the overseer in case of sickness. There is one girl who is blind and idiotic, a melancholy sight. She sits in a chair during the day, and sleeps on the floor at night, because she tears and breaks up everything. There are also five males that are weak-minded, who associate with the other males, there being no separate accommodations for this class of persons. There is but one child in the poorhouse and he has an abnormally developed head said to be caused by hydrocephalus.

Jackson.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Blackman, 4½ miles northwest of the city of Jackson. The buildings are all good and new and are kept in first-class condition. In each department there are bath-rooms supplied with hot and cold water through pipes from water tower. All inmates are required to bathe once a week. Buildings are warmed by two steam boilers, and open grates in hospital and keeper's apartments. Ventilation is by transoms over all doors opening into hall and by air flues in chimneys. The ventilation is completed. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. All are required to obey the rules of the house and we find but little trouble in governing them. Food consists of beef and pork, both fresh and salt, all kinds of vegetables, plenty of milk, wheat and corn bread, pies and puddings. Clothing is warm and comfortable. Men and women are all furnished with woolen underwear. We have pleasant hospital rooms, and a physician is employed by the year to attend the sick. There is also a kind matron, and an assistant whose duty it is to properly attend to their wants. For the refractory insane and idiotic there are cells in the basement where they can be confined until sent to the asylum. They are kindly treated. Children are sent to the district school close by the county house. All that can be admitted are sent to the State Public School as soon as possible.

Kalamazoo.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Comstock. It is a poor, old, dilapidated concern. We keep it in comfortable condition, but it is not convenient. We have two grain barns, a horse barn, corn house, hog house, and hen house, all in good condition. One grain barn has a shed attached for sheltering sheep, the horse-barn has a shed for storing farm implements, and the corn-house has a lean-to for running wagons under. These sheds are all good frames. Facilities for bathing are bath-tubs and wash-tubs, not very convenient in cold weather. All are required to bathe once a week. Some when they first bathe dread to have water touch them, never having known the use of it, and some say it will kill them, but they survive and feel better afterwards. In the paupers' department we have large soft coal stoves, which keep the rooms warm and comfortable. There

are also two large cook stoves in the kitchen and dining-rooms of the inmates. Ventilation is by doors and windows. Paupers are kindly and humanely treated and no complaints are made. Food consists of pork, beef, potatoes, beans, bread, biscuit, milk, string beans, peas, beets, sweet corn, turnips, tea, coffee, and pie occasionally. We have a large vegetable garden, in fact many of the paupers are better fed than they were previous to becoming inmates of the poorhouse. Good, comfortable underclothing is provided for winter and cold weather and their clothes are kept clean. The men have boots or shoes, as they prefer, the women are well shod and all have stockings. There is a separate building for the sick, who are well attended, and we employ a physician by the year to visit the sick as often as necessary. The insane and idiotic are kept with the other inmates, as none of them are troublesome. We have but one child to educate and he has been sent to the district school. He was sent to the State Public School, and was returned as being weak-minded. The teacher at the district school says that so far as she can see, he learns as well as any child of his age.

Kalkaska.—No poorhouse nor poor-farm. We pay from two and one-half to four dollars per week for board and care of paupers in private families.

Kent.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Paris, six miles from the city of Grand Rapids. The farm consists of 146 acres, all but three of which are under improvement. The barn is good but the house is old. It will accommodate from 50 to 60 inmates and the keeper and his assistants. Facilities for bathing, bath-rooms well supplied with rain water. All are required to bathe. The main building and hospital are warmed by wood and coal stoves. Ventilation of buildings is by the Ruttan system and by transoms over doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. We do not resort to corporal punishment, confinement in cells proving effectual. Food consists of pork, beef, mutton, fish, milk, butter, coffee, tea, sugar, syrup, and all kinds of vegetables raised on a farm. The clothing is of woolen and cotton, according to season. All are comfortably clothed and kept clean. The sick are attended by the county physician and receive at all times proper nourishment, care and nursing. For the insane and idiotic there is a separate building warmed by a furnace and well ventilated, containing bath-room, and cells to be used when necessary for the violently insane. This is seldom, as most of the insane are old chronic cases, some of whom have been in the poorhouse twenty-five years. Most of them are capable of working and they are given as much freedom as their cases will admit. No children are kept here that are capable of receiving instruction. They are either provided with temporary homes until they can be sent to the State Public School or placed in permanent homes.

Keweenaw.—The building occupied as poorhouse is not owned by the county but is rented and is located in Eagle Harbor township. It is a frame building with proper out-buildings, all in good repair. Facilities for bathing, wash-tubs and plenty of water from Lake Superior. Building is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers receive good treatment from the keeper, have plain, substantial food, and plain clothing suited to the climate. The sick are cared for by a regularly attending physician. No insane and idiotic in the poorhouse. Children are educated in the public schools.

Lake.—The county poor-farm is located in the township of Chase, two

miles from the village of Chase. The buildings are in good condition, being nearly all new. Facilities for bathing are at present only a tub in a vacant room, but we intend to build a bath-room the coming year. The buildings are warmed by stoves at present, and the ventilation is by doors and windows. The paupers are well treated and seem contented. They are furnished with a plenty of good, wholesome food and with good, substantial clothing, and required to keep themselves neat and clean. The sick are well cared for and a special nurse and physician furnished when necessary. We have had no insane or idiotic as yet, and no special accommodations for them. We have had no children in the poorhouse, consequently have made no provision for them. Our poor-farm is an experiment, having had it in operation only a little over a year, but we think it will prove a success and a great saving to the county.

Lapeer.—Poorhouse located in the township of Mayfield, is in good condition. Facilities for bathing, wash-house, with tubs and buckets. Building is warmed by two hot water furnaces and by cooking stove. Ventilation is by flues in chimneys and transoms over doors in sleeping-rooms. We require that the paupers be humanely and kindly treated and do not tolerate corporal punishment. Food consists of pork, beef, fish, with fresh meat once a week, all kinds of vegetables raised on the farm, and coffee, tea, sugar, syrup, etc. Clothing good, and suitable to time of year. The sick are attended by county physician and have good care and nursing. Have no means of separating the insane and idiotic; they are kept as well as circumstances will permit. Children are sent to district school.

Leelanaw.—No poorhouse nor farm.

Lenawee.—Poorhouse in Madison township, is in good condition with exception of the hospital. A new one will be built this season. Facilities for bathing, bath-tubs, and a water tank in the attic, the water being raised by a wind-mill. Buildings are warmed by steam and ventilated by flues and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and no corporal punishment is allowed. Food is abundant and wholesome, such as is used in any farm-house. Clothing consists of woolen in winter and cotton in summer. The sick are cared for by a regularly employed physician who visits the poorhouse twice each week and oftener when necessary. Have no insane and no special treatment for idiotic persons. Children attend district school near the county house.

Livingston.—The poorhouse, which is a brick building, is located in the township of Marion. The house and barns are in good condition. Facilities for bathing, bath tank supplied with hot and cold water. The building is warmed by furnace and ventilated by doors, windows and transoms. Paupers are treated very kindly. Their food is all that is necessary, in fact they have all the food that most of the human family have to eat and their clothing is enough to make them comfortable. Have a physician employed by the year to care for the sick and he makes visits when called. The insane and idiotic are treated the same as the other paupers. Children attend district school.

Mackinac.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Brevort, about ten miles from St. Ignace, the county seat. It is a two-story frame building in good condition. Bath-tubs are used for bathing. Building is heated by stoves and drums, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated, furnished with good and wholesome food and such clothing as needed. The sick have good care; a physician is employed when needed. No accommo-

dations for the insane and idiotic. No children at the poorhouse to educate. The keeper is employed by the year on a stated salary. He boards all the paupers that may be sent to the poorhouse, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per week, furnishing good and substantial board. The keeper farms on shares what land there is cleared—about twelve acres. We have no paupers at present in the poorhouse.

Macomb.—Poorhouse, located in the township of Clinton, is in good condition. Facilities for bathing, bath-tubs. Building is warmed by coal and wood stoves, and the ventilation is good. Have separate buildings for male and female paupers. All are humanely treated. Food is wholesome, plain, and abundant. Clothing is good, clean and suited to the season. The sick are properly cared for in a hospital separate from the living apartments. The insane and idiotic are cared for in apartments which are independent of other buildings. Children are sent to State Public School.

Manistee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Manistee. The house and other buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing, bath room on the first floor supplied with hot and cold water, and commodious bath-tub. The keeper's portion of the house is warmed by stoves, the paupers' apartments by hot air furnaces. Ventilation is effected by large double chimneys, a four-inch space between them from bottom to top, and ventilating flues from rooms into chimneys. Treatment of paupers is always kind and humane. Food is of good quality, consisting of vegetables of different varieties, meats, fresh and salt, butter, milk, eggs, etc. Clothing is of good substantial quality suited to the season. All needed attention is bestowed on the sick. No especial accommodations provided for the insane and idiotic. Children are sent to district school, one-half mile distant.

Manitou—No poorhouse nor poor-farm.

Marquette.—Poorhouse is located within the limits of the city of Marquette. Its general condition is fair, in fact very good considering the age and original character of the buildings. Facilities for bathing are hot and cold water in abundance, suitable tubs and perfect sewerage. Buildings are warmed by steam and are entirely comfortable. Ventilation is by windows principally—in the hospital by ventilating shafts. The paupers are kindly treated, are required to work as much as possible, at least enough to give them good appetites and healthy digestion. They have a good variety of nourishing food in abundance. Clothing is abundant and comfortable. For the care of the sick an excellent nurse is constantly employed. For the insane and idiotic, when violent, there are comfortable and safe cells.—if not violent they are kept separate or with others as circumstances may require. They are treated as well as others. Children, when of suitable age, attend the public schools of the city, otherwise rudimentary instruction is given by some of the inmates. It is our intention to have the institution well and efficiently managed and we think it is.

Mason.—Poorhouse located in the township of Amber, five miles from Ludington, is in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-tubs and plenty of water. Buildings are warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers are well treated; their food is plain and good, and they are comfortably clothed. During the year a cottage has been built containing four rooms, which is to be used exclusively as a hospital. The county physician makes regular visits to the farm and as often as required when any one is sick. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. We try

to send the insane to the asylum. Children are sent to the State Public School.

Mecosta.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Mecosta. Facilities for bathing—wash-tubs. Buildings are warmed by furnaces and ventilated by ventilators in chimneys. Treatment of paupers is good. Their food is plain farmers' fare and their clothing is good and substantial. The sick have good care. Have an asylum for the insane but no special building for the idiotic. Children attend district school.

Menominee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Menominee. All buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing—tubs and well water, but we shall put in water system in the fall. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows. Paupers are well treated, have plain but substantial food, warm woolen clothing and other necessaries. The sick have good care. For the insane and idiotic there are two iron-barred cells well ventilated, but they are usually sent to asylums. The blind, and deaf and dumb children are sent to their respective institutions.

Midland.—Poorhouse is located in Midland township. The buildings are all in good condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-tub, and water warmed by a heater. Buildings are warmed by stoves, using wood for fuel and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated; their food is common farm fare and their clothing is of wool in winter and cotton in summer. The sick are cared for by a physician hired on contract and they have the personal care of overseer and matron. For the insane and idiotic there are properly furnished cells. Children attend district school, one mile from the farm.

Missaukee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Reeder, three and one-half miles south and one-fourth mile east of Lake City, the county seat. The general condition of the house and barns is rather poor, and of other buildings good. Facilities for bathing—tubs and pails. Stoves are used in each department and ventilation is effected by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers firm but kind. Food consists of beef, pork, vegetables, good bread and butter, pies, sauce and puddings. Clothing is good, substantial and comfortable, suited to the season. The sick receive good care and attention from the keeper and matron. The physician is hired by the year to attend all the poor of the county. For the insane and idiotic we have a building of four rooms, two of which are cells with barred doors and windows. Their treatment is kind and considerate though firm. No children to educate, those under sixteen were sent to State Public School.

Monroe.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Monroe. It is a brick building, two stories with basement. The out-buildings are mostly new and in good condition. There are two bath-rooms supplied with warm and cold water. Buildings are warmed by three furnaces and four stoves, and ventilated by flues running from basement to roof. Paupers are kindly treated—no corporal punishment is allowed. Food consists of wheat bread, salt pork, fresh meats occasionally through summer, with soups, and vegetables of all kinds which are raised on the farm, fresh meat and fish during winter, and plenty of milk at all times. Meals are served three times a day in summer and twice a day in winter. Roast turkey and chicken are served on Christmas, New Year's and Thanksgiving days, and extras on other holidays. Clothing for males in summer is of cottonades, and in winter the same with addition of cotton flannel underwear; for the women, cotton denims and

prints in summer and flannel underclothing in winter. The sick have good nursing and are furnished such food as is ordered by the attending physician, who is employed by the year and paid by the visit. Have rooms where the insane can be cared for, provided they are not excitable. The idiotic give but little trouble, they are in most cases capable of caring for themselves. When there are any children here they are taught by a lady teacher outside of the department for the poor.

Montcalm.—[Superintendents report a new building for idiotic inmates, otherwise the general condition of poorhouse, etc., same as last year, hence we copy.]—Poorhouse is located in the township of Fairplain. The buildings are of wood and in fair condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-room, supplied with hot and cold water. Inmates are obliged to bathe once a week, or as often as necessary. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows, together with ventilators attached to stove-pipes, and where practicable in chimneys. Treatment of paupers is firm but humane, such treatment as is due the unfortunate rather than the criminal. They have good, plain food and plenty of it, and comfortable clothing. The sick are cared for in their rooms by the inmates under the supervision of keepers. A physician attends regularly once a week and oftener when needed. For the insane we have cells in which to confine them when necessary, otherwise they are cared for in building with the paupers. We keep no insane at the county house when there is a possibility of their being helped by treatment. Children attend district school—we keep none here, however, that can be received at the State Public School.

Montmorency.—[No poorhouse nor farm.]

Muskegon.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Muskegon, two miles from the city of Muskegon. The house, which was originally built for a farmers' hotel, is in good repair. Recent additions have been made for separating the sexes and for convenience. The out-buildings are sufficient for all purposes. No special facilities for bathing. House is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows and doors only. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Their food consists of vegetables raised on the farm, and good meats and delicacies are supplied in cases of sickness. Clothing is warm, plain, but substantial and adapted to the season. The sick are cared for by the keeper and his family and a physician is called when needed. The inmates are required to wait upon each other. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. When we have children they are sent to the district school, one-half mile away, until they can be admitted to the State Public School.

Newaygo.—Poor farm is located in the townships of Garfield and Sherman. Buildings in fair condition. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. They have good, common food and comfortable clothing. Care of the sick is good. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. No children in poorhouse.

Oakland.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Waterford. The buildings are large enough and are kept in good repair. Facilities for bathing—a bath-room, bath-tub and shower-bath for each sex. Buildings are warmed by three coal furnaces for general heating, and wood stoves for warming hospital. Ventilation is by flues and loose joiner work. Treatment of paupers is such as to make them unwilling to leave the institution. Food is abundant,

wholesome, palatable and well served. Clothing is comfortably warm and decently clean. The sick are under the doctor's care and his orders are carried out in letter and spirit. For the insane and idiotic there is a separate building in which they can be confined when necessary, which is seldom. Children capable of being educated are not allowed to remain in the poorhouse, we send them to the State Public School, or place them in good homes.

Oceana.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hart. Buildings all in good condition. Facilities for bathing—tubs and pails. Buildings warmed by stoves, but we hope to have a furnace by winter. Ventilation by doors and windows. Paupers have good treatment. In case of death we have a funeral and when it is possible have a minister or priest as the case may be. Paupers are well fed, have wheat and corn bread, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, pork and beef. Their clothing is plain, but they have plenty of it and it is kept clean and in good repair. For the sick there is a separate room. We provide nurse and physician as often and for as long time as the necessity of the case requires. We let the doctoring of the poor by districts over the county, hence the small amount paid for medical attendance at county farm. The insane and idiotic are kept, as much as practicable, separate from the other paupers and they have such food as they relish; most of their dishes would not look inviting to people in general, nevertheless it suits them best. Their treatment is kind. Seldom have any children at the poorhouse, but when we do there is a district school, one-half mile distant, to which they are sent. Have never had any illegitimate births here, and we try to avoid such.

Ogemaw.—The poorhouse is located in the township of West Branch, about one-half mile from the county seat. The house and other buildings are in good repair and are kept neat and tidy. Have no bath-room, but plenty of water from a good cistern, and inmates are required to bathe in their rooms and keep themselves clean. The poorhouse is warmed by wood-stoves in most of the rooms and is kept comfortable. Rooms are not ventilated further than by windows being arranged to let down from top. Paupers are all kindly treated and are contented and happy. They have plenty of good, plain food, meat, potatoes, bread, tea, coffee, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds. Paupers are well clothed in good, plain, substantial but cheap clothing. Have good warm clothing in winter. The sick are attended by a county physician who is employed by the year on a salary. Nurses are provided when needed. No insane and idiotic at the poorhouse. There are no children of school age at the poorhouse, but if there were the village school is about half a mile distant and would be open to them.

Ontonagon.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Ontonagon. House and barn good. Facilities for bathing—zinc bath-tub. Buildings warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows. Paupers are well treated, have good food and warm clothing. A physician is paid by the year to attend the sick. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic and no children to educate. The keeper has the use of the poor-farm.

Osceola.—Poorhouse and farm are in the township of Sylvan and are in first class condition. We have a good bath-room and bath-tubs. Building warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and transoms. Paupers are treated as they should be, in a good and kindly manner. They have plain, wholesome diet of oatmeal, bread, meats, coffee, and soup. The clothing is good, warm and comfortable. A room is set apart for the sick which is called the sick-room, and good nurses and a county physician are provided. Have an asylum

in connection with the poorhouse for the insane and idiotic. Children are sent to district school.

Oscoda.—No poorhouse nor farm.

Otsego.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Livingston. The farm consists of 160 acres, with nearly all varieties of soil, from clay to sand. About 80 acres are under cultivation and 80 woodland—maple, elm and hemlock being the principal timber. The poorhouse is a wood building in good condition. The barn and other out-buildings are of wood and are in good repair. Facilities for bathing are wash-tubs and a good supply of pails. The house is heated by wood stoves, and there is no ventilation except by doors and windows. Paupers are treated with kindness and consideration and when able are required to work. Their food is the same as that seen on a farmer's table: pork, beef, a full variety of vegetables, wheat bread, beans, milk, butter, tea and coffee, sugar and salt. The clothing is cheap and comfortable—woolen for winter and cotton for summer. Have no hospital, nor separate apartment for the sick, but medical attendance and medicine are furnished by the county physician when called upon and special nursing when required. We have no insane inmates and no place to confine them. There is a district school on one corner of the poor farm which children may attend. Our keeper and matron are employed by the year at a stated salary and we furnish all supplies and necessary extra labor.

Ottawa.—Poorhouse in the township of Polkton is a new, solid brick house, three stories above the basement, and will accommodate 75 inmates. The out-buildings are in excellent condition. New ones have been constructed and the old ones repaired. Facilities for bathing are bath-room and bathing troughs of metal, and warm and cold water. Building warmed by hot air from wood furnace and ventilated by ventilators surrounding chimneys. Paupers are treated kindly and gently as a rule. Occasionally the otherwise ungovernable are subjected to corporal punishment, but occasions for this are rare. Both male and female paupers, if physically able, are required to labor to the extent of their ability. There have been eighteen religious services held at the county house within the nine months covered by this report. Food consists of all the substantials of well-to-do farmers, and these are varied several times each week. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper. Tobacco is supplied for those who were accustomed to its use. Clothing is cheap yet comfortable and suitable for the variable weather through the year. A small building is used in part as a hospital for the very sick and a physician living at Eastmansville, one and one-fourth miles distant, is called whenever needed. The idiotic are kept in the hospital building apart from the sick, but have no special treatment. We have no insane requiring confinement and all are allowed the range of the pauper apartments without restraint. No children to educate.

Presque Isle.—No poorhouse nor farm.

Roscommon.—We have no poorhouse. Our poor are all transient—mostly from Canada. We hire their board at hotels by the week. The burial expense is just for coffins and robe. When paupers have friends in Canada it makes transportation expenses large.

Saginaw.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Saginaw. The general condition of the farm and buildings is good. Facilities for bathing, a bath-room at the extreme end of the poorhouse in the rear of the hospital which is used as often as required. The rooms in the building are warmed by stoves

and ventilated by windows and doors. The paupers are kindly treated and no corporal punishment is allowed, but when punishment is deserved confinement on short rations is customary. Food consists of salt and fresh meats, fish, vegetables etc., tea, syrup, oat and corn-meal and dried fruits,—three meals a day. We furnish good, comfortable clothing, adapted to the season and the sex of the paupers. The sick are well cared for. A portion of the poorhouse is set apart for a hospital and the county physician visits the poorhouse as often as in his judgment it is necessary, but not less than once each week. We have a brick building for the detention of the demented and idiotic, when necessary that they should be locked up. At other times they roam about the house and premises. When there are any children here capable of receiving instruction they are sent to the district school.

Sanilac.—[Superintendents have made no statement of the condition of the poorhouse hence we copy from last report.]—Poorhouse is located in the township of Lexington. It is built of brick, 30x40 feet, two stories, with brick basement. Have no bath-room. Building is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Paupers are well treated. Food consists of bread, butter, potatoes, meat, vegetables, etc., etc. Clothing consists of woolen in winter and cotton in summer. The sick have very good care. Have very good accommodations for the insane and idiotic.

Schoolcraft.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Thompson, about two miles from the village of Thompson, and is, together with the outbuildings, in good condition. Attached to the house is a woodshed in which there is a room for bathing. The house is warmed by round Garland wood stoves, No. 18, and ventilated by windows, doors, transoms and one air-flue in each of two chimneys in the rooms through which they pass. Paupers are treated kindly but with decision. Food is of the best quality, ample in quantity, well prepared and regularly served three times a day. When needed clothing is furnished of good and substantial quality. The sick are treated by Dr. O. C. Bowen, county physician, who is employed by the year. There is a well-ventilated room in the second story set apart for the insane, which has a double matched-lumber door, closely nailed with rod nails clinched, and stout grates over window and transom above door. There is a good primary school within thirty rods of the house, which children attend when here. Keeper and matron are employed by the year on a stated salary and the superintendents furnish all supplies. We approve of this method.

Shiawassee.—Poorhouse located in the township of Caledonia. Buildings in good condition. Have good facilities for bathing—in new building good cistern and bath-tub and in the old one a bath-tub. Buildings are warmed by coal and wood stoves and in the kitchen there is a range for cooking. Ventilation is by doors and windows—plenty of pure air. Paupers are well treated. They have good, wholesome food, such as milk, garden sauce, fish and pork. They have comfortable clothing and the sick have good care. Have rooms to confine the insane and idiotic when refractory, at other times they mingle with the other inmates. Their treatment is good. Children, when capable of receiving instruction, attend district school near by. We have a separate building for the aged and infirm men.

St. Clair.—Poor-farm, consisting of 200 acres, is located in the township of Wales. The general condition of buildings is good. There are two bath-tubs in the men's department and one in the women's department. These are connected by pipes with water tank and heater,

from which the supply of water is furnished. Buildings are warmed by three furnaces in halls on lower flat, by cooking range in kitchen, and stoves in other parts of the house, wood being used for fuel. Buildings are ventilated by flues built in the walls and by doors and windows. Paupers are kindly treated. Their food consists of meat, salt and fresh, fish, vegetables, potatoes, bread, milk, butter, tea, coffee, etc., and they have good, common clothing, suited to the season and person. The sick are attended by a physician and are kindly nursed and cared for. For the insane and idiotic we have rooms in a building separate from the poorhouse, where they are kept as comfortable as their cases will permit. Those whom it is not necessary to confine are kept in the poorhouse. When there are children here of sufficient capacity and suitable age to educate, they are sent to the district school.

St. Joseph.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Fawn River. Buildings are in fair repair. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. The main buildings are warmed by stoves. No ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Good, wholesome food is furnished and a good cook employed. The clothing is good and substantial. The sick are kindly cared for. For the insane and idiotic there is a small building heated by furnace. Children are sent to the State Public School.

Tuscola.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Almer. It is in good condition. Other buildings in passable condition. Facilities for bathing—bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is always kind. Food is good and wholesome, principally raised on the farm, a supply of vegetables always furnished, and in winter pork and corned beef. Clothing is of woolen in winter and cotton in summer. The sick are under the care of the keeper and his wife, and a physician when necessary. For the insane and idiotic the accommodations are not very good. There are cells where they can be confined when they become uncontrollable. Treatment kind—no harsh means allowed in their management. Children attend common district school.

Van Buren.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hartford. The buildings are all in the very best condition. Good bathing facilities for both sexes. Buildings are warmed by two hot-air furnaces and ventilation is good. Treatment of paupers is the very best. Food good and plentiful, and clothing good and clean. The very best of care is taken of the sick. Accommodations for insane and idiotic and their treatment good. No insane in county house. There is a school-house on one corner of the farm, where the children attend school.

We claim that we have one of the best poorhouses in the state and that none are kept better.

Washtenaw.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Pittsfield. Buildings in good repair. There is a bath-room with tubs for the women and the men have a more primitive arrangement, but all will be improved by the introduction of steam. Workmen are now employed putting in a carefully prepared steam heating apparatus, which has been planned by men believed to be competent. The ventilation has been in some respects very imperfect, but in connection with the new heating machinery, a new scheme will be tried, with a view to thorough ventilation of the buildings in every part and particular.

Obedience to rules of the house is always enforced, but penalties for this purpose are limited to temporary forfeiture of privileges. Food consists of fresh and salt meats and fish, vegetables of all kinds, bread, milk, tea, coffee, etc., with daily variation of fare. Paupers have good clothing adapted to the season. Have hospital for the sick and a steward always in attendance. A competent physician is at the house weekly and as much oftener as needed. We have four moderate cases of insanity and have a competent attendant. All needful care is given to idiotic. We retain no children at the house that are of school age and capable of receiving instruction in common schools.

Wayne.—Poor-farm is located in the township of Nankin, on both sides of the Michigan Central railroad. There are improvements making continually. Facilities for bathing—bath-tubs and lavatory in both institutions. Buildings are warmed by steam pipes and radiators, and lighted by gas. Ventilation same as formerly—by doors and windows; in the new buildings, however, we are making improvements. Kindness is shown at all times, except when there are refractory cases, and then patience is exercised. Food consists of the best of flour and provisions of all kinds—the best has proved to us the cheapest. Three meals a day are served, and extra diet furnished the sick. Clothing is strong and plain. The sick are well cared for. A physician attends daily at the almshouse and a resident medical superintendent at the asylum is close at hand. For the insane and idiotic, have the same accommodations as in former years. Children, when here, receive instruction, but they are sent to the State Public School or indentured. The remaining ones are idiotic or babes. We are erecting a large building for a hospital for the insane sick, a chapel for services of any denomination, for offices for superintendent, and for store-rooms, so as to relieve the keeper's dwelling at the almshouse, where the offices and stores are at present.

Wexford.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Colfax. It is in good condition, being new. Facilities for bathing, tubs and pails—no bathroom and tub yet provided, but soon will be. Buildings are heated by furnace —only one (cook) stove in the building. Ventilation is by draught at the bottom of doors and transoms above, and the windows raise and lower. Paupers are kindly treated. They have good farmers' food and their clothing is of good, plain cotton and wool, suited to the season and to the requirements of the individual. The sick are cared for in their sleeping rooms—have no hospital department. For the insane and idiotic we have a small building a short distance from the house, to be used only when necessary to prevent damage to persons or property. It is arranged for ventilation and warming from without, so one need not suffer from heat or cold. Children are educated at district school in vicinity of poorhouse.

Farm products were all on the ground and it was thought best to omit them in this report and include them in the next.

SCHEDULE B.

Names and post-office addresses of Superintendents of Poor, as signed officially to their reports, 1887.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Alcona	James Anderson	Harrisville.
	John R. McDonald	Greenbush.
	D. Mulholland	Alcona.
Alger	W. J. Palmer	Onota.
	Walter Bell	Grand Marais.
Allegan	C. W. Calkins	Allegan.
	B. Peabody	Allegan.
	L. Bailey	Allegan.
Alpena	H. J. Eaton	.....
	Thomas Collins	.....
	A. W. Comstock	.....
Antrim	G. W. Montgomery	Bellaire.
	James Williams	Eastport.
	Samuel Peaslee	Creswell.
Arenac	A. MacAulay	Maple Ridge.
	Thos. Grashan	Saganin.
	W. A. Hill	Au Gres.
Baraga	John Q. McKernan	L'Anse.
	John Higgins	Baraga.
	J. G. Turner	L'Anse.
Barry	Henry Houghtalin	Hastings.
	W. F. Hicks	Hastings.
	W. H. Shantz	Hastings.
Bay	M. Daily	Bay City.
	Wm. Maxson	Essexville.
	James T. Emery	West Bay City.
Benzie	E. B. Frost	Frankfort.
	L. Kenney	Inland.
	P. A. Smith	Homestead.
Berrien	J. T. Beckwith	Galien.
	C. D. Nichols	Berrien Springs.
	Jno. F. Gard	St. Joseph.
Branch	J. Clark Pierce	Coldwater.
	Seth Monroe	Bronson.
	S. A. Warren	Union City.
Calhoun	A. O. Hyde	Marshall.
	A. B. Hughes	Albion.
	M. H. Joy	Battle Creek.
Cass	William Adams	Dowagiac.
	Jas. H. Farnum	Cassopolis.
	W. J. Kelsey	Cassopolis.
Charlevoix	R. A. Miller	Ironton.
	Barnard Burns	Charlevoix.
	W. C. Newman	Charlevoix.
Cheboygan	J. P. Sutton	Cheboygan.
	James McKervey	Cheboygan.
	M. A. McHenry	Indian River.
Chippewa	John Gurnoe	Sault Ste. Marie.
	E. J. Pink	Sault Ste. Marie.
	John Murray	Sault Ste. Marie.

SCHEDULE B.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Clare	J. D. Newth	Clare.
	E. B. Evans	Farwell.
	Wm. H. Browne	Harrison.
Clinton	J. Dunn	St. Johns.
	Cooley E. Ball	St. Johns.
	Warner Bunday	St. Johns.
Crawford	John Leece	Grayling.
	J. S. Harder	Grayling.
	Wilson Hickey	Roscommon.
Delta	Wm. R. Northup	Escanaba.
	J. Semer	Escanaba.
Eaton	C. A. Merritt	Charlotte.
	G. T. Rand	Charlotte.
	A. C. Dutton	Eaton Rapids.
Emmet	T. B. Snyder	Brutus.
	J. J. Hankey	Petoskey.
	Sam'l Midgley	Ely.
Genesee	L. J. Hitchcock	Flint.
	R. W. Dulliham	Flint.
	John McKercher	Flint.
Gladwin	A. B. Foster	Gladwin.
	M. T. Matthews	Gladwin.
	George Elthorp	Gladwin.
Gratiot	P. R. Phillips	Ithaca.
	C. E. Webster	Ithaca.
	A. N. Martin	St. Louis.
Hillsdale	John W. Falley	Hillsdale.
	Lewis Wales	Jonesville.
	Joel B. Norris	Hillsdale.
Houghton	Phil. Scheuermann	Hancock.
	William Miller	Houghton.
Huron	M. Hanselman	Ruth.
	Francis Thompson	Kilmanagh.
	Septimius Irwin	Bad Axe.
Ingham	S. E. Jeffres	Williamston.
	W. L. Reed	Lansing.
	Milton Ryan	Mason.
Ionia	Frank C. Sibley	Ionia.
	Thomas E. Smith	Ionia.
Iosco	George Orth	Au Sable.
	Enos Gray	East Tawas.
	Cornelius North	Tawas City.
Isabella	Michael O'Boyle	Shepherd.
	Hugh Day Johnson	Calkinsville.
	John Maxwell	Mt. Pleasant.
Jackson	C. S. Anderson	Jackson, Box 1064.
	F. A. Kennedy	Jackson.
Kalamazoo	H. W. Bush	Kalamazoo.
	A. H. Carr	Galesburg.
	Z. N. Robinson	Vicksburg.
Kalkaska	P. H. Russell	Kalkaska.
	Wm. Richardson	Lodi.
	Henry M. Crane	Leetsville.
Kent	W. L. Coffinbury	Grand Rapids.
	Asa W. Meech	Grand Rapids.
	Reuben H. Smith	Grand Rapids.
Keweenaw	A. A. Bennett	Phoenix.
	Wm. B. Wright	Eagle River.

SCHEDULE B.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Lake	Seymour Fowler	Chase.
	N H. McKee	Tustin.
	Newton I. Kinne	Baldwin.
Lapeer	Fred G. Bullock	Lapeer.
	John Clark	Columbiaville.
	H. B. Martin	Imlay City.
Leelanaw	George Mason	Empire.
	George A. Craker	Omena.
	Christ. Reynolds	Leland.
Lenawee	H. S. Russell	Adrian.
	John W. Finch	Adrian.
Livingston	H. M. Padley	Pinckney.
	A. J. Wickman	Fowlerville.
	Lyman Judson	Brighton.
Mackinac	James Lasley	Mackinac Isl'd.
	Noel Léveillé	St. Ignace.
	P. W. Murray	St. Ignace.
Macomb	Thos W. Newton	Mt. Clemens.
	A. Greiner	Mt. Clemens.
	S. M. Stone	Richmond.
Manistee	Alpheus G. Smith	Manistee.
	James Henderson	Manistee.
	James Dodd	Bear Lake.
Manitou	Frederick Butts	St. James.
Marquette	M. H. Maynard	Marquette.
	Edward C. Anthony	Negaunee.
	Edwin Sterne	Clarksburg.
Mason	David Baird	Ludington.
	Joseph Mills	Bachelor.
	B. B. Gibson	Ludington.
Mecosta	J. Frank Clark	Big Rapids.
	D. C. King	Morley.
	John A. Markle	Sherman City.
Menominee	Edward L. Parmenter	Menominee.
	Jacob Muth	Menominee.
Midland	True Hart	Midland.
	A. W. Dorr	Midland.
	O. H. Miller	Merrill.
Missaukee	Jelle Vander Heide	Vogel Center.
	Thomas McManns	Manton.
	Chas. L. Ostrander	Lake City.
Monroe	Isaac Lewis	Monroe.
	John Davis	Monroe.
Montcalm	I. P. Shoemaker	Amsden.
	R. C. Miller	Greenville.
	Alfred Stone	Greenville.
Montmorency	Allan Briley	Hetherton.
	Charles H. Keegan	Hillman.
	Alonzo Smith	Atlanta.
Muskegon	Joseph H. Parsons	Muskegon.
	L. Knowles	Ravenna.
Newaygo	William Rice	Croton.
	William Glanville	Newaygo.
	J. T. Reynolds	Fremont.
Oakland	A. W. Hovey	Pontiac.
	J. W. Leonard	Pontiac.
	J. S. Stockwell	Pontiac.

SCHEDULE B.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Oceana	Caleb Davis, Jr.	Mears.
	L. L. Taylor	Hart.
	N. C. Smith	Hart.
Ogemaw	Henry W. Diamond	Damon.
	Christopher Reetz	Campbell's Corners
	A. E. Sharpe	West Branch.
Ontonagon	Thos. Edwards	Ontonagon.
	James E. Hoyt	Rockland.
	John Chynoweth	Greenland.
Osceola	I. H. Lamphear	Sears.
	H. T. Lewis	Hersey.
	Wm. Wood	Le Roy.
Oscoda	Coolidge M. Comins	Mio.
	Benjamin F. Eckley	Harmon.
	Stephen Richardson	Luzerne.
Otsego	G. M. Stevenson	Vanderbilt.
	William J. Jubb	Gaylord.
	John A. Covert	Gaylord.
Ottawa	Wm. N. Angel	Grand Haven.
	Albert Lawton	Coopersville.
	G. Van Schelven	Holland.
Presque Isle	Wm. Brege	Rogers City.
	Henry Jacobs	Rogers City.
	Joseph Liske	Rogers City.
Roscommon	W. Washington	Roscommon.
	W. Beverly	Roscommon.
	D. S. Bryan	Roscommon.
Saginaw	Geo. P. Butler	East Saginaw.
	Thos. L. Jackson	Saginaw.
	Frank McMann	Saginaw.
Sanilac	Nelson Cameron	Pt. Sanilac.
	Moses Burns	Croswell.
	T. M. Bradshaw	Cumber.
Schoolcraft	D. W. Thompson	Manistique.
	John Stark	Thompson.
Shiawassee	J. A. Chapin	Pittsburg.
	A. B. Chipman	Owosso.
	Charles Holman	Corunna.
St. Clair	Friend Palmer	St. Clair.
	Arnold Saph	Port Huron.
	Robert Baillie	Goodells.
St. Joseph	L. E. White	Sturgis.
	D. M. Bateman	Centerville.
	E. Flanders	Mendon.
Tuscola	James D. Sutton	Caro.
	P. R. Weydemeyer	Cass City.
	Thomas Duncan	Vassar.
Van Buren	O. B. Wiggins	Lawrence.
	W. W. Hodge	South Haven.
	Samuel Holmes	Paw Paw.
Washtenaw	D. B. Greene	Ypsilanti.
	E. T. Mason	Ann Arbor.
	Wm. Aprill	Ann Arbor.
Wayne	Henry F. Horner	Detroit.
	Patrick Blake	Detroit.
	Sigmund Simon	Detroit.
Wexford	R. C. Norris	Cadillac.
	James Whaley*	Cadillac.
	G. A. Dillenbe	Cadillac.

* "Appointed to fill the place of H. I. Devoe."

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

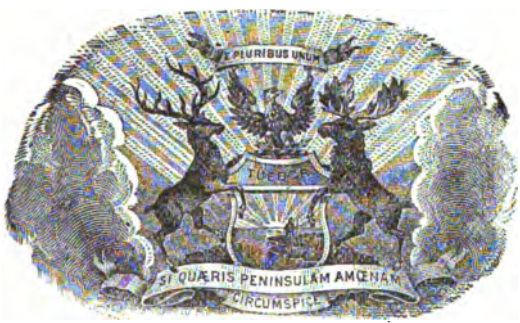
OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

AND

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,

FEBRUARY 1, 1888.



MICHIGAN.

LANSING:
THORP & GODFREY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL v

INTRODUCTORY 1

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TOWNSHIPS IN EACH COUNTY REPORTED 4

PART I.—OWNERSHIP, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS OF FARMS:

TABLE NO. 1.—Showing number of farms reported in each township; the number occupied by owners; the number occupied by tenants; the assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners; the assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants; the number of farms not mortgaged; the number of acres improved and unimproved; the assessed valuation; the number of farms mortgaged, the number of acres improved and unimproved; the assessed valuation; the mortgage indebtedness; the average rate of interest, and the amount of interest paid annually; also, the number of laborers employed; the average number of months employed and the average wages paid per month 8

TABLE NO. 2.—County summary of Table No. 1; also, the average number of acres in farms reported; percentage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms mortgaged, and the percentage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms 70

TABLE NO. 3.—Showing the assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness of farms in the State by counties as reported by supervisors; total interest paid on mortgages; annual interest paid per acre on improved land mortgaged; percentage of mortgages to total valuation; also, showing estimated mortgage indebtedness on total assessed valuation, based on the assessed valuation of real estate as assessed in 1886, with the average rate of interest as reported, and amount of interest paid annually based on the average rate reported 76

TABLE NO. 4.—Showing, by counties, number of farms, acres improved and unimproved, occupied by owners; number of farms, acres improved and unimproved, occupied by tenants; total number of acres reported for 1887; average number of acres in farms; number of laborers employed; average number of months employed and average wages paid per month 80

TABLE NO. 5.—Showing the number of mortgage foreclosures and number of redemptions; also, the number of sales on levy of execution and number of redemptions as reported from the records of each county, for the year ending July 31, 1887 84

TABLE NO. 6.—Showing by counties, number and comparative size of farms, as reported 86

PART II.—NATIVITY OF FARMERS AND COMPARATIVE PROSPERITY BY NATIONALITIES:

TABLE NO 7.—Showing by townships the number of each foreign nationality; average number of years in the United States; number having money on arrival; amount brought; assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness, together with the number of Americans, their assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness 91

TABLE NO. 8.—Showing by counties as reported, the number of foreigners owning and occupying farms; the number having money on arrival; the amount of money brought; assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness; also, the number of Americans owning and occupying farms, with the assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness 344

TABLE NO. 9.—Nativity by counties, showing number of each nationality owning and occupying farms 348

PART III.—SUMMARY BY COUNTIES AND CONCLUSIONS:
Summary by counties 355
Conclusions 389
PART IV.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN MICHIGAN:
Strikes and lock-outs 397
Table of strikes by years and industries 398
Table of lock-outs by years and industries 422
Summary of strikes for six years 426
Summary of lock-outs for six years 428
Strikes and lock-outs in Michigan for 1887 430

ERRATA.

PAGE 21.—Total valuation of farms occupied by owners in Clinton county should read $6,915,845 instead of $6,911,845.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
Lansing, Mich., Feb. 1st, 1888.

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of Michigan:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the act of the Legislature, approved June 6th, 1883, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fifth Annual Report of this Bureau.

Very respectfully,

A. H. HEATH,

Commissioner of Labor.

INTRODUCTORY.

The following tables have been carefully compiled and tabulated from reports received from supervisors, who gathered the data directly from the farmers at the time of taking the assessment of their respective townships during the month of April, 1887, upon blanks specially prepared and furnished for this work.

The information contained therein is therefore entitled to credit, and is of great importance not only to those engaged in agricultural pursuits but to all who are interested in other branches of industry.

That the prosperity of all other branches of industry depends largely for success upon the prosperity of the farmer all will at once concede, and circumstances which tend to cripple the farmer invariably re-acts upon the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer.

When farmers are prosperous business of all kinds is active and remunerative. This is true especially in all agricultural States. In the light of the facts obtained through this investigation what shall we say of the prosperity of the farmers of this State. We find by reference to the table that ninety thousand eight hundred and three farms have been reported, or 58.1 per cent of all farms in the State as compared with the census of 1884.

The assessed valuation of all farms reported is $194,854,633. The mortgage indebtedness $37,456,272, or a little more than 19.2 per cent of the total assessed valuation, and 46.8 per cent of the assessed valuation of the farms mortgaged. The average rate of interest is 07.2 per cent, which amounts to $2,701,669 in interest annually.

Estimating all the farms in the State on the basis of reports we have an assessed valuation of $335,378,025, and a mortgage indebtedness of $64,392,580.80, with an annual interest of $4,636,265.81 on farms alone.

If we estimate the mortgage indebtedness on the entire real property in the State, except the counties of Alger, Chippewa, Houghton, Iron, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Luce, Ontonagon, Roscommon and Schoolcraft (from which we have but meagre reports) on the same basis, using the assessed

valuation of 1886 as the valuation for the estimate, which is $686,614,741, we find a mortgage indebtedness of $129,229,553.01 in the State, the annual interest amounting to $9,451,851.24.

When we consider that 47.4 per cent of the farms are covered by mortgage, and the mortgage indebtedness is 46.8 per cent of the assessed valuation of the farms mortgaged, and that in *interest alone* these farmers are paying annually $2,701,669 on 43,079 farms reported as mortgaged, or $4,636,265 as estimated on all farms in the State, we can readily see where a large percentage of the surplus arising from the products of the farm is expended. Interest must be paid.

The amount given above is the amount of mortgage indebtedness reported by supervisors, which does not represent the full amount, as some farmers in nearly every township refused to give the information. It is therefore fair to assume that the amount reported, and also the amount estimated, is too low.

Add to the amount of mortgage indebtedness the unsecured debts bearing interest the amount would be largely increased, probably doubled.

This vast amount of money paid in interest has its effect upon all the varied branches of industry, and in a measure is an explanation of the stagnant condition of trade. If the middle and poorer classes are unable to purchase goods and pay for them, the tendency is to get along with such as they have until they can, which is their only security from financial ruin.

Yet there exists a necessity for some articles, which, for the lack of money, people buy on credit, anticipating the growing crops, and in many instances the failure of the crops renders them unable to pay. Such calamities re-act upon the merchant, the manufacturer and finally his employés.

In the light of such facts as are presented in this report, all thinking men can readily see the tendency of business enterprises, and the hazard in accumulating large stocks. That manufacturers are unable to employ large forces of men at full time and at high wages is apparent, as an over stock of manufactured goods entails an additional expense in carrying the surplus until such times as sales can be made.

This fact, coupled with the probability of bad debts and consequent loss, renders the manufacturer cautious, and thereby entails suffering upon the mechanic and the laborer, who depend upon the work of their hands for daily bread.

The financial conditions as herein reported are not confined to Michigan alone. In nearly every State may be found a counterpart. With these conditions changed and general prosperity restored to the people of the country, the conflict between capital and labor would be greatly modified.

The present conditions are without doubt due to the high pressure system of business the country has passed through, and the changed condition of things renders it impossible to realize the results of former years. In fact, a very large proportion of the people seem to be in a financial rut, and are unable to extricate themselves. The farmer hopes each year that crops and prices will be better, but is destined to disappointment as the year comes around.

The merchant anxious for business, and trusting in the ability of th farmer to meet his account for goods, supplies his wants, only to be disappointed in turn, thereby entailing financial embarrassment upon the manufacturer, which, as has already been stated, re-acts upon the laborer.

The foreign money lender having the first mortgage steps in, draws his interest, and runs away, leaving the rest to meet the demands for public purposes.

The resident capitalist having his money invested in mortgages, which can no longer escape the assessing officer, complains of the injustice of taxing mortgages, and is envious of his non-resident competitor who escapes that burden. The farmer, the mechanic, and laboring man, whose property is all in sight, and upon whom the burden of taxation is most oppressive, cannot escape.

It therefore seems clear that legislation that would adjust more equitably the industrial rights of all classes in the matter of public burdens and of taxation in such a manner that all kinds of taxable property would bear its just proportion, would tend to relieve the farmers and laboring men of burdens unjustly imposed. Such legislation it seems to us is clearly in the interest of a great majority of the people of the State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LIST OF COUNTIES.—*Showing Number of Townships in each County, the Number Reported and Number Not Reported.*

County.	Whole Number of Townships.	Number Reported.	Number not Reported.	County.	Whole Number of Townships.	Number Reported.	Number not Reported.
Alcona	4	4	0	Ingham	16	14	2
Alger	4	3	1	Ionia	16	14	2
Allegan	24	20	4	Iosco	12	8	4
Alpena	6	6	0	Iron			
Antrim	15	14	1	Isabella	16	13	3
Arenac	11	11	0	Isle Royal			
Baraga	4	2	2	Jackson	19	7	12
Barry	16	13	3	Kalamazoo	16	16	0
Bay	12	11	1	Kalkaska	12	11	1
Benzie	12	8	4	Kent	24	16	8
Berrien	20	18	2	Keweenaw	7	3	4
Branch	16	12	4	Lake	13	6	7
Calhoun	20	13	7	Lapeer	18	17	1
Cass	15	10	5	Leelanaw	11	11	0
Charlevoix	15	10	5	Lenawee	22	17	5
Cheboygan	15	10	5	Livingston	16	16	0
Chippewa				Mackinac	10	5	5
Clare	10	5	5	Macomb	14	13	1
Clinton	16	12	4	Manistee	12	8	4
Crawford	9	6	3	Manitou	3	2	1
Delta	12	6	6	Marquette	13	7	6
Eaton	16	13	3	Mason	13	10	3
Emmet	12	6	6	Mecosta	16	8	8
Genesee	18	14	4	Menominee	9	6	3
Gladwin	8	6	2	Midland	15	14	1
Grand Traverse	13	4	9	Missaukee	12	7	5
Gratiot	17	15	2	Monroe	15	12	3
Hillsdale	18	6	12	Montcalm	20	14	6
Houghton				Montmorency	6	5	1
Huron	27	22	5	Muskegon	17	11	6

LIST OF COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

County.	Whole Number of Townships.	Number Reported.	Number not Reported.	County.	Whole Number of Townships.	Number Reported.	Number not Reported.
Newaygo	22	11	11	Saginaw	27	20	7
Oakland	25	1	24	Sanilac	26	5	21
Oceana	16	14	2	Schoolcraft	5	2	3
Ogemaw	14	14	0	Shiawassee	16	7	9
Ontonagon	7	2	5	St. Clair	23	13	10
Osceola	16	12	4	St. Joseph	16	6	10
Oscoda	9	9	0	Tuscola	23	15	8
Otsego	8	7	1	Van Buren	18	18	0
Ottawa	15	10	5	Washtenaw	20	10	10
Presque Isle	10	6	4	Wayne	18	12	6
Roscommon	7	3	4	Wexford	16	12	4
Totals					1,135	780	355

PART I.

OWNERSHIP, ACREAGE, VALUATION,

AND

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS

OF

FARMS, ETC.

TABLE NO. 1. *Showing number of farms reported in each township. The number occupied by owners. The number occupied by tenants, The assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners. The assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants. The number of farms not mortgaged. The number of acres improved and unimproved. The assessed valuation. The number of farms mortgaged. The number of acres improved and unimproved. The assessed valuation. The mortgage indebtedness. The average rate of interest and the amount of interest paid annually. Also the number of laborers employed. The average number of months employed and the average wages paid per month.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
ALCONA CO..																			
Alcona	92	90	2	$15,740	$450	57	813	2,986	$7,880	35	958	1,642	$8,310	$11,815	.07.9+	$0 934 45	11	3.5	$25 23
Curtis	35	30	5	5,080	1,358	34	688	1,838	6,318	1	15	25	120	200	.07.0	14 00	19	5.5	20 84
Greenbush	57	54	3	12,840	820	33	579	2,016	5,870	24	633	1,537	7,790	7,200	.07.9+	571 00	17	4.5	24 58
Harrisville	69	69	....	48,490	.....	35	1,206	1,477	20,790	34	1,544	1,850	27,700	23,770	.078+	1,874 35	69	5.2	25 24
Total	253	243	10	$82,150	$2,628	159	3,286	8,317	$40,858	94	3,150	5,054	$43,920	$42,985	.07.8+	$3,393 80	116	4.9+	$24 35
ALGER CO.:																			
Autrain	No fa	rms	in	this tow	nship.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burt	No fa	rms	in	this tow	nship.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munising	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onota	No fa	rms	in	this tow	nship.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALLEGAN CO.:																			
Allegan	161	147	14	$ 292,275	$ 22,350	82	4,208	2,583	$ 164,900	79	4,838	2,365	$ 149,725	$ 105,645	.07.4+	$ 7,856 30	136	7.7	$17 65
Casco	322	296	26	406,290	30,970	146	6,257	3,230	200,290	176	6,315	3,708	236,970	101,531	.07.4+	7,591 85	70	7.3	17 67
Cheshire	226	211	15	281,000	22,100	87	3,279	2,505	117,250	139	5,923	3,719	185,850	87,143	.07.6+	6,624 60	37	6.3	14 66

Clyde																				
Dorr	274	270	4	457,700	7,000	161	7,912	4,505	298,650	113	5,213	3,895	166,050	68,600	.07.5+	5,182 00	51	6.3	16 51
Fillmore	323	314	9	523,048	11,825	147	7,768	1,192	264,255	176	8,118	1,771	269,618	115,908	.07.2+	8,408 91	37	7.4	10 06
Ganges																			
Gun Plain	163	148	15	397,060	46,100	100	6,735	2,765	271,550	63	4,604	1,455	171,610	88,675	.07.0+	6,210 75	35	8.	16 08
Heath	91	89	2	32,770	2,100	40	1,130	1,485	15,420	51	1,462	1,746	19,450	19,176	.07.8+	1,502 63			
Hopkins																			
Laketown	135	133	2	128,475	525	48	2,170	1,065	50,090	87	3,663	1,854	78,910	51,657	.07.3+	3,819 50	16	8.	13 61
Lee	93	93		29,550		53	1,390	1,922	16,300	40	1,095	1,434	13,250	11,733	.07.7+	909 43			
Leighton	230	205	25	496,200	61,500	141	7,242	4,512	377,575	89	4,412	2,573	180,125	78,038	.07.3+	5,760 31	28	6.8	15 17
Manlius	143	141	2	203,305	4,500	54	2,556	1,524	94,780	89	3,724	1,891	113,025	69,693	.07.7+	5,372 55	49	8.3	16 71
Martin	138	122	16	526,140	75,125	89	7,433	2,912	410,610	49	3,933	1,788	190,655	79,375	.07.0+	5,634 42	59	6.8	17 39
Monterey	221	208	13	482,790	24,480	111	6,086	2,681	288,410	110	5,422	2,231	218,860	98,632	.07.6+	7,451 73	44	8.4	20 16
Otsego	206	185	21	409,995	53,620	111	6,854	2,369	264,380	95	5,445	2,207	199,235	88,518	.07.4+	6,528 73	67	7.6	15 38
Overisal	252	249	3	436,680	4,090	117	5,660	3,306	238,540	135	5,294	3,401	202,230	105,355	.07.4+	7,826 35	42	10.	10 00
Pine Plains																			
Salem	212	212		363,133		120	5,147	3,044	205,375	92	4,081	2,928	157,758	65,786	.07.6+	5,012 25			
Saugatuck	231	228	3	324,440	4,600	158	5,465	2,881	227,515	78	2,726	1,746	101,525	41,780	.07.7+	3,222 00	118	7.7	17 50
Trowbridge	84	84		172,830		53	2,791	1,114	122,680	31	1,619	858	50,150	29,240	.07.2+	2,130 40	63	7.	18 30
Watson	244	210	34	356,325	72,210	123	6,638	2,485	238,720	121	5,586	3,715	189,815	95,846	.07.3+	7,028 02	110	6.3	18 73
Wayland	143	136	7	197,390	10,200	78	4,466	2,617	117,500	65	3,881	1,784	90,090	46,610	.07.3+	3,419 95	24	6.6	14 58
Totals	3,892	3,681	211	$6,516,396	$453,295	2,014	101,187	50,697	$3,984,790	1,878	87,354	46,564	$2,984,901	$1,448,941	.07.4+	$107,492 68	986	7.3	$16 48

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
ALPENA CO.:																			
Alpena	86	78	8	$21,370	$10,430	83	2,044	6,513	$30,250	3	60	145	$1,550	$1,025	.09.1+	$0 94 00	21	3.3	$23 63
Green	68	68	----	43,060	----------	47	1,118	4,200	27,040	21	755	1,282	15,990	7,835	.07.4+	585 30	21	7	23 32
Long Rapids	100	92	8	72,220	6,450	61	1,914	4,174	43,905	39	1,500	2,847	34,765	15,563	.08.9+	1,398 85	55	4.5	19 36
Maple Ridge	71	68	3	15,222	3,250	52	1,029	2,861	14,147	19	301	1,021	4,325	2,707	.09.8+	266 11	7	5.5	22 00
Ossineke	29	28	1	3,453	90	24	229	1,595	2,373	5	240	295	1.170	4,150	.07.3+	303 75	1	12	26 00
Wilson	122	119	3	70,700	N. R.	115	2,980	7,512	66,850	7	294	546	3,850	2,450	.08.7+	213 50	45	6.1	21 00
Totals	476	453	23	$225,995	$20,220	382	9,264	26,855	$184,565	94	3,150	6,136	$61,650	$33,750	.08.4+	$2,861 51	136	5.8+	$21 19
ANTRIM CO.:																			
Banks	58	57	1	$42,025	$600	19	769	765	$14,950	39	1,212	2,104	$27,675	$15,765	.08.2+	$1,301 05	16	6	$18 35
Central Lake	72	71	1	51,140	500	39	830	1,978	26,855	33	918	1,510	24,785	13,135	.09.2+	1,209 20	3	5	20 00
Chestonia	47	45	2	21,510	830	23	241	2,316	10,710	24	438	1,350	11,630	7,405	.09.0+	673 27	34	2.3	26 19
Custar	----	----	----	----------	----------	----	----------	----------	----------	----	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----	----------	----------
Echo	54	53	1	28,510	600	25	639	1,175	13,130	29	763	1,509	15,980	7,710	.09.7+	752 80	12	9	17 22
Elk Rapids	13	12	1	19,155	7,000	7	484	354	16,300	6	227	348	9,855	6,500	.07.7+	502 50	7	8	16 78
Forest Home	39	37	2	19,620	680	13	226	356	4,740	26	658	1,279	15,560	8,665	.08.7+	761 50	2	9	20 00
Helena	41	41	----	34,975	----------	17	655	720	14,607	24	734	1,237	20,368	7,124	.08.3+	594 08	15	6	19 90
Jordan	75	71	4	38,515	2,265	44	955	2,288	23,090	31	578	1,969	17,690	6,567	.09.1+	602 24	22	3.5	18 55
Kearney	28	27	1	14,975	1,000	7	200	475	4,275	21	463	1,234	11,700	6,430	.09.0+	581 85	2	5	17 00
Mancelona	47	45	2	28,080	1,500	21	472	1,118	14,330	26	624	967	15,250	8,715	.08.2+	5 5	14	5.3	15 12

Milton	114	96	18	92,335	13,780	38	1,084	1,825	35,135	76	2,501	3,566	70,980	39,208	.08.4+	3,324 74	1	10	16 00
Star	29	29	....	11,190	.....	27	300	1,598	10,550	2	34	56	640	425	.08.5+	36 50	.....	.....	.....
Torch Lake	13	13	....	6,300	.....	7	107	199	2,740	6	155	219	3,560	1,920	.09.1+	176 18	.....	.....	.....
Warner	13	13	....	16,035	.....	10	168	622	12,915	3	41	191	3,120	1,400	.08.4+	118 00	4	6	16 87
Totals	643	610	33	$424,365	$28,755	297	7,080	15,789	$204,327	346	9,346	17,539	$348,798	$130,964	.08.6+	$11,349 76	132	4.7+	$18 96
ARENAC CO.:																			
Arenac	91	89	2	$ 28,365	$ 1,060	61	980	3,465	$ 15,120	30	513	2,293	$ 9,305	$ 10,800	.07.1+	$ 771 50	39	6	$20 00
Adams	14	13	1	2,040	300	13	114	506	1,965	1	25	15	375	250	.08.	20 00	1	12	20 00
Au Gres	86	84	2	117,750	1,100	58	1,149	2,640	79,400	28	658	1,237	39,450	10,255	.08.6+	889 50	6	11	26 72
Clayton	102	100	2	55,220	435	60	825	2,290	17,480	42	1,205	2,251	38,175	21,280	.07.8+	1,679 80	2	12	26 00
Deep River	30	29	1	10,045	3,800	13	511	298	7,595	17	539	531	6,250	6,705	.07.9+	532 35	3	12	20 00
Lincoln	11	11	....	17,780	.....	8	293	1,933	16,230	3	110	130	1,550	800	.08.7+	70 00	39	9.3	17 20
Mason	64	56	8	20,050	1,500	36	462	1,459	9,625	28	622	1,452	11,925	11,360	.07.5+	856 75	9	5	18 75
Moffitt	2	2	....	980	.....	2	28	452	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standish	77	75	2	20,110	850	39	547	1,246	9,350	38	669	1,466	11,610	10,428	.08.5+	895 00	17	8	20 33
Turner	6	1	5	2,000	1,200	6	181	539	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitney	13	13	....	6,000	.....	8	333	540	3,150	5	205	945	2,850	2,090	.08.6+	181 70	13	9.5	23 56
Totals	496	473	23	$275,340	$10,245	304	5,423	15,368	$164,095	192	4,546	10,320	$121,490	$73,963	.07.9+	$5,896 60	129	8+	$20 00

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
BARAGA CO.:																			
Arvon	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baraga	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse	18	15	3	$ 2,225	$ 400	17	153	338	$ 2,325	1	20	30	$ 300	$ 700	.06	$ 42 00	2	12	$28 00
Spurr	5	5	....	1,600	.....	5	129	471	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23	20	3	$ 3,825	$ 400	22	282	809	$ 3,925	1	20	30	$ 300	$ 700	.06	$ 42 00	2	12	$28 00
BARRY CO.:																			
Assyria	215	195	20	$398,180	$57,100	85	4,911	3,098	$202,700	130	6,761	4,942	$252,580	$127,161	.07.1+	$9,029 72	44	8.1	$15 20
Baltimore	150	133	17	272,563	33,085	73	4,653	3,479	172,833	77	4,646	2,218	132,815	58,075	.07.3+	4,250 25	38	7	15 17
Barry	216	193	23	504,900	79,500	113	8,484	3,215	364,000	103	5,985	1,948	220,400	98,870	.07.2+	7,133 10	61	8	15 56
Carlton	236	217	19	505,780	45,700	140	5,883	5,138	349,150	96	4,470	2,888	202,330	75,230	.07.2+	5,474 65	32	7	15 77
Castleton	186	171	15	328,300	28,450	66	3,346	1,855	136,550	120	5,618	3,266	220,200	110,271	.07.2+	7,984 81	23	7.2	16 57
Hastings	189	174	15	392,415	54,600	86	4,753	1,907	213,705	103	6,021	2,813	233,310	101,623	.07.4+	7,574 45	37	5.5	17 85
Hope	211	202	9	297,461	16,750	103	5,652	3,382	176,270	108	4,896	2,892	137,941	71,212	.07.5+	5,344 80	20	7.5	16 15
Irving	126	110	16	227,755	40,700	48	3,265	1,648	116,155	78	4,971	2,679	152,300	82,770	.07.1+	5,906 20	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown	152	130	22	388,350	78,500	94	6,854	3,130	315,400	58	4,181	1,788	151,450	56,240	.07.0+	3,989 05	45	7.3	14 82
Maple Grove	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairieville	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland	194	175	19	373,610	42,200	88	5,941	3,689	234,340	106	5,977	2,972	186,470	85,875	.07.4+	6,395 30	37	5.	16 10

Thornapple	208	204	4	469,960	8,600	9	6,817	1,577	245,850	115	7,873	1,632	232,710	119,303	.06.9+	8,250 56	54	7.2	15 06
Woodland	274	260	14	561,150	37,400	139	7,240	4,607	349,470	135	5,644	3,399	249,060	112,390	.07.4+	8,320 90	15	6.3	17 63
Yankee Springs	139	131	8	194,490	9,150	52	3,735	1,563	90,650	87	6,220	2,646	112,990	73,038	.07.2+	5,275 88	19	6.6	14 33
City of Hastings, 1st and 4th wards	10	10	....	37,600	.....	5	326	43	14,200	5	545	135	23,400	19,360	.07.1+	1,366 00	3	9.	20 00
Totals	2,506	2,305	201	$4,957,514	$531,735	1,185	71,860	38,331	$2,981,273	1,321	73,803	36,218	$2,507,976	$1,191,358	.07.2+	$86,295 67	428	7.+	$15 61
BAY CO.:																			
Bangor	62	56	6	$50,870	$4,900	46	1,064	1,100	$38,435	16	496	79	$17,335	$9,750	.08.0+	$788 00	21	9	$17 06
Beaver	123	120	3	38,320	900	49	577	2,294	13,200	74	1,189	3,408	26,020	23,398	.08.2+	1,937 50	20	3.4	18 53
Frankenlust	122	119	3	204,600	4,300	77	4,106	2,775	123,420	45	2,714	1,507	85,480	45,300	.06.8+	3,104 00	20	5.9	17 17
Fraser	102	96	6	18,090	1,175	70	1,839	2,651	12,365	32	552	1,368	6,900	7,965	.09.9+	779 25	11	6	19 00
Garfield	21	19	2	2,665	100	8	97	333	1,020	13	86	595	1,745	2,188	.08.6+	189 08	2	7	24 28
Hampton	194	188	6	156,690	10,800	161	5,620	1,672	138,140	33	1,124	364	29,350	20,030	.07.9+	1,595 20	79	8.6	18 13
Kawkawlin	164	163	1	81,210	600	55	1,202	2,252	30,015	109	2,012	3,736	51,795	43,050	.08.3+	3,604 09	48	7.2	17 00
Merritt	87	86	1	82,425	509	21	779	626	21,925	66	2,180	2,005	61,000	42,245	.07.6+	3,228 80	22	7.7	13 95
Monitor	143	137	6	163,950	9,500	85	4,303	2,945	117,950	58	2,420	1,992	55,500	36,735	.06.8+	2,524 00	60	5.7	15 42
Pinconning	112	109	3	24,720	100	100	804	1,757	19,520	12	365	488	5,300	2,750	.07.8	213 50	82	3.	18 37
Portsmouth	172	156	16	193,955	31,625	89	3,379	1,574	145,230	83	2,506	1,224	80,350	54,580	.07.7+	4,219 40	59	7.7	17 30
Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bay City, 1st ward	49	47	2	36,950	900	39	420	149	33,550	10	135	11	4,300	1,500	.07.8	117 00	11	9.	29 31
Totals	1,351	1,296	55	$1,054,445	$65,400	800	24,190	20,128	$694,770	551	15,779	16,777	$425,075	$289,486	.07.7+	$22,299 82	435	6.+	$17 29

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
BENZIE CO.:																			
Almira	48	47	1	$17,200	$ 420	21	$0 524	1,318	$9,140	27	885	1,620	$8,480	$8,830	.07.9+	$700 90	.....	.....	.....
Benzonia	49	45	4	37,710	4,410	24	600	1,189	21,920	25	695	1,079	20,200	8,822	.07.8+	692 99	7	6	$18 14
Blaine	71	70	1	31,370	200	42	847	2,385	17,410	29	829	1,931	14,160	6,962	.09.6+	675 09	12	5	19 68
Colfax	29	29	...	7,000	.....	20	341	1,187	4,250	9	245	832	2,750	3,275	.08.2+	270 00	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Lake	32	31	1	26,700	950	32	1,026	530	27,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	18 00
Gilmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead	27	27	....	20,170	.....	14	595	1,237	12,200	13	523	948	7,970	3,560	.08.1+	289 40	11	4.5	25 42
Inland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joyfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platt	50	43	7	13,790	2,045	22	434	1,733	6,955	28	663	2,227	8,880	6,290	.09.8+	619 13	2	6.7	20 55
Weldon	21	21	....	6,535	.....	16	1,349	737	4,955	5	585	375	1,580	630	.08.8+	55 50	.....	.....	.....
Totals	327	313	14	$160,475	$8,025	191	5,716	10,316	$104,480	136	4,425	9,012	$64,020	$38,369	.08.6+	$3,303 01	39	5.8+	$20 22
BERRIEN CO.:																			
Bainbridge	174	153	21	$ 294,520	$ 40,670	130	8,786	3,668	$ 271,280	44	2,134	848	$ 63,910	$ 36,565	.07.4+	$ 2,728 10	44	8	$17 04
Benton	399	354	45	469,000	84,600	280	9,735	4,161	407,850	119	3,843	1,754	145,750	73,008	.07.4+	5,367 35	145	6.7	18 15
Berrien	187	150	37	441,050	100,650	122	9,063	3,956	388,550	65	4,482	1,395	153,150	78,165	.07.0+	5,496 80	59	7.7	16 60
Bertrand	146	111	35	492,965	216,070	91	9,756	1,312	481,660	55	5,026	1,053	227,375	86,000	.07.0+	6,002 45	64	7.7	16 57
Buchanan	119	104	15	252,926	31,550	80	5,719	2,723	201,976	39	2,495	1,384	82,510	33,655	.07.5+	2,529 45	71	6.5	16 71

Chickaming	139	127	12	135,908	26,945	54	2,187	1,339	58,385	85	4,135	2,729	104,468	61,710	.07.2+	4,490 22	10	8.4	19 60
Galien	161	138	23	205,280	33,050	145	6,368	5,086	211,730	16	986	723	26,600	10,220	.07.6+	780 10	10	7.4	18 40
Hagar	163	144	19	179,280	34,530	122	3,952	3,668	149,010	41	1,676	1,304	64,800	29,980	.07.2+	2,105 10	67	7.3	16 54
Lake	94	90	4	156,880	7,100	67	4,181	3,328	126,350	27	1,330	1,308	37,630	16,285	.07.5+	1,233 30	26	7.6	15 39
Lincoln	280	257	23	190,790	29,450	127	3,442	1,553	122,510	153	2,877	1,659	97,730	88,679	.07.4+	6,577 06	67	8.4	19 92
New Buffalo	66	64	2	86,630	9,300	45	2,458	1,733	64,150	21	1,128	932	31,780	16,750	.06.4+	1,077 00	13	8	15 27
Niles	242	193	49	615,375	238,400	159	12,920	3,372	608,400	83	6,132	1,367	245,375	87,001	.07.8+	6,823 11	91	7.7	16 08
Oronoko	207	188	19	554,867	64,885	143	8,462	6,244	479,277	64	3,142	1,756	140,475	61,655	.06.9+	4,277 58	54	6.7	17 23
Pipestone	137	135	2	304,610	3,600	118	8,910	4,466	281,470	19	866	560	26,740	13,750	.07.2+	999 00	40	7.2	17 44
Royalton	159	146	13	228,930	29,570	81	3,693	1,440	151,920	78	2,763	1,210	106,580	54,790	.07.5+	4,132 76	25	6	15 36
Sodus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Oaks	107	102	5	201,500	14,700	68	4,066	3,210	140,200	39	2,292	1,493	76,000	39,385	.07 4+	2,927 80	21	9	15 31
Watervliet	245	237	8	309,870	16,070	163	6,717	4,339	217,950	82	3,892	1,664	107,990	41,215	.07.3+	3,040 15	41	8	16 60
Weesaw	110	93	17	190,160	31,050	54	3,759	2,429	114,900	56	3,458	2,287	106,310	55,260	.07.1+	3,978 45	36	6	16 16
Totals	3,135	2,786	349	$5,310,551	$1,012,190	2,049	114,174	58,027	$4,477,568	1,086	52,657	25,486	$1,845,173	$884,073	.07.3+	64,655 78	884	7.3+	$17 08
BRANCH CO.:																			
Algansee	216	193	23	$466,140	$36,800	115	7,484	2,914	$309,140	101	5,252	2,420	$ 223,800	$ 109,351	.07.0+	$ 7,686 91	43	7.5	$16 96
Batavia	229	196	33	578,740	138,600	133	7,739	4,359	437,900	96	5,763	2,709	279,440	99,440	.07.0+	6,971 30	47	8.2	15 22
Bethel	168	157	11	410,400	26,500	76	4,982	2,440	226,380	92	5,182	2,242	210,520	67,000	.07.0+	4,704 00	56	8.9	12 48
Bronson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	243	227	16	617,220	44,080	103	5,818	3,181	313,620	140	6,623	4,136	347,680	150,288	.07.0+	10,526 21	34	7.2	15 45
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coldwater	236	188	48	715,610	175,790	155	8,538	2,693	608,350	81	4,484	990	283,050	119,340	.06.7+	8,055 80	84	8.	16 07
Gilead	140	127	13	333,710	38,270	60	3,902	1,335	177,530	80	4,253	1,900	194,450	82,807	.07.0+	5,854 64	19	7.5	16 20

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
BRANCH CO.-*Con.*																			
Girard	230	198	32	628,600	119,260	137	8,511	4,512	499,880	93	4,628	2,417	247,980	95,929	.06.9+	6,222 88	89	6.2	15 23
Kinderhook	66	54	12	153,500	55,150	37	2,602	1,862	120,710	29	2,144	1,419	77,940	36,669	.06.9+	2,554 97	14	7.0	15 45
Mattison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noble	117	96	21	249,459	59,040	44	2,941	2,116	132,580	73	4,359	2,551	175,919	90,687	.06.7+	6,151 61	15	8.8	16 10
Ovid	179	150	29	458,466	116,090	103	6,044	4,084	370,246	76	4,090	2,570	199,310	74,830	.07.0+	5,244 95	126	7.4	15 00
Quincy	197	167	30	574,823	119,100	121	7,337	2,414	448,123	76	4,634	1,290	245,800	101,280	.06.8+	6,892 80	16	8.2	15 34
Sherwood	186	160	26	558,250	152,780	86	6,946	3,573	364,480	100	7,096	3,305	346,550	149,974	.07.1+	10,571 84	60	9	16 46
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,207	1,913	294	$5,739,918	$1,111,460	1,170	72,844	35,483	$4,018,939	1,037	58,448	27,919	$2,832,439	$1,177,595	.06.9+	$81,437 91	608	7.7+	$15 34
CALHOUN CO.:																			
Albion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	188	171	17	$362,950	$49,600	83	5,228	2,823	$194,300	105	6,886	3,559	$218,250	$144,025	.07.0+	$10,130 00	19	8.8	$15 39
Battle Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington	143	128	15	208,455	48,250	83	5,362	2,982	204,805	60	3,937	1,791	141,900	84,005	.07.0+	5,902 60	29	7.8	16 15
Clarence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon	198	177	21	392,950	58,300	97	5,453	3,790	254,020	101	4,984	3,727	197,270	87,117	.07.0+	6,148 09	36	7.4	15 23
Convis	133	127	6	412,660	27,700	72	6,817	2,341	258,380	61	4,373	2,204	181,980	90,006	.07.1+	6,425 38	42	7.7	16 05
Eckford	170	136	34	503,940	179,760	73	6,120	1,889	305,600	97	8,301	1,758	377,100	164,880	.06.9+	11,410 60	73	7.7	16 76

Emmet	145	143	2	622,150	3,200	74	7,307	1,866	365,320	71	6,000	1,466	260,030	152,841	.07.0+	10,701 37	72	8	17 76
Fredonia	147	128	19	399,600	104,900	78	6,540	3,869	291,800	69	5,100	2,932	212,700	123,520	.07.0+	8,668 00	56	7.9	16 81
Homer	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	188	170	18	205,630	23,390	92	4,711	3,376	117,850	96	4,918	3,624	111,170	72,991	.07 0+	5,320 47	35	7	15 57
Le Roy	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marengo	186	130	56	498,580	263,970	121	11,265	2,515	549,010	65	4,987	907	213,540	98,035	.06.8+	6,686 95	77	7.7	15 30
Marshall	109	90	19	400,170	155,100	59	8,120	3,004	418,820	50	5,082	1,086	226,450	99,485	.06.9+	6,961 95	56	8.5	17 10
Newton	170	148	22	403,120	72,600	97	6,505	4,409	283,600	73	4,633	3,311	192,120	107,795	.07.0+	7,604 15	61	8	16 00
Pennfield	219	202	17	478,710	42,410	115	7,165	2,445	274,090	104	7,200	2,373	247,030	144,927	.06.9+	10,085 31	51	8	17 42
Sheridan	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tekonsha	168	150	18	351,480	74,130	80	5,944	3,321	248,770	88	5,094	2,922	176,840	106,623	.07.1+	7,571 49	38	8.5	16 78
Totals	2,164	1,900	264	$5,419,395	$1,103,310	1,124	86,537	38,630	$3,766,365	1,040	71,395	31,760	$2,756,340	$1,476,250	.07.0+	$103,616 46	645	7.8+	$15 80
CASS CO.:																			
Calvin	194	168	26	$432,700	$97,500	93	5,553	3,169	$291,800	101	5,222	2,447	$238,400	$75,544	.07.5+	$5,731 43	45	6.6	$17 15
Howard	152	137	15	471,930	59,500	75	5,655	2,573	280,230	77	5,868	2,351	251,200	87,792	.06.9+	6,087 19	42	6.1	15 58
Jefferson	165	122	43	408,150	255,450	99	8,808	3,478	425,225	66	5,637	2,781	238,375	77,792	.07.1+	5,572 44	44	7.2	17 45
LaGrange	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcellus	163	142	21	370,910	73,520	75	4,785	2,412	210,625	88	5,791	2,844	233,805	90,128	.07.3+	6,599 87	42	9.2	17 15
Mason	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	104	92	12	350,000	52,200	63	5,806	1,979	261,675	41	3,254	1,209	140,525	57,502	.06.8+	3,922 50	36	7.6	17 25
Newberg	227	223	4	471,170	11,400	102	5,398	3,097	232,510	125	6,875	3,385	250,060	102,225	.07.1+	7,346 90	40	7.5	16 83
Ontwa	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn	154	128	26	510,480	119,360	92	8,270	3,789	454,120	62	4,062	1,455	175,720	66,450	.07.0+	4,711 10	81	7.7	16 63
Pokagon	147	126	21	588,701	130,670	99	8,940	4,686	547,291	48	3,134	1,433	172,060	55,462	.07.0+	3,917 84	61	7.8	16 80
Porter	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 31.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
CASS CO.—*Con.*																			
Silver Creek	122	105	17	476,630	67,150	85	7,102	3,513	409,170	37	2,884	1,179	134,610	64,495	.06.5+	4,238 00	50	8.6	16 58
Volinia	168	145	23	644,320	99,440	90	8,375	3,486	486,030	78	4,390	1,977	257,730	102,604	.07.0+	7,188 98	165	6.1	17 76
Wayne																			
Totals	1,596	1,388	208	$4,724,991	$966,190	873	68,687	32,182	$3,598,676	723	47,117	21,061	$2,092,505	$779,994	.07.1−	$55,316 25	606	7.2+	$17 08
CHARLEVOIX CO.:																			
Bear Lake	52	49	3	$ 23,425	$ 2,175	6	46	224	$1,650	46	933	2,788	$ 23,950	$ 14,435	.08.8+	$ 1,273 55	9	5	$18 71
Boyne Valley																			
Chandler	30	29	1	9,670	600	13	182	858	8,910	17	338	1,241	6,360	4,525	.08.5+	388 90			
Charlevoix																			
Evangeline	92	90	2	65,705	1,200	24	493	1,120	16,145	68	1,583	4,104	50,760	26,864	.08 6+	2,331 87			
Eveline																			
Hayes	84	81	3	47,545	2,450	23	452	1,564	14,720	61	1,172	4,607	35,275	23,787	.08.5+	2,034 96	2	12	18 00
Hudson	26	26		8,135		21	212	1,166	6,305	5	58	422	1,830	775	.10	77 50			
Marion	81	78	3	57,345	2,720	43	1,081	2,258	30,155	38	1,046	2,436	29,910	13,280	.08.3+	1,112 55	21	6	18 50
Melrose																			
Norwood	41	39	2	41,500	5,900	13	704	1,326	22,350	28	1,165	1,146	25,050	11,580	.08.7+	1,013 60	9	11.3	17 82
Resort																			
South Arm	81	80	1	60,815	1,340	35	848	1,678	27,150	46	1,414	2,029	35,005	8,270	.07.8+	652 50	8	7	16 54

Springvale	28	28	....	12,723	.....	13	171	1,029	3,939	15	376	1,783	8,784	5,739	.09.2+	533 40	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	41	41	....	65,100	.....	12	300	703	18,300	29	907	1,759	46,800	11,440	.08.6+	989 40	.....	.....	.....
Totals	556	541	15	$391,963	$16,385	208	4,489	11,924	$144,624	358	8,992	22,314	$263,724	$120,695	.08.6+	$10,408 23	49	7.2	$17 96
CHEBOYGAN Co.:																			
Beaugrand	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton	12	12	....	$10,800	.....	12	291	462	$10,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burt	43	43	....	17,010	.....	23	406	1,587	7,760	20	421	1,777	$9,250	$5,236	.09.3+	$498 10	.....	.....	.....
Duncan	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellis	11	11	....	3,565	.....	11	180	700	3,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12.	$20 00
Forest	10	10	....	3,484	.....	7	104	816	2,980	3	11	109	504	425	.07.2+	30 75	2	2	20 00
Grant	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebron	47	43	4	13,852	$1,856	27	327	2,136	7,973	20	294	1,815	7,735	3,965	.08.0+	318 45	1	1	24 00
Inverness	116	115	1	82,960	300	65	1,425	2,455	49,680	51	1,211	2,339	33,580	14,600	.09.1+	1,339 00	27	5.1	22 65
Mackinaw	9	9	....	7,770	.....	6	104	1,109	6,830	3	45	148	940	560	.09.7+	54 40	6	9	27 85
Mentor	54	54	....	26,230	.....	39	476	3,223	18,895	15	220	1,074	7,335	2,995	.08.6+	259 50	3	4	16 50
Munro	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nunda	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora	115	115	....	46,320	.....	97	662	8,011	36,950	18	267	1,832	9,370	5,360	.08.4+	454 80	.....	.....	.....
Waverly	12	12	....	2,950	.....	12	93	707	2,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	429	424	5	$214,941	$2,156	299	4,068	21,206	$148,383	130	2,469	9,091	$68,714	$33,241	.08.9−	$2,955 00	41	5.6+	$23 22
CLARE Co.:																			
Arthur	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frost	15	13	2	$ 4,440	$ 8,900	7	578	1,331	$ 10,740	8	305	962	$ 2,600	$ 2,999	.08.5+	$ 255 58	1	8	$20 00
Grant	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
CLARE CO.—*Con.*																			
Greenwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayes	28	28	2	$6,285	$ 730	15	395	1,156	$2,490	13	405	1,227	$4,525	$5,500	.07	$ 385 00	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	107	101	6	57,645	2,475	59	1,775	2,763	35,905	48	1,059	1,922	24,215	12,755	.07.7+	988 35	5	3.8	$19 89
Summerfield	30	30	.....	6,900	.....	30	1,212	3,144	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	15 00
Surrey	23	22	1	10,135	1,200	17	515	785	10,090	6	45	265	1,245	863	.07.8+	67 54	8	6	17 62
Winterfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	203	192	11	$85,405	$13,305	128	4,475	9,179	$66,125	75	1,814	4,396	$32,585	$22,117	.07.7—	$1,696 42	16	5.8+	$17 31
CLINTON CO.:																			
Bath	206	199	7	$ 429,425	$ 43,850	87	4,259	4,935	$ 225,775	119	5,712	3,822	$247,500	$98,510	.07.3+	$7,273 15	98	5.3	$15 57
Bengal	172	169	3	639,070	14,800	105	7,634	2,930	400,370	67	4,947	2,012	253,500	63,550	.06.9+	4,438 50	125	7.9	16 82
Bingham	233	218	15	778,740	56,500	97	5,719	2,797	364,220	136	8,239	3,877	471,020	185,674	.07.0+	13,174 17	107	7.7	15 26
Dallas	267	249	18	665,340	29,820	152	7,650	3,489	381,040	115	7,661	3,058	314,120	139,218	.07.4+	10,341 40	48	6.7	15 93
De Witt	187	169	18	638,310	60,150	97	7,752	4,391	435,360	90	5,286	2,247	263,100	108,349	.07.2+	7,852 78	68	7.1	16 44
Du Plain	225	225	.....	544,900	.....	98	5,017	2,572	262,600	127	6,529	2,908	282,300	133,165	.07.1+	9,576 69	32	7.6	15 85
Eagle	127	124	3	385,550	12,100	68	4,051	2,318	231,200	59	3,628	1,824	166,450	92,695	.07.4+	6,886 85	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenbush	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	194	181	13	520,350	41,550	84	5,024	3,005	240,000	110	7,418	3,531	321,900	127,524	.07.3+	9,377 21	68	6	17 52
Olive	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ovid	125	117	8	380,650	25,200	60	4,149	1,115	204,650	65	4,196	1,304	201,200	79,900	.07.2+	5,766 49	26	7.3	16 16
Riley	248	230	18	599,700	63,450	109	5,861	3,163	315,300	139	7,725	3,916	347,850	144,268	.07.2+	10,424 23	73	5.3	15 47
Victor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	243	218	25	689,600	119,615	112	7,256	2,561	424,235	131	7,351	2,573	384,980	150,833	.07.0+	10,675 35	39	7	16 18
Wastphalia	211	208	3	644,210	5,000	191	13,531	4,887	597,360	20	1,254	470	51,850	26,400	.07.6+	2,012 00	21	7.5	15 19
Totals	2,438	2,307	131	$6,911,845	$472,035	1,260	77,903	38,166	$4,082,110	1,178	69,946	31,542	$3,305,770	$1,350,086	.07.2+	$97,798 82	698	6.8+	$16 09
CRAWFORD CO.:																			
Ball	26	26	.....	$ 8,010	.....	23	391	2,692	$6,690	3	77	165	$ 1,320	$ 630	.07.0+	$ 42 10	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	13	13	.....	800	.....	13	192	1,870	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frederic	15	15	.....	4,700	.....	15	148	1,130	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grayling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grove	20	17	3	4,650	$ 450	20	646	1,775	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Forest	29	29	.....	8,044	.....	24	403	1,199	6,167	5	73	237	1,877	825	.08.1+	69 50	8	2.5	$23 90
South Branch	30	29	1	8,015	25	24	520	1,790	5,895	6	161	589	2,145	1,400	.08.2+	115 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	133	128	4	$34,219	$ 475	119	2,300	10,456	$29,352	14	311	1,041	$5,342	$2,855	.08 +	226 60	8	2.5	$23 90
DELTA CO.:																			
Baldwin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bark River	31	31	.....	$ 12,132	.....	20	405	1,161	$ 5,412	11	484	673	$ 6,720	$ 3,555	.08.0+	$ 287 85	13	9.5	$17 27
Bay De Noc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escanaba	34	33	1	33,280	$ 1,900	22	623	980	25,300	12	306	492	9,880	6,090	.08.4+	517 50	32	7.	25 10
Fairbanks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford River	31	31	.....	10,180	.....	30	663	1,014	9,180	1	50	30	1,090	350	.07	24 50	20	5.8	21 31

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
DELTA CO.—*Con.*																			
Garden	42	42	....	$28,270	.....	40	1,883	2,167	$25,950	2	180	60	$2,320	$1,300	.09.5+	$ 124 00	7	7.7	$26 00
Maple Ridge	11	10	1	4,130	$ 760	7	325	595	2,750	4	205	357	2,140	2,500	.07.9+	198 00	13	3.3	24 14
Masonville	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nahma	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sack Bay	26	26	....	12,305	.....	20	858	943	8,725	6	372	558	3,580	4,428	.07.6+	338 70	15	3.4	23 58
Winona	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	175	173	2	$100,297	$2,660	134	4,757	6,860	$77,317	36	1,597	2,170	$23,640	$18,223	.08.2—	$1,490 55	100	6. +	$22 68
EATON CO:																			
Bellevue	270	240	30	$581,840	$69,940	211	10,214	6,890	$493,130	59	3,448	2,083	$158,650	$77,925	.06.9+	$5,430 25	55	7.5	$15 97
Benton	204	176	28	588,650	81,900	95	5,634	3,501	339,000	109	5,883	3,626	331,550	138,156	.07.2+	10,083 52	43	9.3	17 42
Brookfield	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmel	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	239	220	9	749,570	22,800	112	6,010	4,321	351,110	117	5,808	4,063	421,260	124,273	.07.1+	8,834 32	35	7.6	13 97
Delta	252	229	23	563,390	68,650	135	6,159	3,984	334,690	117	5,662	3,264	297,350	132,395	.07.1+	9,452 95	60	8.1	16 80
Eaton	194	172	22	443,675	95,200	111	5,721	3,160	318,765	83	3,226	2,319	220,110	80,605	.07.1+	5,761 55	44	5.7	16 45
Eaton Rapids	126	126	....	308,000	.....	50	2,488	1,340	138,650	76	3,583	1,590	169,350	68,162	.07.1+	4,895 62	12	7.6	14 26
Hamlin	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamo	256	256	....	598,930	.....	180	9,304	4,332	445,910	76	3,431	2,058	153,020	75,221	.07.0+	5,316 67	31	8	17 00
Oneida	122	116	6	453,500	25,600	53	3,400	1,082	197,400	69	5,336	2,061	281,700	80,390	.07.1+	5,748 60	60	5.5	12 12

Roxand	253	231	22	491,090	44,300	116	5,672	3,833	265,840	137	6,102	4,613	269,630	107,590	.07.3+	7,937 55	58	6	15 96
Sunfield	203	194	9	400,650	18,200	82	4,397	2,274	189,200	121	5,880	3,167	229,650	97,395	.07.4+	7,285 25	26	7	15 30
Vermontville	203	199	4	488,535	14,400	80	4,155	2,786	222,925	123	6,257	2,894	250,060	126,906	.07.1+	9,097 54	38	7.2	14 62
Walton	230	212	18	606,900	69,300	111	6,821	3,516	367,050	119	6,378	3,258	309,150	122,211	.07.1+	8,789 29	84	7.7	17 85
Windsor	231	231	....	576,810	.....	84	4,800	2,089	241,910	147	8,180	3,501	334,900	143,658	.07.2+	10,407 51	88	7.3	16 00
Totals	2,773	2,602	171	$6,851,590	$510,370	1,420	74,775	43,128	$3,905,580	1,353	69,173	38,447	$3,456,880	$1,374,827	.07.2+	$99,035 62	579	7.3	$15 94
EMMET CO.:																			
Bear Creek	70	70	....	$47,125	.....	32	1,283	1,429	$25,500	38	1,338	1,818	$21,625	$13,200	.09.0+	$1,193 00	20	6.7	$16 94
Bliss	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp Lake	20	20	....	6,985	.....	10	227	1,013	4,105	10	170	757	2,880	2,630	.06.3+	218 40	.....	.....	.....
Center	40	40	....	23,620	.....	15	311	1,175	8,430	25	505	2,351	15,190	7,945	.08.6+	689 25	3	4.3	16 92
Cross Village	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egleston	6	5	1	3,020	$ 80	2	45	155	720	4	36	484	2,380	1,470	.08.9+	131 40	.....	.....	.....
Friendship	56	53	3	21,985	1,440	20	296	1,334	7,175	36	694	2,548	16,250	10,237	.08.6+	882 28	3	6	16 00
Littlefield	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Traverse	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple River	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant View	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Readmond	27	27	....	12,425	.....	8	154	516	3,100	19	466	1,084	9,325	6,307	.08.7+	553 81	4	7	20 57
Totals	219	215	4	$115,160	$1,520	87	2,316	5,622	$49,030	132	3,209	8,992	$67,650	$41,789	.08.8—	$3,668 14	30	6.4+	$17 37
GENESEE CO.:																			
Argentine	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlas	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burton	171	130	41	$539,890	$224,970	90	6,764	2,045	$418,560	81	6,282	1,810	$346,300	$121,805	.07.1+	$8,668 70	137	7.7	$15 89

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
GENESEE CO.—*Con.*																			
Clayton	208	205	3	$482,100	$9,600	79	5,126	2,230	$233,700	129	6,711	3,549	$258,000	$159,512	.07.2+	$11,586 89	54	7.7	$16 39
Davison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint	223	194	29	738,150	123,100	128	7,939	3,183	487,600	95	6,656	1,924	373,650	147,365	.07.1+	10,471 00	226	7.6	16 11
Flushing	225	200	25	559,560	86,150	102	5,339	3,049	327,920	123	6,352	3,245	317,790	125,248	.07.4+	9,269 45	63	6.9	17 07
Forest	148	143	5	181,620	6,200	60	2,953	1,856	90,275	88	3,444	2,330	97,545	49,595	.07.5+	3,756 05	16	8.2	15 00
Gaines	228	220	8	441,550	19,550	89	4,830	2,730	218,500	139	5,435	4,638	242,600	119,495	.07.2+	8,614 35	13	6.2	15 06
Genesee	122	108	14	442,900	64,200	69	5,733	1,671	322,900	53	3,986	939	184,200	76,120	.07.1+	5,451 85	72	7	16 22
Grand Blanc	203	173	30	773,000	167,450	149	11,727	4,989	713,250	54	4,093	1,308	227,200	90,370	.07.0+	6,412 40	125	8.5	16 80
Montrose	192	185	7	223,720	8,100	77	3,429	2,527	104,620	115	4,557	3,294	127,200	66,330	.07.5+	4,994 09	58	5.5	14 70
Mt. Morris	223	209	14	613,075	49,800	94	7,144	2,908	351,700	129	7,040	3,169	311,175	142,127	.07.2+	10,237 91	71	6.8	19 06
Mundy	214	193	21	590,910	123,100	116	7,667	2,977	423,460	98	6,197	2,270	290,550	105,782	.07.2+	7,655 00	3	5.4	14 95
Richfield	285	265	20	528,200	53,050	129	6,720	2,706	303,940	156	7,323	3,608	277,310	123,731	.07.1+	8,906 14	46	7.6	15 02
Thetford	171	167	4	327,850	9,000	73	4,093	1,676	166,975	98	4,494	2,449	169,875	75,504	.07.3+	5,567 28	56	6.1	15 39
Vienna	198	192	6	360,410	14,700	76	3,436	1,681	155,250	122	5,424	2,706	219,860	97,455	.07.3+	7,170 35	40	8	14 50
Totals	2,811	2,584	227	$6,302,935	$958,970	1,331	82,900	36,231	$4,318,650	1,480	77,994	37,239	$3,443,255	$1,500,439	.07.2+	$108,761 37	980	7.4—	$16 20
GLADWIN CO.:																			
Billings	20	20	....	3,145	.....	18	293	596	2,795	2	41	39	$ 350	$ 250	.07	$17 50	3	3	$28 66
Buckeye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Butman	26	25	1	2,435	200	25	238	1,277	2,435	1	15	145	200	400	.07	28 00			
Clement																			
Gladwin	55	53	2	15,936	2,380	42	1,400	2,364	13,636	13	360	747	4,680	3,155	.09.1+	287 90	12	6.1	18 16
Grout	52	44	8	35,385	14,900	22	1,033	1,210	28,660	30	783	1,502	21,625	12,235	.07.2+	892 55	15	6.5	15 63
Sage	15	15		4,785		13	27	719	1,785	2	115	125	3,000	1,100	.07.2+	80 00	1	12	20 00
Tobacco	24	24		3,330		18	211	1,050	2,455	6	95	236	875	1,341	.07.4+	99 37			
Totals	192	181	11	$65,016	$17,480	138	3,252	7,216	$51,766	54	1,409	2,794	$30,780	$18,481	.07.6+	$1,405 82	31	6.1+	$17 43
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.:																			
Blair																			
East Bay																			
Fife Lake																			
Garfield																			
Grant	101	97	4	$79,795	$2,730	57	1,886	3,462	$47,687	44	1,342	2,806	$34,888	$14,765	.07.8+	$1,160 70	31	5.	$16 53
Green Lake	27	27		19,600		10	452	712	8,650	17	707	1,383	10,950	6,810	.08.1+	557 10	22	6.	16 77
Long Lake	95	92	3	39,430	1,080	51	1,672	3,128	25,090	44	963	2,420	15,420	14,477	.07.6+	1,094 64	29	3.4	17 70
Mayfield																			
Paradise																			
Peninsula																			
Traverse																			
Union	53	32	1	9,925	400	16	126	852	3,950	17	197	937	6,375	3,950	.07.8+	309 00			
Whitewater																			
Totals	256	248	8	$148,750	$4,210	134	4,136	8,152	$85,377	122	3,229	7,545	$67,583	$40,002	.07.8+	$3,121 44	82	4.7+	$16 91

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
GRATIOT CO.:																			
Arcada	147	135	12	$253,400	$23,400	62	2,704	1,970	$126,650	85	3,530	2,584	$150,150	$60,825	.07.5+	$4,582 10	42	6.4	$13 81
Bethany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elba	110	106	4	103,300	4,600	42	1,333	1,587	44,250	68	1,726	2,315	63,650	32,767	.07.5+	2,476 38	3	7.0	12 85
Emerson	259	250	9	248,320	3,600	107	3,605	3,586	114,800	152	3,449	5,940	142,120	80,553	.07.7+	6,205 20	28	8.3	14 60
Fulton	177	173	4	357,000	7,900	87	4,600	2,941	179,900	90	5,301	2,443	185,000	83,688	.07.5+	6,284 21	22	6.4	14 93
Hamilton	100	95	5	66,905	4,630	40	1,143	1,673	28,245	60	1,842	2,259	43,290	32,636	.07.5+	2,478 86	6	2.3	14 57
Ithaca	12	9	3	25,160	12,800	9	616	143	29,485	3	157	55	8,475	2,000	.07.7	154 00	7	3.4	15 00
Lafayette	229	213	16	209,911	20,590	72	2,422	3,766	88,080	157	4,145	6,133	142,421	89,965	.07.5+	6,817 25	1	8.	16 00
Newark	231	212	19	433,600	53,300	102	4,991	3,468	265,350	129	4,987	3,345	221,550	72,059	.07.7+	5,569 65	10	9.	15 15
New Haven	200	171	29	209,215	30,715	67	2,613	2,047	75,975	133	6,126	3,690	163,955	87,916	.07.4+	6,548 50	27	6.6	12 00
North Shade	278	258	20	371,780	34,120	114	4,758	3,721	171,760	164	7,108	4,501	234,140	119,490	.07.5+	9,014 95	30	6.3	16 22
North Star	200	199	1	204,245	2,200	80	2,426	2,042	79,955	120	3,331	3,377	126,490	60,312	.07.7+	4,670 36	.....	.....	.....
Pine River	121	116	5	215,920	9,200	46	2,481	1,226	83,000	75	4,279	2,585	142,120	72,445	.07.3+	5,326 10	40	6.9	16 53
Seville	140	135	5	134,000	5,400	54	1,920	2,051	60,150	86	2,846	3,133	79,250	44,614	.07.7+	3,448 89	22	7.2	16 00
Sumner	183	161	22	187,675	37,300	60	2,692	2,009	90,450	123	4,534	3,340	134,525	74,706	.07.5+	5,665 26	6	8	14 13
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler	92	92	.....	61,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1,851	3,545	61,290	38,429	.07.7+	2,974 51	8	9.7	14 60
Totals	2,479	2,325	154	$3,081,721	$254,755	942	38,314	32,230	$1,438,050	1,537	55,212	49,245	$1,898,426	$952,405	.07.6−	$72,316 26	252	7 −	$14 85

HILLSDALE CO.:																			
Adams	229	200	29	$629,280	$115,565	122	7,251	2,886	$419,075	107	6,007	2,559	$325,770	$136,630	.06.8+	$9,325 60	53	8.8	$16 00
Allen	164	164	....	600,000	.....	142	10,586	3,343	541,140	22	1,413	349	58,900	26,650	.06.5+	1,733 70	39	8.9	16 04
Amboy	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambria	185	168	17	518,550	64,400	138	8,140	3,099	450,675	47	3,635	1,323	132,275	67,510	.06.7+	4,547 20	44	8.5	16 30
Camden	285	241	44	438,606	102,700	165	8,609	3,946	346,106	120	5,180	2,900	195,200	102,124	.07.1+	7,182 33	23	8.8	18 32
Fayette	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsdale	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow	214	195	19	665,020	92,460	124	9,460	2,416	430,720	90	7,446	1,531	326,760	119,820	.06.8+	8,164 40	63	7.9	17 00
Pittsford	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ransom	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	157	144	13	551,260	51,000	100	7,450	2,344	416,440	57	3,660	1,138	185,820	90,735	.06.9+	6,317 95	41	8	16 70
Scipio	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbridge	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsdale City, 3d and 4th wards	3	1	2	9,600	9,500	2	145	33	13,200	1	107	.....	5,900	3,000	.07.	219 00	4	9	25 33
Totals	1,237	1,113	124	$3,412,356	$435,625	793	51,641	18,067	$2,617,356	414	27,448	9,800	$1,230,625	$546,469	.06.8+	$37,481 18	267	8.4+	$16 74

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
HOUGHTON Co.:																			
Adams	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laird	27	27	....	Home-	stead.	27	78	4,162	Home-	stead.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HURON Co.:																			
Bingham	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookfield	88	87	1	$ 47,950	$ 1,700	23	841	551	$ 12,450	65	2,467	1,950	$ 37,200	$ 37,790	.07.6+	$2,908 20	28	4.3	$12 36
Caseville	104	103	1	143,595	4,000	52	2,557	3,643	90,090	52	2,132	2,468	57,505	28,156	.07.6+	2,141 22	50	6.8	29 00
Chandler	123	123	....	109,775	.....	52	1,778	3,033	44,575	71	2,344	4,392	65,200	34,075	.07.9+	2,722 45	9	10.7	13 54
Colfax	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dwight	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair Haven	70	70	....	59,460	.....	37	1,191	1,460	29,600	33	1,158	2,325	29,860	22,140	.07.6+	1,694 80	15	9.6	12 74
Gore	40	40	....	51,960	.....	16	716	184	25,210	24	1,012	423	26,750	9,160	.08.2+	754 70	3	7.3	14 55
Grant	106	104	2	61,860	970	80	2,657	4,101	49,490	26	755	946	13,340	11,440	.07.5+	866 05	2	6	20 00

Hume	117	107	10	106,212	19,000	52	2,988	2,540	62,772	65	3,335	2,506	62,440	35,855	.08.0+	2,886 00	26	5.2	15 20
Huron	90	90	....	78,620	.....	34	1,211	1,009	37,575	56	2,078	1,735	41,045	23,830	.07.3+	1,785 67	20	5.5	17 75
Lake	44	41	3	32,935	3,330	17	601	918	16,725	27	853	1,372	19,540	15,370	.08.6+	1,332 00	4	6.2	10 52
Lincoln	47	45	2	24,445	580	20	443	1,238	11,990	27	584	1,171	13,035	11,370	.07.6+	875 90	7	5.4	15 90
Meade	111	104	7	92,130	8,700	43	1,838	2,071	39,610	68	2,863	3,725	61,220	39,559	.08.1+	3,216 10	13	5.1	16 68
Oliver	66	65	1	32,251	580	19	350	957	9,371	47	1,045	1,853	23,460	13,223	.07.6+	1,400 74	.....	.....	.....
Paris	228	226	2	197,230	2,660	88	5,142	1,520	87,470	140	6,690	4,568	112,420	47,536	.08.0+	3,823 06	1	12	14 00
Port Austin	53	53	....	46,655	.....	30	799	681	19,130	23	1,085	505	27,525	15,058	.08.7+	1,312 80	3	4	17 50
Rubicon	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Beach	50	48	2	44,560	1,750	20	1,245	772	23,960	30	1,190	1,191	22,850	16,450	.07.4+	1,229 50	7	5.9	14 00
Sebewaing	148	143	5	289,452	14,450	90	5,191	4,135	204,862	58	2,823	2,041	99,040	67,010	.06.5+	4,371 90	55	8.2	12 37
Sheridan	67	67	....	73,135	.....	27	1,579	2,211	34,140	40	1,896	2,684	38,995	18,795	.08.0+	1,507 90	32	6.2	16 54
Sherman	195	187	8	162,861	13,550	97	4,729	4,688	100,476	98	3,908	3,610	75,935	39,147	.07.7+	3,039 40	35	5.5	14 38
Sigel	59	57	2	31,650	1,500	13	736	470	9,500	46	1,875	1,631	23,650	25,300	.07.5+	1,900 00	4	4.7	12 50
Verona	85	81	4	77,805	6,150	34	1,969	2,026	35,150	51	2,781	2,616	48,805	26,106	.07.9+	2,073 98	27	5.5	16 70
White Rock	37	35	2	24,178	1,742	29	883	1,153	21,572	8	184	190	4,348	2,560	.08.0+	207 30	.....	.....	.....
Winsor	109	109	....	68,735	.....	33	1,036	1,663	25,540	76	1,727	3,221	43,195	41,643	.07.1+	2,976 51	9	8 2	14 55
Totals	2,067	1,985	52	$1,857,454	$80,662	906	40,474	42,024	$991,258	1,131	45,285	47,123	$946,858	$586,573	.07.6+	$45,025 58	385	5.6 +	$12 73
INGHAM CO.:																			
Alaiedon	248	231	17	$578,990	$46,760	130	7,514	3,292	$387,640	118	5,142	2,993	$238,110	$129,382	.07.1+	$9,230 68	96	6.2	$23 64
Aurelius	204	191	13	511,650	35,000	84	4,396	2,252	231,795	120	6,603	4,424	314,855	129,367	.07.1+	9,278 83	32	7.1	16 05
Bunker Hill	172	158	14	466,550	38,555	78	4,944	5,023	261,005	94	5,345	5,195	244,100	99,333	.07.0+	7,002 01	26	7.6	18 25
Delhi	217	202	15	534,010	30,200	120	6,831	4,173	342,900	97	5,004	2,660	221,310	101,016	.06.9+	7,055 22	42	7.1	16 41
Ingham	175	155	20	514,300	62,400	113	8,161	3,996	398,590	62	3,957	2,032	178,110	71,450	.06.9+	4,981 95	61	7.6	15 23
Lansing	128	114	14	360,450	40,550	81	4,733	1,492	268,700	47	2,916	915	132,300	73,550	.07.	5,148 50	82	8.1	17 00
Le Roy	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
INGHAM CO.—*Con.*																			
Leslie	108	100	8	$398,100	$31,950	58	4,838	1,851	$248,870	50	3,677	1,808	$176,180	72,250	.07.0+	$5,104 50	43	7.2	$16 94
Locke	128	128	----	324,850	----------	60	3,391	2,002	149,150	68	4,248	2,074	175,700	70,573	.07.1+	5,071 67	40	7.1	15 10
Meridian	185	164	21	447,930	72,600	123	7,937	4,475	362,080	62	3,696	1,531	158,470	69,810	.06.9+	4,872 20	76	7.4	27 17
Onondaga	221	190	31	546,200	103,560	124	7,711	3,833	384,750	97	5,840	2,829	265,010	110,800	.07.1+	7,929 25	58	7.8	17 40
Stockbridge	149	137	12	420,330	31,850	85	5,369	4,592	274,380	64	3,958	3,541	177,800	71,115	.06 8+	4,874 50	46	7.1	16 72
Vevay	157	147	10	463,650	53,550	82	5,853	2,544	293,400	75	4,515	2,089	223,800	105,515	.07.0+	7,419 30	77	6.6	16 37
Wheatfield	142	131	11	425,600	27,700	67	5,739	2,517	249,300	75	4,671	2,317	204,000	101,835	.07.1+	7,255 60	31	7.6	15 96
White Oak	------	------	----	----------	----------	------	------	------	----------	------	------	------	----------	----------	------	----------	------	------	------
Williamstown	153	151	2	479,550	4,000	90	5,996	3,627	295,350	63	4,277	2,098	188,200	83,826	.07.1+	6,025 99	54	9.3	14 88
Totals	2,387	2,199	188	$6,467,160	$578,675	1,295	83,413	45,669	$4,147,890	1,092	63,849	36,456	$2,897,945	$1,289,822	.07.0+	$91,250 20	764	7.3+	17 12
IONIA CO.:																			
Berlin	------	------	----	----------	----------	------	------	------	----------	------	------	------	----------	----------	------	----------	------	------	------
Boston	198	180	18	$ 368,700	$ 36,300	111	6,737	2,842	$269,120	82	3,977	2,305	$135,880	$59,208	.07.4+	$4,396 39	28	7	$17 85
Campbell	287	222	65	405,705	108,840	150	7,292	4,363	271,670	137	6,886	3,882	242,875	105,768	.07.5+	7,919 76	74	5.8	15 41
Danby	245	210	35	407,840	68,370	112	5,544	2,625	217,730	133	6,964	3,087	258,480	155,570	.07.3+	11,496 63	43	8.4	13 79
Easton	252	238	14	550,981	54,100	172	7,769	4,304	443,930	80	3,288	1,647	161,151	67,955	.07.3+	4,993 30	47	7.8	15 51
Ionia	------	------	----	----------	----------	------	------	------	----------	------	------	------	----------	----------	------	----------	------	------	------
Keene	214	191	23	514,320	82,600	112	7,422	3,203	323,440	102	6,570	2,250	268,480	109,460	.07.1+	7,850 40	154	5.6	16 07
Lyons	156	147	9	484,910	31,300	81	7,223	2,273	296,650	75	5,618	1,869	220,060	121,080	.07.3+	8,876 15	95	7.5	16 28

North Plains	171	161	10	594,060	56,550	80	5,963	2,582	270,050	91	8,488	3,865	380,550	142,175	.07.3+	10,389 39	111	7.8	18 39
Odessa	218	208	15	339,390	24,300	90	4,211	2,168	149,650	128	6,108	3,398	214,040	96,311	.07.6+	7,407 98	42	6	15 51
Orange	196	193	3	517,420	9,300	77	4,351	2,260	210,350	119	7,416	3,375	316,370	157,935	.07.2+	11,520 60	147	4.5	18 07
Orleans	140	137	3	391,740	8,100	72	4,701	1,949	240,250	68	4,078	2,311	159,590	55,925	.07.2+	4,074 75	50	7.4	15 77
Otisco	212	195	17	485,420	64,740	118	7,492	2,665	312,250	94	6,147	2,292	237,910	100,043	.07.2+	7,237 94	30	8	16 85
Portland	146	129	17	367,735	75,425	68	4,733	1,827	194,420	78	6,074	2,499	248,740	148,025	.07.2+	10,684 40	52	8	15 80
Ronald	181	174	7	571,370	23,080	82	6,152	3,216	340,300	99	6,113	2,463	254,150	112,394	.07.3+	8,219 13	76	8.5	17 24
Sebewa	230	218	12	380,700	24,350	92	4,421	3,358	176,830	138	6,225	4,273	228,220	127,105	.07.6+	9,745 70	9	7.6	15 33
Totals	2,841	2,598	243	$6,380,281	$667,855	1,417	83,980	39,635	$3,721,640	1,424	33,967	39,511	$3,326,496	$1,559,004	.07.3+	$114,812 45	958	6.6+	$16 56
Iosco Co.:																			
Alabaster																			
Au Sable	4	4		$ 615		4	170	180	$ 615										
Baldwin																			
Burleigh	80	27	3	12,575	$1,800	19	257	577	8,575	11	128	521	$5,800	$2,780	.07	$194 60	3	4.0	$20 00
Grant	23	23		8,000		13	335	707	4,520	10	290	598	3,480	2,406	.06.7+	163 23	9	4.8	21 00
Oscoda	9	7	2	6,885	925	7	555	416	6,110	2	105	95	1,700	1,050	.07 +	73 50	18	9.7	20 84
Plainfield	22	22		3,058		22	200	1,240	3,058								5	6.8	19 41
Reno	23	22	1	4,485	190	21	251	1,239	3,865	2	68	132	810	360	.09.1+	33 00	3	12.	20 67
Sherman	22	20	2	3,320	250	19	556	1,508	3,115	3	90	230	455	1,120	.07.7+	86 40	2	10.	15 50
Tawas																			
Thompson	3	2	1	2,400	1,200	3	355	175	3,600								14	6.	21 14
Wilber																			
Totals	136	127	9	$41,338	$4,365	108	2,679	6,067	$33,458	28	676	1,576	$12,245	$7,716	.07.1+	$550 73	54	7.5—	$20 48

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
ISABELLA CO.:																			
Broomfield	71	70	1	$63,005	$2,500	36	1,010	1,504	$29,890	35	1,106	1,659	$35,615	$16,125	.08.3+	$1,339 90	22	5.7	$18 45
Chippewa	53	50	3	93,150	5,750	25	1,329	964	43,200	28	1,953	1,131	55,700	25,260	.07.3+	1,863 80	7	7.4	16 30
Coe	202	192	10	250,570	28,270	101	4,822	3,643	162,590	101	3,886	3,168	116,250	55,556	.07.5+	4,207 28	48	4.7	17 00
Coldwater	44	42	2	12,305	540	23	842	988	7,647	21	547	823	5,198	7,280	.08 +	586 80	13	6.2	16 60
Deerfield	138	136	2	56,550	1,100	36	672	1,302	13,200	102	2,473	4,047	44,450	49,802	.07.9+	3,964 54	.....	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	84	82	2	73,020	2,600	30	1,416	1,327	28,900	54	2,729	2,278	46,720	26,240	.07.7+	2,067 05	20	5.3	15 96
Gilmore	51	48	3	36,240	4,100	22	805	1,176	19,630	29	939	1,218	20,710	13,295	.07.4+	994 10	3	7	17 00
Isabella	173	167	6	110,175	4,050	69	2,590	2,064	47,950	104	3,695	3,069	66,275	52,805	.07.9+	4,220 55	6	4.6	17 23
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nottawa	97	92	5	55,390	6,285	30	427	987	10,805	67	2,148	3,861	50,870	36,956	.08.1+	3,023 56	19	5.3	17 13
Rolland	59	59	.....	24,530	.....	18	523	1,018	6,440	41	1,323	2,103	18,090	20,632	.07.7+	1,600 70	12	6.5	18 00
Sherman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	115	105	10	165,550	24,300	48	2,447	1,917	94,000	67	2,852	2,862	96,350	45,285	.07.8+	3,551 50	58	6.2	16 34
Vernon	108	106	2	76,685	1,400	46	1,530	1,507	33,050	62	2,148	2,273	45,035	29,859	.08.2+	2,473 72	.....	.....	.....
Wise	60	59	1	22,010	400	22	276	910	7,270	38	897	1,191	15,140	13,734	.08.3+	1,114 78	13	7	17 96
Totals	1,255	1,208	47	$1,039,180	$81,795	506	18,689	19,307	$504,572	749	26,698	29,683	$616,403	$392,839	.07.8+	$30,978 28	221	5.7+	$16 58

JACKSON CO.:																				
Blackman	138	121	17	$451,870	$89,000	86	6,188	4,185	$375,050	52	3,045	2,307	$165,820	$68,922	.06.5+	$4,490 65	99	7.7	$18 60
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	134	123	11	506,490	69,660	74	7,254	2,084	357,660	60	5,740	1,643	218,490	101,865	.06.8+	7,011 25	88	7.8	16 84
Grass Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	168	152	16	597,820	57,360	101	7,412	3,293	433,290	67	5,248	1,526	221,890	113,270	.07.0+	7,957 40	49	8.1	17 26
Henrietta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leoni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napoleon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norvell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parma	161	145	16	484,540	53,850	88	8,468	3,395	328,490	73	5,473	2,560	209,900	102,995	.06.8+	7,017 15	97	7.6	15 36
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rives	198	181	17	512,440	65,880	89	6,131	3,232	298,820	109	7,101	3,518	279,500	160,492	.06.8+	11,087 05	78	7.7	16 11
Sandstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Arbor	137	131	6	593,331	40,790	63	5,835	2,816	320,031	74	6,632	3,373	314,090	154,768	.06.9+	10,742 56	72	7.8	17 03
Springport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	183	164	19	562,930	65,400	123	9,197	9,539	451,250	60	4,365	3,448	177,080	95,256	.07.0+	6,761 82	66	8.2	15 87
Totals	1,119	1,017	102	$3,709,421	$441,940	624	50,485	28,494	$2,564,391	495	37,604	18,375	$1,586,770	$797,568	.06.9+	$55,067 88	549	7.8+	$16 61
KALAMAZOO CO.:																			
Alamo	186	181	5	$445,120	$9,150	96	7,276	2,757	$266,860	90	5,472	2,329	$187,410	$91,038	.07.0+	$6,405 84	55	7.2	$17 36
Brady	86	82	4	192,520	25,400	46	2,938	1,557	127,300	40	2,567	1,082	90,620	38,601	.06.8+	2,642 20	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	134	115	19	450,050	87,850	79	7,862	1,719	350,630	55	4,791	1,222	187,270	79,200	.06.9+	5,476 50	46	8.6	17 76
Climax	129	123	6	433,260	36,900	82	5,704	2,510	302,320	47	3,621	1,768	167,840	79,518	.06.7+	5,338 82	87	4.4	12 02

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
ISABELLA CO.:																			
Broomfield	71	70	1	$63.005	$2,500	36	1,010	1,504	$29,890	35	1,106	1,659	$35,615	$16,125	.08.3+	$1,339 90	22	5.7	$18 45
Chippewa	53	50	3	93,150	5,750	25	1,329	964	43,200	28	1,953	1,131	55,700	25,260	.07.3+	1,863 80	7	7.4	16 30
Coe	202	192	10	250,570	28,270	101	4,822	3,643	162,590	101	3,886	3,168	116,250	55,556	.07.5+	4,207 28	48	4.7	17 00
Coldwater	44	42	2	12,305	540	23	842	983	7,647	21	547	823	5,198	7,280	.08 +	586 80	13	6.2	16 60
Deerfield	138	136	2	56,550	1,100	36	672	1,302	13,200	102	2,473	4,047	44,450	49,802	.07.9+	3,964 54	.....	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	84	82	2	73,020	2,600	30	1,416	1,327	28,900	54	2,729	2,278	46,720	26,240	.07.7+	2,067 05	20	5.3	15 96
Gilmore	51	48	3	36,240	4,100	22	805	1,176	19,630	29	939	1,218	20,710	13,295	.07.4+	994 10	3	7	17 00
Isabella	173	167	6	110,175	4,050	69	2,590	2,064	47,950	104	3,695	3,069	66,275	52,805	.07.9+	4,220 55	6	4.6	17 23
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nottawa	97	92	5	55,390	6,285	30	427	987	10,805	67	2,148	3,861	50,870	36,956	.08.1+	3,023 56	19	5.3	17 13
Rolland	59	59	....	24,530	.....	18	523	1,018	6,440	41	1,323	2,108	18,090	20,632	.07.7+	1,600 70	12	6.5	18 00
Sherman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	115	105	10	165,550	24,800	48	2,447	1,917	94,000	67	2,852	2,862	96,350	45,285	.07.8+	3,551 50	58	6.2	16 34
Vernon	108	106	2	76,685	1,400	46	1,530	1,507	33,050	62	2,148	2,273	45,035	29,859	.08.2+	2,473 72	.....	.....	.....
Wise	60	59	1	22,010	400	22	276	910	7,270	38	897	1,191	15,140	13,734	.08.3+	1,114 78	13	7	17 96
Totals	1,255	1,208	47	$1,039,180	$81,795	506	18,689	19,307	$504,572	749	26,698	29,683	$616,403	$392,839	.07.8+	$30,978 28	221	5.7+	$16 58

JACKSON CO.:																				
Blackman	138	121	17	$451,870	$89,000	86	6,188	4,185	$375,050	52	3,045	2,307	$165,820	$68,922	.06.5+	$4,490 65	99	7.7	$18 60
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	134	123	11	506,490	69,660	74	7,254	2,034	357,660	60	5,740	1,643	218,490	101,865	.06.8+	7,011 25	88	7.8	16 84
Grass Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	168	152	16	597,820	57,360	101	7,412	3,293	433,290	67	5,248	1,526	221,890	113,270	.07.0+	7,957 40	49	8.1	17 26
Henrietta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leoni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napoleon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norvell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parma	161	145	16	484,540	53,850	88	8,468	3,395	328,490	73	5,473	2,560	209,900	102,995	.06.8+	7,017 15	97	7.6	15 36
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rives	198	181	17	512,440	65,880	89	6,131	3,232	298,820	109	7,101	3,518	279,500	160,492	.06.8+	11,087 05	78	7.7	16 11
Sandstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Arbor	137	131	6	593,331	40,790	63	5,835	2,816	320,031	74	6,632	3,373	314,090	154,768	.06.9+	10,742 56	72	7.8	17 03
Springport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	183	164	19	562,930	65,400	123	9,197	9,539	451,250	60	4,365	3,448	177,080	95,256	.07.0+	6,761 82	66	8.2	15 87
Totals	1,119	1,017	102	$3,709,421	$441,940	624	50,485	28,494	$2,564,391	495	37,604	18,375	$1,586,770	$797,568	.06.9+	$55,067 88	549	7.8+	$16 61
KALAMAZOO CO.:																			
Alamo	186	181	5	$445,120	$9,150	96	7,276	2,757	$266,860	90	5,472	2,329	$187,410	$91,038	.07.0+	$6,405 84	55	7.2	$17 36
Brady	86	82	4	192,520	25,400	46	2,938	1,557	127,300	40	2,567	1,082	90,620	38,601	.06.8+	2,642 20	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	134	115	19	450,050	87,850	79	7,862	1,719	350,630	55	4,791	1,222	187,270	79,200	.06.9+	5,476 50	46	8.6	17 76
Climax	129	123	6	433,260	36,900	82	5,704	2,510	302,320	47	3,621	1,763	167,840	79,518	.06.7+	5,338 82	87	4.4	12 02

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unim pr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
KALAMAZOO CO.-*Con.*																			
Comstock	184	172	12	$710,270	$48,900	101	7,974	1,900	$426,780	83	7,380	1,644	$332,390	$147,900	.06.8+	$10,111 40	76	9.2	$16 21
Cooper	160	138	22	537,350	128,800	99	9,589	3,102	443,950	61	5,545	1,362	222,250	105,400	.06.6+	6,978 00	87	8.4	17 54
Kalamazoo	309	262	47	641,555	213,700	172	8,629	1,370	552,405	137	5,086	1,048	302,850	164,840	.07.	11,538 80	133	8.8	15 96
Oshtemo	223	182	41	553,360	140,750	139	11,679	1,620	476,880	84	6,425	856	217,230	93,250	.06.9+	6,441 80	57	7.6	15 97
Pavilion	172	153	19	548,630	59,700	119	8,419	4,532	494,190	53	2,830	1,914	114,140	51,700	.06.9+	3,583 85	73	8.8	15 15
Portage	119	102	17	482,230	91,930	70	7,668	2,366	360,410	49	4,800	1,672	213,750	77,660	.06.5+	5,384 20	84	8	16 69
Prairie Ronde	132	112	20	553,690	126,130	66	6,490	1,965	331,470	66	7,342	2,873	348,350	141,195	.07.1+	10,064 65	75	7.8	16 68
Richland	129	106	23	524,690	154,400	74	9,156	1,381	430,690	55	5,953	867	248,400	104,910	.06.6+	7,012 20	74	8.6	16 25
Ross	160	132	28	350,160	106,100	81	6,498	1,956	244,880	79	6,313	1,959	211,880	92,632	.06.7+	6,272 27	68	6.7	16 92
Schoolcraft	80	71	9	379,720	60,100	51	5,969	1,647	289,120	29	2,817	883	150,700	53,625	.06,9+	3,730 00	11	6.8	17 37
Texas	159	144	15	407,550	62,180	135	11,457	2,047	411,310	24	1,724	364	58,420	23,415	.06.9+	1,628 55	54	7.8	13 57
Wakeshma	93	91	2	223,470	5,720	70	3,768	2,232	166,780	23	1,555	922	62,410	26,595	.06.8+	1,829 65	28	5.8	16 00
Totals	2,455	2,166	289	$7,433,625	$1,357,710	1,480	121,076	34,681	$5,675,975	975	74,251	22 760	$3,115,360	$1,371,479	.06.9+	$94,438 73	1,003	7.5	$15 66
KALKASKA CO.:																			
Boardman	70	69	1	$35,498	$ 310	19	471	775	$9,135	51	1,198	2,408	$26,673	$15,260	.06.7+	$1,334 23	1	8	$35 00
Clearwater	62	62	....	44,120	.....	33	1,121	1,987	27,040	29	724	1,616	17,080	7,365	.08.1+	601 90	6	6.8	17 22
Cold Springs	32	31	1	17,615	1,200	15	196	961	7,680	17	297	1,535	11,185	7,310	.08.8+	643 38	3	3.3	23 00

Excelsior	68	67	1	32,478	515	11	178	662	5,970	57	906	2,738	27,023	15,208	.08.0+	1,217 61	8	7	16 85
Garfield	32	30	2	13,162	1,130	20	275	929	8,530	12	237	601	5,762	2,315	.08.7+	202 55	2	3.5	16 86
Glade	6	6	....	2,280	.....	6	125	635	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalkaska	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oliver	10	10	....	4,125	.....	6	69	471	2,408	4	54	325	1,717	896	.09.3+	83 72	1	5	9 00
Orange	85	82	3	44,775	3,280	33	668	1,164	17,315	52	1,089	2,355	30,740	15,240	.08.6+	1,322 32	.....	.....	.....
Rapid River	50	49	1	20,785	280	11	193	304	3,165	39	1,048	1,857	17,900	9,569	.08.7+	840 38	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	57	55	2	30,043	2,450	17	472	1,107	11,075	40	1,053	1,917	21,418	10,448	.09.0+	943 74	6	1.8	17 44
Wilson	19	18	1	8,174	875	8	171	862	3,730	11	209	473	5,319	2,220	.08.3+	185 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	491	479	12	$253,055	$10,040	179	3,938	9,357	$98,278	312	6,815	15,825	$164,817	$85,831	.08.5+	$7,374 83	22	4.6+	$17 70
KENT CO.:																			
Ada	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma	217	208	9	$245,375	$10,025	87	3,517	2,495	$115,875	130	4,714	3,938	$139,525	$70,862	.07.4+	$5,261 84	48	5.8	$15 53
Alpine	266	248	18	674,400	63,200	169	10,352	4,288	500,600	97	5,491	2,064	237,000	119,192	.07.0+	8,392 89	93	7.8	14 83
Bowne	212	178	34	417,005	98,350	107	6,243	4,271	284,350	105	5,523	3,375	231,005	116,115	.07.4+	8,616 40	71	6.4	16 13
Byron	232	217	15	420,125	29,850	191	8,684	6,384	396,225	41	1,450	853	53,750	35,650	.07.4+	2,646 75	24	5.5	13 10
Caledonia	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannon	154	154	....	453,455	.....	65	4,950	2,660	196,700	89	7,032	2,803	256,755	87,600	.07.3+	6,425 50	64	7.3	15 50
Cascade	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courtland	228	228	....	429,430	.....	118	6,189	2,872	242,380	110	5,561	2,231	187,050	72,665	.07.5+	5,456 05	144	7.8	15 30
Gaines	191	182	9	561,570	29,400	111	7,184	4,528	403,750	80	4,047	2,392	187,220	101,825	.07.2+	7,382 00	77	7	14 04
Grand Rapids	34	33	1	85,150	8,400	17	1,250	402	50,230	17	1,160	319	43,350	24,525	.06.8+	1,691 75	19	8.6	16 38
Grattan	69	66	3	193,040	5,800	25	2,176	1,108	86,440	44	3,199	1,297	112,400	41,495	.07.2+	2,993 65	45	7	16 77
Lowell	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	191	189	2	131,540	4,900	62	1,955	2,301	50,685	129	5,481	3,911	85,755	68,636	.07.6+	5,252 10	30	7.3	16 00
Oakfield	152	130	22	287,850	69,350	97	7,825	2,707	230,000	55	4,573	1,521	127,200	61,480	.07.4+	4,601 70	59	7.6	16 20

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
KENT CO.—*Con.*																			
Paris	215	192	23	$626,500	$76,885	149	8,851	3,252	$539,585	66	3,092	1,130	$163,800	$ 73,600	.07.1+	$5,263 65	108	7.5	$15 45
Plainfield																			
Solon																			
Sparta																			
Spencer	168	158	10	97,825	9,786	69	2,893	2,964	50,451	99	3,610	3,053	57,160	49,020	.07.4+	3,639 58	23	6.6	16 16
Tyrone																			
Vergennes	206	190	16	498,050	44,310	111	7,451	4,128	334,670	95	5,384	2,813	207,690	95,405	.07.2+	6,887 68	50	6.7	16 26
Walker	158	134	24	381,750	100,300	106	6,360	2,485	350,200	52	2,928	1,006	131,850	54,200	.06.8+	3,699 00	137	7	17 87
Wyoming	323	296	27	419,550	53,920	160	6,352	2,960	285,410	163	5,283	2,374	188,060	132,058	.07.2+	9,553 89	58	6.5	15 70
Totals	3,016	2,803	213	$5,922,615	$604,476	1,644	92,232	49,825	$4,117,521	1,372	68,528	35,060	$2,409,570	$1,204,428	.07.2+	$87,764 43	1,050	6.4+	$17 31
KEWEENAW CO.:																			
Allouez																			
Clifton																			
Copper Harbor	3	1	2	$ 580	$1,900	3	205	155	$2,480								3	5.3	$32 25
Eagle Harbor																			
Grant																			
Houghton	6	5	1	3,823	2,000	6	440	280	5,823								4	3	29 00
Sherman	2	1	1	3,200	1,000	2	320	120	4,200										
Totals	11	7	4	$7,603	$4,900	11	965	555	$12,503								7	3.9+	$30 85

Lake Co.:																			
Centre																			
Chase																			
Cherry Valley	10	10		$5,475		7	440	604	$4,025	3	126	214	$1,450	$1,000	.07.9	$ 79 00	2	5.5	14 36
Dover	32	32		9,500		16	161	529	2,700	16	464	713	6,800	4,925	.08.2+	406 20	2	9	16 33
Eden	3	3		1,300		3	105	335	1,300								3	5	18 00
Elk																			
Ellsworth																			
Glencoe	4	4		480		4	38	400	$ 480										
Lake																			
Pinora	42	41	1	18,665	$ 600	22	643	685	8,790	20	555	957	10,475	9,800	.07.5+	743 00	10	4.5	21 40
Pleasant Plains																			
Webber	25	22	3	5,720	1,105	16	428	1,189	4,130	9	367	756	2,695	1,316	.08.4+	110 60	1	2	15 00
Yates																			
Totals	116	112	4	$41,140	$1,705	68	1,815	3,742	$31,425	48	1,512	2,640	$21,420	$17,041	.07.8+	$1,838 80	18	4.8+	$19 94
Lapeer Co.:																			
Almont	163	136	32	$530,670	$149,820	129	11,350	3,474	$551,920	39	2,705	1,030	$125,570	$50,400	.07.3+	$3,708 50	149	7	$14 50
Arcada																			
Attica	127	116	11	298,080	28,890	70	4,912	2,017	200,545	57	3,605	1,937	126,425	52,285	.07.6+	4,009 50	42	7.5	14 64
Burlington	217	183	34	281,070	58,150	109	6,175	3,185	182,920	108	5,619	3,246	156,300	73,948	.07.6+	5,639 16	40	5.8	13 47
Burnside	283	278	5	441,420	8,560	94	6,115	4,022	180,230	189	10,755	,6383	269,750	144,330	.07.4+	10,820 01	81	7.8	15 43
Deerfield	51	45	6	43,215	7,900	15	908	1,050	20,540	36	1,365	1,292	30,575	15,630	.07.3+	1,155 30	72	5.7	15 80
Dryden	116	115	1	513,650	3,500	90	8,964	2,472	406,300	26	2,474	861	110,850	37,546	.07.1+	2,698 22	60	8.7	15 51
Elba	154	139	15	384,250	58,700	83	6,606	3,975	268,130	71	4,856	2,748	174,820	87,770	.07.2+	6,360 30	70	7.3	15 20
Goodland	183	168	15	237,180	39,400	46	2,922	2,103	88,100	137	7,478	4,513	188,480	115,801	.07.5+	8,700 91	31	7.5	13 65
Hadley	201	196	5	570,230	18,380	139	10,288	3,898	421,380	62	4,503	1,724	167,130	69,490	.07.	4,864 30	52	8.1	14 86

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
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LAPEER CO.-*Con.*																			
Imlay	232	211	21	$256,210	$22,720	85	3,433	2,267	$116,530	147	6,870	4,836	$162,400	$119,137	.07.5+	$9,051 10	7	7.4	$16 54
Lapeer	97	90	7	353,440	34,680	56	5,738	2,640	249,020	41	3,955	1,876	139,100	67,150	.07.2+	4,850 25	76	7.3	15 04
Marathon	180	150	30	265,680	43,390	90	4,768	3,565	170,180	90	4,187	3,906	138,890	56,298	.07.5+	4,255 04	54	8.1	14 96
Mayfield	111	109	2	165,305	5,050	44	2,484	1,437	86,145	67	3,202	1,944	84,210	44,826	.07.5+	3,381 63	42	5.8	17 63
Metamora	158	143	15	541,920	50,020	103	9,662	3,616	412,410	55	5,022	1,714	179,530	68,351	.07.3+	5,008 07	84	8.7	15 70
North Branch	206	190	16	233,950	19,250	85	4,101	3,569	107,040	121	6,241	5,058	146,160	93,330	.07.6+	7,152 55	40	8	14 81
Oregon	189	183	6	282,530	15,050	74	3,992	2,634	126,350	115	5,932	4,284	171,230	85,395	.07.7+	6,656 50	.....	.....	.....
Rich	163	151	12	195,782	14,230	62	2,340	2,423	71,340	101	4,848	4,313	138,672	58,740	.07.7+	4,574 70	18	7.3	14 14
Totals	2,836	2,603	233	$5,594,582	$577,590	1,374	94,758	48,347	$3,662,080	1,462	83,617	51,663	$2,510,092	$1,240,427	.07.4+	$92,886 04	858	7.1+	$15 54
LEELANAW CO.:																			
Bingham	70	70	....	$29,875	.....	28	1,246	1,437	$13,300	42	1,537	1,982	$16,575	$10,930	.08.2+	$ 903 60	12	6.2	$14 86
Centerville	51	51	....	25,596	.....	20	548	1,687	9,781	31	1,088	2,596	15,815	10,936	.08.2+	898 38	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	75	75	....	29,030	.....	57	1,944	5,194	22,905	18	496	1,318	6,125	3,130	.07.6+	240 65	.....	.....	.....
Elmwood	8	8	....	3,150	.....	7	211	1,222	2,600	1	30	130	550	250	.06.	15 00	7	8.1	16 00
Empire	60	60	....	26,660	.....	41	1,007	3,602	18,675	19	461	1,512	7,985	3,572	.08.2+	293 33	.....	.....	.....
Glen Arbor	28	24	4	9,115	$7,400	18	625	2,323	12,570	10	373	563	3,945	2,955	.07.7+	229 60	7	8	13 83
Kasson	65	63	2	27,753	1,050	35	1,062	2,242	15,115	30	1,006	2,303	13,688	7,520	.07.9+	595 95	.....	.....	.....
Leelanaw	138	133	5	57,605	2,820	90	3,283	5,160	29,350	48	1,111	2,163	21,075	18,858	.07.7+	1,466 44	25	5	17 16

Leland	81	81	....	43,530	.....	45	1,984	3,996	28,380	36	845	2,995	15,150	8,758	.07.9+	692 34	9	4.7	16 74
Solon	57	55	2	40,280	1,270	27	1,450	3,179	28,635	30	1,081	2,327	17,915	13,476	.07.7+	1,048 82	11	7.8	17 65
Sutton's Bay	90	86	4	26,373	490	57	1,358	2,896	14,825	33	1,019	2,563	12,038	10,782	.07.8+	840 14	5	10.8	13 37
Totals	723	706	17	$318,967	$13,030	425	14,718	32,938	$201,136	298	8,997	20,452	$130,861	$91,117	.07.9+	$7,224 25	76	6.2+	$16 38
LENAWEE CO.:																			
Adrian	91	80	11	$312,150	$63,200	52	3,575	1,061	$225,850	39	2,609	862	$149,500	$55,100	.06.4+	$3,572 75	23	8.7	$15 00
Blissfield	159	149	10	320,060	33,900	74	4,151	1,371	208,860	85	3,926	1,272	150,100	79,348	.06.7+	5,348 86	43	8.4	13 62
Cambridge	146	145	1	621,600	7,920	112	8,902	4,628	491,920	34	2,812	1,417	137,600	61,850	.06.3+	3,909 50	58	7.8	11 74
Clinton	85	74	11	404,635	82,350	46	4,006	932	271,780	39	3,460	721	215,205	72,415	.06.8+	4,927 95	48	8.6	16 58
Deerfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover	241	212	29	764,775	112,100	185	12,224	3,809	695,575	56	3,392	1,123	181,800	76,255	.06.5+	4,991 75	138	5.5	16 34
Fairfield	223	216	7	643,460	29,100	181	6,897	3,718	463,130	92	4,300	1,981	209,430	113,126	.06.7+	7,604 42	47	7.3	15 73
Franklin	180	169	11	657,500	53,000	77	5,881	1,638	316,450	103	7,466	1,581	394,050	144,189	.06.6+	9,548 98	7	5	14 06
Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon	222	201	21	691,750	94,150	142	9,935	4,312	550,900	80	4,411	1,944	235,000	105,955	.06.7+	7,190 15	70	8.6	16 01
Madison	196	162	34	726,000	204,500	122	8,922	3,212	629,200	74	4,219	1,123	301,300	111,725	.06.4+	7,194 75	74	9	15 08
Medina	256	200	56	838,760	228,370	194	13,977	6,869	835,960	62	4,244	2,108	231,200	91,150	.06.8+	6,235 50	41	8.4	15 12
Ogden	172	164	8	492,850	24,600	88	5,460	3,702	289,800	84	4,610	2,832	227,650	94,750	.06 8+	6,460 50	66	8.7	15 58
Palmyra	70	67	3	133,885	3,980	29	1,382	604	62,955	41	1,943	617	74,910	43,390	.06.6+	2,890 40	11	8	15 39
Raisin	235	211	24	882,780	111,270	128	8,811	2,230	568,670	107	6,906	1,833	425,880	186,890	.06.6+	12,453 40	171	7	21 47
Ridgeway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riga	304	291	13	400,450	20,300	141	6,742	3,726	227,850	163	5,772	3,593	192,900	114,672	.06.7+	7,783 22	22	9.4	13 04
Rollin	224	197	27	592,275	68,425	133	7,555	3,431	428,175	91	4,515	2,307	232,525	92,238	.06.7+	6,244 79	45	9.2	16 17
Rome	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
LENAWEE CO.—*Con.*																			
Tecumseh	94	78	16	$501,400	$126,300	56	4,871	1,201	$421,400	38	2,740	542	$206,300	$62,431	.06.5+	$4,115 87	73	10.4	$16 85
Woodstock	168	155	13	376,170	37,050	92	5,810	3,093	240,620	76	4,882	2,712	172,600	79,500	.06.9+	5,541 83	28	8.1	14 43
Totals	3,066	2,771	295	$9,360,500	$1,300,515	1,802	119,098	49,537	$6,924,065	1,264	72,207	28,574	$9,736,950	$1,584,984	.06.6+	$106,014 62	965	7.8+	$15 61
LIVINGSTON CO.:																			
Brighton	177	175	2	$597,300	$5,050	106	10,152	3,531	$391,300	71	6,752	1,785	$211,050	$84,192	.06.8+	$5,758 24	133	7.6	$16 41
Cohoctah	172	172	....	469,950	.....	77	5,977	3,311	252,900	95	5,327	2,945	217,050	108,654	.06.8+	7,402 75	45	8	16 27
Conway	228	200	28	419,990	55,850	113	6,255	4,776	272,800	115	5,045	4,028	203,040	97,454	.07.0+	6,891 73	50	7.4	15 86
Deerfield	184	163	21	524,650	83,980	111	7.924	4,600	373,500	73	5,564	2,496	235,130	90,187	.07.0+	6,401 62	50	7.5	15 80
Genoa	164	145	19	542,200	84,300	94	8,175	5,333	400,700	70	5,457	2,928	225,800	99,425	.06.7+	6,736 65	101	8	16 73
Green Oak	156	148	8	597,000	32,660	80	5,884	3,524	326,190	76	6,281	3,286	303,470	133,380	.06.6+	8,854 60	50	7.8	16 65
Hamburg	107	92	15	342,200	51,670	64	6,127	3,736	261,560	43	3,838	2,446	132,310	56,850	.06.8+	3,872 00	97	6.4	16 96
Handy	154	150	4	520,040	16,900	63	3,908	2,369	234,550	91	5,767	2,557	302,390	102,266	.06.9+	7,101 75	60	8.5	16 57
Hartland	181	167	14	545,830	42,750	107	7,929	3,939	368,370	74	5,202	2,747	220,210	106,460	.06.9+	7,418 70	63	7.7	16 38
Howell	165	146	19	501,470	62,620	88	6,312	2,718	338,650	77	5,054	1,822	225,440	105,611	.06.9+	7,291 47	.....	.....	.....
Iosco	156	156	....	401,130	.....	94	6.917	3,857	244,510	62	4,761	3,109	156,620	84,000	.06.0+	5,091 00	71	6.7	16 36
Marion	169	158	11	596,185	44,450	88	8,213	3,419	371,265	81	6,416	2,732	269,370	152,145	.06.5+	10,039 15	165	8.2	17 21
Oceola	155	148	7	679,570	26,700	95	8,875	4,468	462,070	60	4,808	2,233	244,200	92,675	.07.1+	6,590 22	103	8.2	16 37
Putnam	111	107	4	398,600	16,700	42	4,580	2,600	194,400	69	6,422	3,005	220,900	129,100	.06.8+	8,834 00	55	7.9	16 63

Tyrone	197	183	14	628,150	45,410	92	6,564	2,857	336,300	105	7,831	3,192	338,260	160,895	.07.1+	11,469 15	71	6.7	16 00
Unadilla	107	91	16	373,950	81,100	70	6,210	4,844	306,150	37	3,237	2,240	148,900	69,650	.06.4+	4,480 50	86	8.5	17 47
Totals	2,583	2,401	182	$8,138,215	$650,140	1,384	110,002	59,382	$5,134,215	1,199	87,762	43,501	$3,654,140	$1,672,944	.06.8+	$114,233 53	1,200	7.7+	$16 62
Mackinac Co.:																			
Brevort																			
Garfield	28	28		$4,400		27	576	3,926	$4,320	1	8	152	$ 80	$ 200	.07	$ 14 00			
Hendricks	13	13		1,905		13	343	1,767	1,905								4	9	$25 33
Holmes																			
Lakefield																			
Marquette	30	30		8,476		30	627	3,300	8,476										
Moran																			
Newton																			
Portage	17	17		1,418		16	122	2,151	1,193	1	10	150	225	100	.07.	7 00			
St. Ignace	19	17	2	1,620	$1,300	16	256	529	2,660	3	45	195	260	450	.09.	40 50	4	4	25 12
Totals	107	105	2	$17,819	$1,300	102	1,924	11,673	$18,554	5	63	497	$565	$750	.08.2	$61 50	8	6.5	$25 26
Macomb Co.:																			
Armada	161	137	24	$562,550	$120,120	93	8,872	4,328	$485,160	68	3,960	1,862	$197,510	$74,320	.07.1+	$5,319 85	62	8.9	$14 68
Bruce	126	98	28	620,450	215,700	85	11,572	3,416	634,550	41	4,082	1,465	201,600	87,765	.07.1+	6,267 20	124	9.9	16 26
Chesterfield	226	213	13	479,470	46,600	146	8,799	3,372	372,120	80	4,003	1,193	153,950	70,566	.07.0+	4,979 03	21	8.2	13 67
Clinton	251	214	37	600,840	81,850	117	5,594	2,137	334,000	134	6,420	2,324	348,690	163,095	.06.7+	11,025 65	91	9.7	14 47
Erin	52	49	3	211,800	7,800	29	1,898	475	151,650	23	744	286	67,950	21,150	.06.7+	1,421 50	24	6.5	16 00
Harrison	83	62	21	168,190	50,186	48	2,195	1,408	140,656	35	1,787	924	77,720	51,295	.07.1+	3,655 95	57	7.9	13 80
Lenox																			
Macomb	298	283	15	641,485	46,250	156	7,664	2,907	385,910	142	6,473	2,634	301,825	150,200	.06.9+	10,438 50	110	9.2	13 72

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
MACOMB CO.-*Con.*																			
Ray	186	167	19	$538,395	$72,050	110	7,293	4,670	$424,745	76	3,917	1,631	$175,700	$81,131	.07.0+	$5,729 57	60	8.7	$13 80
Richmond	237	227	10	598,770	33,150	152	9,822	3,709	417,770	85	5,604	2,025	214,150	92,108	.07.1+	6,540 16	108	7.6	19 96
Shelby	223	213	10	550,450	34,950	129	8,868	3,890	394,200	94	5,213	2,131	191,200	93,700	.06.8+	6,399 50	62	8.3	12 74
Sterling	287	270	17	623,550	67,720	121	6,411	3,119	353,760	166	6,749	2,750	337,510	169,631	.06 8+	11,646 17	66	6.9	14 52
Warren	360	320	40	629,200	108,150	233	8,683	3,488	522,750	127	4,027	1,555	214,600	127,160	.06.5+	8,356 20	74	5.7	13 28
Washington	144	107	37	525,040	297,050	106	11,196	3,477	632,960	38	4,025	1,437	189,130	67,600	.06.8+	4,648 00	106	9.2	15 01
Totals	2,634	2,360	274	$6,750,190	$1,181,576	1,525	98,867	40,396	$5,250,231	1,109	57,004	22,217	$2,681,535	$1,250,381	.06.9+	$86,397 28	965	7.9+	$16 02
MANISTEE CO.:																			
Arcadia	42	40	2	$25,540	$1,630	22	799	665	$13,645	20	779	919	$13,525	$10,377	.07.4+	$ 776 50	4	6.8	$18 74
Bear Lake	143	136	7	111,177	5,185	63	1,958	4,754	56,577	80	2,256	5,322	59,785	36,360	.07.8+	2,847 45	.....	.....	.....
Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleon	98	96	2	71,536	2,900	46	1,424	2,635	33,180	52	1,946	3,494	41,256	18,934	.08.2+	1,554 82	18	6.6	14 50
Filer	26	26	....	18,500	.....	25	860	790	17,900	1	20	10	600	100	.07	7 00	.....	.....	.....
Manistee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove	18	17	1	4,320	60	9	96	528	1,665	9	141	708	2,715	1,930	.08.2+	159 40	.....	.....	.....
Morilla	46	44	2	22,230	1,780	22	716	1,274	10,875	24	913	1,632	13,135	8,795	.07.4+	654 30	6	12	16 11
Onekama	53	53	....	44,655	.....	22	603	1,046	17,250	31	1,012	1,054	27,405	11,883	.07.9+	908 41	15	7.2	20 35
Pleasanton	64	62	2	56,512	1,347	38	1,656	2,839	36,748	26	815	1,699	21,111	13,515	.07.8+	1,057 45	25	4.2	19 27

Springdale																				
Stronack																				
Totals	490	474	16	$354,470	$12,902	247	8,112	14,031	$187,840	243	7,882	14,838	$179,532	$101,394	.07.8+	$7,965 33	68	6.3+	$17 66
MANITOU CO.:																				
Chandler																				
Galilee	18	18		$3,690		14	590	1,215	$2,640	4	100	646	$1,050	$ 750	.07.8+	$ 58 50			
Pesine	75	75		13,380		75	1,764	4,083	13,380										
Totals	93	93		$17,070		89	2,354	5,298	$16,020	4	100	646	$1,050	$ 750	.07.8+	$ 58 50			
MARQUETTE CO.:																				
Champion																				
Chocolay	56	56		$25,970		38	1,716	4,534	$17,800	18	961	2,220	$8,170	$7,894	.08.0+	$ 632 15	28	8.5	$35 58
Ely																				
Forsyth	24	23	1	2,976	288	24	300	2,740	3,264								18	1.8	26 80
Humboldt																				
Ishpeming	1	1		1,180		1	40	220	1,180								1	12	40 00
Marquette	16	15	1	11,800	800	16	379	1,597	12,100								10	4.7	25 74
Michigamme	2	2		2,700		2	105	50	2,700								6	5.6	40 00
Negaunee																			
Republic	3	3		1,250		3	108	114	1,250										
Richmond																			
Tilden																			
Turin	8	8		2,985		8	328	822	2,985								8	7.1	26 10
Totals	110	108	2	$48,361	$1,088	92	2,974	10,077	$41,279	18	961	2,220	$8,170	$7,894	.08.0+	$ 632 15	71	5.9+	$32 99

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

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MASON CO.:																			
Amber	97	95	2	$73,070	$2,150	34	1,169	1,133	$29,070	63	1,968	2,726	$46,150	$31,236	.06.2+	$2,581 00	7	8.8	$23 59
Branch	19	19	....	6,765	.....	13	239	724	3,050	6	188	576	3,715	2,305	.09.2+	212 50	8	3.3	17 55
Custer	81	76	5	40,195	6,910	17	741	862	14,750	64	1,492	2,943	32,355	18,325	.08.8+	1,625 55	15	7.7	18 68
Eden	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Soil	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	35	35	....	21,620	.....	11	278	627	7,995	24	599	1,103	13,625	10,225	.07.7+	795 90	8	4.2	15 08
Hamlin	13	12	1	5,915	300	3	48	327	1,520	10	171	918	4,695	1,379	.07.8+	108 70	2	6	15 00
Lincoln	7	7	....	3,310	.....	2	55	105	960	5	133	187	2,350	1,480	.08.9+	132 75	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette	25	23	2	21,635	1,375	17	763	670	17,410	8	385	325	5,600	3,750	.08	300 00	12	10.8	15 83
Riverton	192	189	3	125,810	1,910	54	1,311	2,145	36,945	138	3,477	5,509	90,775	52,990	.08.0+	4,288 75	2	6	12 00
Sherman	65	63	2	33,170	1,300	26	563	1,380	12,630	39	1,041	224	21,840	11,047	.08.6+	950 06	25	6.6	19 60
Summit	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victory	68	66	2	35,010	1,350	20	407	773	9,170	48	1,240	2,337	27,190	16,640	.08.8+	1,479 68	10	7	18 57
Totals	602	585	17	$366,500	$15,295	197	5,574	8,746	$133,500	405	10,609	16,848	$248,295	$149,377	.08.3+	$12,474 89	89	7.0+	$19 53
MECOSTA CO.:																			
Ætna	57	53	4	$34,470	$3,730	17	483	897	$13,155	40	794	1,980	$25,045	$16,179	.07.7+	$1,250 05	5	4.8	$13 58
Austin	109	105	4	57,120	2,600	40	1,035	1,556	21,760	69	176	2,673	37,999	31,130	.06.6+	2,073 91	.....	.....	.....
Big Rapids	64	59	5	86,190	16,100	39	1,868	2,340	70,290	25	700	1,225	32,000	15,075	.07.8+	1,190 50	29	6.5	19 30

Chippewa																				
Colfax	121	112	9	64,220	6,250	47	1,746	2,000	39,510	74	1,692	2,864	30,960	26,045	.07.9+	2,062 55	20	7.4	18 92
Deerfield	137	127	10	115,270	8,435	69	2,708	2,206	59,605	68	2,231	2,631	64,100	34,039	.07.9+	2,701 43	19	8.7	16 45
Fork																			
Grant	68	63	5	43,385	4,760	29	799	1,604	22,235	39	1,116	1,792	25,910	10,759	.08.3+	898 89	9	8	18 47
Green																			
Hinton																			
Martiny																			
Mecosta																			
Millbrook																			
Morton																			
Sheridan	47	44	3	28,470	1,930	21	463	1,630	14,598	26	610	1,797	15,802	12,515	.08.0+	1,002 89	6	6.8	20 43
Wheatland	138	133	5	166,990	7,155	67	2,786	3,342	94,395	71	2,454	3,702	79,750	29,522	.07.9+	2,336 36	35	5.3	19 86
Totals	741	696	45	$596,115	$50,960	329	11,388	15,575	$335,548	412	9,773	18,664	$311,527	$175,264	.07.7+	$13,516 58	123	6.7	$18 60
MENOMINEE CO.:																			
Breen	14	14		$7,730		11	258	765	$5,850	3	100	355	$1,880	$1,750	.07.4+	$ 130 00	7	8.4	$21 77
Breitung																			
Cedarville																			
Ingallston	26	26		6,300		23	226	1,175	5,325	3	18	142	975	1,100	.09.2+	102 10	2	3.5	17 00
Menominee																			
Nadeau	51	51		21,476		40	727	2,583	18,530	11	260	707	7,946	8,606	.07.8+	283 00	1	6	15 00
Norway	7	6	1	2,970	$2,500	7	521	739	5,470								15	11.3	18 30
Spalding	89	88	1	46,790	400	83	1,849	4,196	44,790	6	137	343	2,400	1,765	.07.0+	136 35	37	10	24 74
Stephenson	52	51	1	21,340	2,400	31	694	1,654	14,200	21	446	1,283	9,540	6,024	.09.9+	596 42	28	6.7	20 00
Totals	239	236	3	$106,606	$5,300	195	4,275	11,112	$89,165	44	961	2,830	$22,741	$14,245	.08.7+	$1,247 87	90	8.8+	$17 67

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

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						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
MIDLAND CO.:																			
Edenville	45	43	2	$17,180	$2,100	28	746	994	$11,355	19	582	429	$7,925	$10,285	.08.0+	$822 95	25	5.9	$18 45
Geneva	13	12	1	2,310	1,100	6	122	377	2,180	7	131	387	1,230	1,700	.08.7+	149 00	.....	.....	.....
Greendale	12	12	....	1,650	.....	11	162	573	1,450	1	35	5	200	300	.07	21 00	.....	.....	.....
Homer	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hope	23	23	....	21,600	.....	16	667	548	15,900	7	225	245	5,700	3,100	.08.3+	259 00	9	6.6	19 34
Ingersoll	169	167	2	148,094	1,450	59	1,858	2,919	56,265	110	3,248	3,834	93,279	57,472	.07.3+	4,247 61	23	8.5	17 16
Jasper	70	70	....	36,305	.....	18	558	977	12,355	52	1,306	1,983	23,950	18,080	.07.7+	1,397 25	10	8.1	15 93
Jerome	39	38	1	5,565	1,440	29	654	1,352	5,595	10	208	636	1,410	2,575	.08.1+	211 05	12	5.7	20 65
Larkin	33	33	....	9,890	.....	10	145	555	3,080	23	487	1,210	6,810	5,900	.08.2+	489 50	.....	.....	.....
Lee	37	35	2	7,560	200	19	265	1,009	3,780	18	258	1,065	3,980	5,282	.07.0+	371 68	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	16	16	....	10,025	.....	15	575	677	8,825	1	80	80	1,200	1,000	.08	80 00	4	3	18 00
Midland	98	94	4	84,410	4,725	47	1,365	1,856	43,985	51	1,483	2,020	45,150	22,854	.07.8+	1,804 33	3	12	17 33
Mount Hayley	55	55	....	14,570	.....	33	789	1,258	8,665	22	417	1,159	5,905	5,325	.08.0+	431 00	5	3.6	17 16
Porter	84	80	4	40,745	1,965	34	775	1,667	17,590	50	1,021	2,613	25,120	15,080	.07.6+	1,155 85	13	3.9	18 72
Warren	65	65	....	23,328	.....	58	718	5,373	20,608	7	100	204	2,720	850	.07	59 50	123	9.6	20 00
Totals	759	743	16	$423,232	$12,980	381	9,394	20,135	$211,633	378	9,581	15,370	$224,579	$149,808	.07.6+	$11,499 72	227	8.4+	$18 49

Missaukee Co.:																			
Ætna																			
Bloomfield	17	17		$9,780		7	111	285	$2,670	10	255	705	$7,110	$3,865	.08.2+	$ 318 90	3	7	$17 50
Caldwell																			
Clam Union	86	84	2	77,111	$2,030	40	829	2,620	39,893	46	1,027	2,337	39,248	14,544	.07.7+	1,126 85	34	5.3	17 98
Forest	22	21	1	8,940	300	10	160	532	3,790	12	325	1,450	5,450	2,525	.08.6+	217 50	7	9.2	18 32
Lake	12	12		14,744		10	578	1,048	14,244	2	19	77	500	425	.10	42 50	34	4.3	18 01
Norwich	33	33		18,135		11	215	465	5,160	22	523	1,388	12,975	5,768	.08.5+	494 25	17	10.7	19 84
Pioneer																			
Reeder																			
Richland	58	58		23,043		15	332	775	8,063	43	391	2,139	14,960	13,049	.07.8+	1,031 27	5	7.6	17 52
Riverside	47	45	2	29,421	N. R.	25	648	1,639	15,417	22	741	1,714	14,004	7,495	.08.4+	635 25	14	5	15 80
West Branch																			
Totals	275	270	5	$181,174	$2,330	118	2,873	7,364	$89,257	157	3,281	9,810	$94,247	$47,671	.08.1+	$3,866 52	114	6.1+	$18 24
Monroe Co.:																			
Ash	302	285	17	$666,990	$42,350	219	9,279	4,877	$499,150	83	3,795	2,412	$210,190	$90,440	.07	$6,330 80	2	6	$18 00
Bedford																			
Berlin	176	174	2	611,521	5,950	95	6,395	3,783	403,810	81	5,068	1,922	213,661	63,095	.06.9+	4,392 25	107	9.4	21 83
Dundee	299	281	18	715,975	68,300	126	5 865	3,304	338,475	173	8,218	3,855	445,800	193,978	.07.1+	13,815 01	60	8.3	13 31
Erie	171	144	27	658,030	165,750	92	4,898	3,332	393,930	79	5,591	1,544	429,850	98,325	.07.0+	6,943 75	118	9.3	13 15
Exeter	157	152	5	371,600	16,400	59	3,290	1,483	155,100	98	4,769	2,352	232,900	83,605	.06.7+	5,652 35	15	7	12 92
Frenchtown	165	154	11	390,560	23,800	91	4,474	1,943	236,470	74	4,384	968	177,890	69,650	.07.0+	4,910 68	9	8.6	14 55
Ida	197	175	22	409,400	47,300	85	4,858	2,148	229,900	112	5,839	2,394	226,800	92,625	.07.0+	6,540 30	30	7.4	14 23
La Salle	180	173	7	516,630	33,270	110	6,928	2,033	357,760	70	4,154	1,010	192,140	62,091	.06.9+	4,306 51	2	9.5	13 15
London																			
Milan	206	193	13	482,130	28,900	111	6,604	2,946	311,170	95	4,435	2,350	199,860	95,215	.07.0+	6,756 05	65	8	17 49

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
MONROE CO.—*Continued.*																			
Monroe	105	91	14	$385,070	$55,760	66	3,935	1,060	$265,260	39	2,221	460	$125,570	$49,990	.07.0+	$3,509 70	31	6.3	$13 40
Raisinville	218	209	9	768,200	29,370	133	10,772	3,383	510,770	85	6,232	1,769	286,800	126,965	.06.7+	8,534 80	17	8.5	14 58
Summerfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteford	200	191	9	476,550	23,700	79	4,892	1,814	213,500	121	5,490	3,044	286,750	118,330	.06.6+	7,912 91	67	8	13 00
Totals	2,376	2,222	154	$6,402,656	$540,850	1,266	72,210	32,106	$3,915,295	1,110	60,196	24,080	$3,028,211	$1,144,309	.06.9+	$79,605 11	523	8.4+	$13 93
MONTCALM CO.:																			
Belvidere	125	124	1	$70,270	$ 920	31	610	1,464	$17,230	94	2,299	3,653	$53,960	$39,533	.07.4+	$2,960 87	13	9.2	$23 73
Bloomer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushnell	189	181	8	331,150	17,800	110	6,740	2,439	219,350	79	4,198	1,673	129,100	39,375	.08.0+	3,160 60	85	4.9	17 31
Cato	78	74	4	39,045	1,650	25	1,050	1,081	18,270	53	1,210	1,594	22,425	16,792	.08.1+	1,375 59	8	10.8	15 51
Crystal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day	33	32	1	51,910	1,000	12	1,389	972	36,275	21	575	786	16,635	7,550	.07.4+	560 00	15	9	15 85
Douglass	162	151	11	114,075	11,070	74	2,301	2,841	60,430	88	2,165	2,763	64,715	41,174	.07.6+	3,168 02	48	6.9	15 92
Eureka	102	101	1	248,200	400	57	4,663	1,749	146,000	45	3,496	970	102,600	62,805	.07.2+	4,523 35	63	7.7	16 52
Evergreen	14	14	....	17,475	.....	3	140	66	4,725	11	457	391	12,750	6,863	.08.3+	569 80	1	6	18 00
Fair Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferris	53	51	2	52,950	2,800	26	1,079	717	29,700	27	1,219	1,182	26,050	12,067	.07.6+	918 36	19	5.7	18 67
Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Maple Valley	224	221	3	138,060	1,975	78	2,178	2,477	49,075	146	5,157	3,737	90,960	77,108	.07.7+	5,967 82	26	6.1	18 38
Montcalm	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierson	164	155	9	166,170	8,200	70	3,571	4,418	97,400	94	3,152	2,795	76,970	56,035	.07.6+	4,804 23	37	9.8	17 30
Pine	108	105	3	59,535	1,600	28	1,339	947	20,165	80	2,759	2,913	40,970	30,125	.07.7+	2,320 75	27	7.3	20 37
Reynolds	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	52	52	....	29,635	.....	34	824	2,078	23,135	18	331	654	7,500	5,810	.08.1+	473 55	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	169	168	1	76,250	225	47	1,689	1,973	32,395	122	2,541	3,495	44,080	38,917	.07.7+	3,002 96	18	6	13 57
Winfield	135	133	2	245,400	3,000	36	1,775	1,403	83,800	99	3,950	3,708	164,600	50,860	.07.9+	4,047 55	33	7.6	16 94
Totals	1,608	1,562	46	$1,640,125	$50,140	631	29,348	24,625	$836,950	977	33,504	30,314	$853,315	$485,014	.07.7+	$37,353 45	393	7.0+	$17 30
MONTMORENCY CO.:																			
Albert	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Briley	25	23	2	$6,080	$520	23	585	2,590	$6,080	2	60	195	$ 520	$ 600	.08.5+	$51 00	7	3.4	$20 00
Hillman	23	21	2	10,320	400	19	1,159	1,943	8,990	4	140	374	1,730	1,900	.09.6+	183 00	24	8.5	23 62
Montmorency	19	18	1	6,260	600	15	269	1,141	5,200	4	73	2,287	1,660	1,100	.07	77 00	5	4.8	24 79
Rust	18	18	....	2,290	.....	12	198	1,242	1,670	6	65	335	620	1,600	.07	112 00	.....	.....	.....
Wheatfield	17	16	1	2,325	240	14	205	1,441	1,845	3	63	390	720	847	.08.2+	69 76	.....	.....	.....
Totals	102	96	6	$27,275	$1,760	83	2,416	8,357	$23,785	19	401	3,581	$5,250	$6,047	.08.1+	$492 76	36	6.9+	$23 38
MUSKEGON CO.:																			
Blue Lake	21	21	....	$4,150	.....	21	916	1,783	$4,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7.2	$18 00
Casinova	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Creek	45	45	....	17,790	.....	37	1,699	2,649	14,210	8	435	925	$3,580	$2,215	.07.8+	$173 30	21	4.8	15 76
Dalton	51	51	....	27,375	.....	43	1,164	3,360	23,680	8	219	466	3,695	1,250	.09.6+	121 00	2	7.5	18 00
Eggleston	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruitland	103	101	2	61,655	$2,240	54	1,554	3,100	35,200	49	1,341	2,475	28,695	16,140	.08.5+	1,376 95	8	6.2	14 12

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
MUSKEGON Co.-*Con*																			
Fruitport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holton	56	55	1	$35,335	$ 400	26	1,379	1,489	$18,865	30	1,281	1,588	$16,870	$17,415	.07.7+	$1,349 25	5	6.6	$15 59
Lakeside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laketon	35	34	1	13,850	250	21	555	1,136	7,040	14	452	1,003	7,060	5,720	.07.2+	415 00	3	6	16 00
Montague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon	9	8	1	13,400	3,300	6	192	108	12,300	3	95	67	4,400	950	.09.3+	89 00	11	11.5	30 09
Norton	99	99	.....	26,860	.....	54	1,177	2,050	17,335	45	767	1,087	9,525	13,315	.08.1+	1,078 55	22	7.3	15 94
Ravenna	92	92	.....	116,160	.....	46	1,683	1,341	52,100	46	2,139	1,266	64,060	36,554	.07.3+	2,821 95	17	6.1	16 31
Whitehall	23	23	.....	19,280	.....	22	1,160	639	15,000	1	165	320	4,280	5,500	.07	385 00	18	6.9	21 13
White River	54	52	2	38,565	2,400	21	595	449	12,575	33	1,248	1,274	28,390	27,825	.06.9+	1,932 25	.....	.....	.....
Totals	588	581	7	$374,420	$8,590	351	12,074	18,104	$212,455	237	8,142	10,471	$170,555	$128,884	.07.5+	$9,742 25	111	6.8+	$19 15
NEWAYGO Co.:																			
Ashland	178	175	3	$192,800	$7,050	70	2,789	2,177	$82,850	108	4,356	3,252	$117,000	$50,419	.07.5+	$4,511 23	80	4.7	$17 94
Barton	110	109	1	75,645	250	38	842	1,924	29,530	72	1,669	2,247	46,365	21,180	.08.1+	1,724 65	.....	.....	.....
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Prairie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton	111	105	6	35,475	4,720	84	2,037	4,427	31,390	27	636	1,784	8,805	6,637	.08.5+	570 66	35	8.2	18 86
Brooks	26	24	2	6,400	650	21	1,000	705	5,650	5	267	73	1,400	1,350	.10	135 00	.....	.....	.....

Croton																				
Dayton																				
Denver	53	53		47,790		33	1,530	1,285	33,670	20	747	671	14,120	8,175	.08.6+	708 50	9	6.2	21 03
Ensley																			
Everett																			
Garfield																			
Goodwell	36	36		7,395		13	333	767	3,350	23	436	1,194	4,045	5,416	.08.3+	454 28	5	5	20 00
Grant																			
Home	25	25		13,525		11	261	690	5,400	14	347	720	8,125	4,647	.08.1+	380 50	3	6	20 00
Lincoln	10	8	2	6,200	18,000	7	927	1,413	22,800	3	65	375	1,400	400	.07.2+	29 00	4	8.2	24 36
Monroe	6	6		6,025		5	258	500	5,925	1	10	70	100	100	.07	7 00	2	12	26 00
Norwich																			
Sheridan	153	144	9	65,585	5,125	54	2,252	2,612	29,775	99	3,040	3,810	40,935	52,100	.07.6+	4,085 20	25	7.4	16 09
Sherman	78	78		43,210		32	668	1,194	13,410	46	1,327	1,997	29,800	22,075	.07.7+	1,705 15			
Troy																			
Wilcox																			
Totals	786	763	23	$500,050	$35,795	363	12,397	17,694	$263,750	418	12,900	16,193	$272,095	$181,499	.07.8+	$14,306 17	163	6.7+	$18 08
OAKLAND CO.																			
Addison																			
Avon																			
Bloomfield																			
Brandon																			
Commerce																			
Farmington																			
Groveland																			
Highland																			

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
OAKLAND CO.-*Con.*																			
Holly																			
Independence																			
Lyon																			
Milford																			
Novi																			
Oakland																			
Orion	123	114	9	$399,790	$38,200	89	9,352	4,130	$345,840	34	2,691	1,555	$92,150	$29,775	.06.9+	$2,076 25	122	8	$14 17
Oxford																			
Pontiac																			
Rose																			
Royal Oak																			
Southfield																			
Springfield																			
Troy																			
Waterford																			
West Bloomfield																			
White Lake																			
Totals	123	114	9	$399,790	$38,200	89	9,352	4,130	$345,840	34	2,691	1,555	$92,150	$29,775	.06.9+	$2,076 25	122	8	$14 17

OCEANA CO.:																			
Benona	117	114	3	$103,560	$6,050	107	3,519	2,158	$94,710	10	553	377	$13,900	$6,600	.07.7+	$513 00	17	8.8	$18 88
Clay Banks	138	132	6	147,335	10,710	69	2,828	2,715	79,200	69	2,695	2,833	78,845	52,293	.07.7+	4,074 91	14	8.4	16 01
Colfax	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal	72	69	3	32,530	1,320	17	354	582	5,060	55	1,803	3,045	28,790	23,735	.08.3+	1,971 85	14	8.8	30 56
Elbridge	161	157	4	112,200	2,475	55	1,797	1,881	40,705	106	2,000	4,158	73,970	49,927	.08.0+	4,041 09	10	6.1	14 85
Ferry	113	107	6	64,400	3,520	58	1,729	2,587	35,285	55	1,620	2,802	32,635	21,585	.07.9+	1,721 15	2	5	14 00
Golden	38	38	....	66,855	.....	19	917	984	36,430	19	855	846	30,425	11,549	.07.6+	886 42	24	5.6	18 00
Grant	70	69	1	27,065	800	31	930	1,556	15,875	39	722	1,836	11,990	10,849	.08.0+	872 60	6	7.1	19 72
Greenwood	57	57	....	44,697	.....	31	1,470	1,796	27,985	26	898	1,085	16,712	12,645	.08.3+	1,057 20	25	8.8	16 85
Hart	190	178	12	222,400	16,950	80	3,110	2,367	119,300	110	3,613	3,116	120,050	56,438	.08 2+	4,634 48	29	6.9	17 85
Leavitt	84	84	....	50,623	.....	31	1,214	1,807	22,175	53	1,599	2,777	28,448	18,144	.08.1+	1,480 38	11	7.1	18 27
Newfield	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otto	11	11	....	7,215	.....	9	460	435	4,965	2	160	130	2,250	1,000	.07.5	75 00	3	5.3	19 00
Pentwater	10	10	....	6,875	.....	7	170	427	5,30·	3	75	293	1,575	1,400	.07.2+	101 00	3	6.3	16 67
Shelby	170	166	4	163,980	10,675	90	3,151	2,854	95,135	80	3,105	2,194	79,520	45,382	.07.8+	3,564 36	45	6.6	16 00
Weare	131	127	4	102,680	2,950	40	1,541	1,160	34,350	91	3,661	3,192	71,280	52,246	.07.9+	4,179 43	39	6.9	15 57
Totals	1,362	1,319	43	$1,151,415	$55,450	644	23,190	23,309	$616,475	718	23,359	28,684	$590,390	$363,793	.08.0+	$29,172 87	242	6.8+	$17 65
OGEMAW CO.:																			
Beaver Lake	15	14	1	$5,050	$500	13	631	1,375	$4,800	2	43	197	$750	$378	.10	$37 80	4	4.2	$14 70
Churchill	40	40	....	13,835	.....	26	429	1,709	8,135	14	437	643	5,700	5,850	.09.7+	570 00	1	6.	20 00
Cumming	34	34	....	8,040	.....	19	324	962	4,375	15	354	538	3,665	4,735	.08.0+	382 55	11	7.6	16 78
Damon	38	36	2	11,873	595	20	415	1,389	5,153	18	653	1,105	7,315	6,235	.08.2+	517 30	2	6	20 00
Edwards	37	37	....	12,775	.....	12	183	692	3,750	25	531	1,466	9,025	9,605	.09.2+	886 25	5	10.	20 00
Foster	41	40	1	18,650	560	18	836	1,899	7,490	23	1,572	2,045	11,720	7,802	.09.4+	735 39	.....	.....	.....
Hill	5	4	1	1,250	1,000	4	227	323	1,540	1	50	175	710	650	.10	65 00	9	11.1	17 44

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
OGEMAW CO.-*Con.*																			
Horton	21	21	....	$8,380	.....	5	95	225	$1,275	16	399	961	$7,105	$10,730	.07.7+	$832 00	7	9.7	$16 34
Klacking	56	54	2	20,595	$2,150	25	522	2,573	6,100	31	971	2,097	16,645	13,150	.09.2+	1,215 75	22	6	18 64
Mills	10	10	....	1,070	.....	8	285	995	930	2	44	336	140	275	.08.0+	22 25	5	10.8	18 66
Ogemaw	14	12	2	1,960	14,080	10	347	1,458	15,620	4	15	124	420	1,150	.08.6+	99 25	.....	.....	.....
Richland	44	44	....	19,260	.....	28	362	1,661	11,454	16	288	575	7,806	5,565	.07.9+	442 55	4	5	23 00
Rose	40	40	....	10,025	.....	22	202	852	4,115	18	437	939	5,910	6,205	.09.0+	562 63	6	8.3	18 28
West Branch	41	41	....	17,650	.....	11	383	261	4,725	30	894	1,488	12,925	11,950	.09.4+	1,130 10	2	8	10 50
Totals	436	427	9	$150,413	$18,835	221	5,241	16,375	$79,462	215	6,688	12,639	$39,836	$84,280	.08.9+	$7,498 82	78	7.7+	$12 75
ONTONAGON CO.:																			
Bessemer	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp Lake	2	1	1	$500	$200	2	25	360	$700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenland	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironwood	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	15	13	2	13,880	1,700	15	1,019	1,157	$15,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10.9	$39 27
Totals	17	14	3	$14,380	$1,900	17	1,044	1,517	$16,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10.9	$39 27

Osceola Co.:																				
Burdell	32	31	1	$19.150	$1,750	25	843	999	$17,100	7	198	282	$3,800	$2.015	.08.3+	$169 20	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	23	22	1	11,950	800	9	120	454	4,150	14	409	532	8,600	5,230	.08.0+	420 60	10	7.9	$15 70
Evart	97	88	9	80,711	11,080	41	1,285	2,142	37,245	56	2,083	3,563	54,546	30,855	.08.4+	2,604 36	42	5.9	21 50
Hartwick	34	34	....	25,090	.....	10	145	295	3,170	24	1,030	1,333	21,920	10,978	.08.7+	963 30	11	8.3	19 12
Hersey	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland	74	70	4	27,000	1,990	17	332	731	6,080	57	1,323	2,590	22,910	19,100	.08.2+	1,575 25	7	7.8	15 76
Le Roy	129	119	10	70,380	5,170	62	1,381	2,088	32,790	67	1,791	2,628	42,760	27,218	.07.9+	2,157 26	7	7	13 12
Lincoln	177	171	6	125,140	4,510	65	1,705	2,384	49,730	112	2,675	4,501	79,920	32,121	.07.8+	2,531 96	.....	.....	.....
Marion	38	38	....	18,980	.....	18	463	1,257	8,600	20	496	2,660	10,380	7,006	.08.4+	589 10	16	8.4	18 28
Middle Branch	20	20	....	17,970	.....	7	236	484	5,590	13	327	1,713	12,380	5,331	.08.6+	462 10	1	12	16 00
Orient	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Lake	56	55	1	41,130	1,760	24	535	1,134	16,320	32	1,112	1,667	26,570	10,650	.08.4+	897 85	1	2	20 00
Sherman	64	63	1	38,680	560	43	1,430	1,805	28,720	21	576	768	10,520	6,066	.08.5+	518 92	14	6	17 08
Sylvan	88	82	6	55,780	5,050	38	808	1,794	27,500	50	861	2,477	33,330	18,890	.08.1+	1,538 75	8	3.1	14 64
Totals	832	792	39	$531,961	$32,670	359	9,283	15,567	$236,995	473	12,831	25,214	$327,636	$175,460	.08.2+	$14,428 65	117	6.4+	$18 26
Oscoda Co.:																				
Atherton	20	19	1	$2,520	$320	17	570	1,927	2,360	3	90	390	$480	$1,075	.07.9+	$85 30	.....	.....	.....
Big Creek	11	11	....	3,520	.....	8	278	1,041	2,440	3	78	394	1,080	550	.10	55 00	.....	.....	.....
Comins	29	29	....	9,460	.....	29	631	2,622	9,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmer	30	30	....	2,163	.....	29	320	3,518	1,923	1	7	73	240	150	.07	10 50	1	1	$18 00
Greenwood	15	15	....	1,780	.....	15	199	2,121	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	25 00
Harmon	27	26	1	8,600	120	24	500	2,199	6,380	3	80	239	2,310	1,200	.08	96 00	7	4.4	19 24

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
OSCODA CO.-*Con.*																			
Long Lake	5	5	....	$2,680	.....	4	203	428	$2,500	1	22	138	$ 180	$ 96	.07	$6 72	5	5.6	$24 43
Mentor	15	15	....	6,300	.....	11	332	1,200	4,200	4	165	689	2,100	2,000	.07.1	142 00	7	6.1	17 90
Mount Pindus	31	31	....	8,225	.....	30	1,012	3,592	7,925	1	40	120	300	250	10.	25 00	5	3.8	25 79
Totals	183	181	2	$45,248	$440	167	4,045	18,648	$38,968	16	482	2,043	$6,720	$5,321	.07.9+	$420 52	27	5.0+	$21 41
OTSEGO CO.:																			
Bagley	67	61	6	$22,500	$2,250	49	757	2,115	$16,275	18	428	1,156	$3,475	$7,460	.08.4+	$ 627 70	.....	.....	.....
Charlton	18	17	1	3,715	125	15	122	868	2,965	3	45	215	875	800	.07.8+	62 50	.....	.....	.....
Corwith	61	60	1	22,760	200	39	786	2,521	15,120	22	364	1,396	7,340	5,815	.08.4+	490 50	5	7.4	$30 48
Dover	32	32	....	8,402	.....	30	332	1,784	7,802	2	29	131	600	350	.07	24 50	2	1.1	25 00
Elmira	52	51	1	31,360	800	23	3,840	1,558	13,465	29	671	1,566	18,695	8,761	.08.6+	755 60	20	8.5	16 51
Hayes	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	75	73	2	37,605	24,550	32	1,136	7,149	40,290	43	1,049	2,001	21,865	15,923	.08.2+	1,319 86	33	9.4	18 88
Otsego Lake	No farms		in	this town	nship.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	305	294	11	$126,342	$27,925	188	6,973	15,995	$95,917	117	2,586	6,465	$58,350	$39,109	.08.3+	$3,280 66	60	8.6+	$19 40

OTTAWA CO.:																			
Allendale	196	192	4	$218,065	$4,000	69	2,482	1,732	$98,320	127	3,692	3,617	$123,745	$85,419	.07.4+	$6,380 71	26	9.3	$14 40
Blendon	152	148	4	140,050	3,700	59	1,487	1,804	51,050	93	2,594	2,948	92,700	49,052	.07.4+	3,656 59	3	7.3	10 91
Chester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	245	235	10	402,500	38,500	118	4,804	3,361	234,100	127	4,994	3,531	206,900	86,800	.07.2+	6,330 10	8	7.2	13 53
Grand Haven	129	128	1	96,900	1,100	57	1,631	2,701	46,275	72	2,103	3,639	50,725	24,735	.07.4+	1,855 00	22	7.7	13 31
Holland	261	256	5	438,142	9,000	89	4,750	211	155,692	172	8,833	219	291,450	129,870	.07.3+	9,536 20	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	248	241	7	497,600	17,100	79	3,614	1,870	177,850	169	7,283	3,351	336,850	175,201	.07.2+	12,661 59	61	7.6	12 44
Olive	211	210	1	255,080	1,000	82	2,827	1,579	107,185	129	3,033	3,633	148,895	69,519	.07.4+	5,165 35	21	5.3	14 41
Polkton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robinson	73	70	3	36,215	2,700	39	831	1,604	19,055	34	855	1,793	19,860	11,495	.07.4+	873 80	16	4.4	16 00
Spring Lake	39	38	1	38,275	2,000	24	670	706	31,650	15	230	382	8,625	4,450	.07.1+	320 25	15	6.6	27 77
Tallmage	105	97	8	354,430	21,200	49	3,253	1,649	181,030	56	3,823	1,769	194,600	79,350	.07.2+	5,724 50	83	7.4	14 84
Wright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,659	1,615	44	$2,476,257	$100,300	665	26,399	17,517	$1,102,207	994	37,440	24,882	$1,474,350	$715,891	.07.3+	$52,504 09	255	7.2+	$14 66
PRESQUE ISLE CO:																			
Allis	30	29	1	$4,090	.....	17	173	1,749	$2,390	13	166	1,227	$1,700	$5,330	.08.5+	$ 453 10	6	6.1	$23 73
Belknap	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bismarck	16	15	1	2,910	$ 140	14	331	1,222	2,680	2	65	175	870	350	.07	24 50	.....	.....	.....
Case	27	27	....	5,551	.....	20	213	1,460	4,206	7	78	608	1,345	813	.09.2+	75 41	.....	.....	.....
Krakow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metz	41	40	1	5,714	80	26	428	2,444	3,884	15	329	1,102	1,910	3,413	.09.3+	319 80	9	8.9	12 17
Moltke	66	66	...	19,637	.....	65	1,807	4,495	19,497	1	35	5	140	400	.10	40 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
PRESQUE ISLE CO. *Continued.*																			
Posen																			
Presque Isle	12	11	1	3,240	300	8	222	528	2,320	4	120	285	1,220	1,150	.08.7+	101 00	10	9.4	23 15
Rogers																			
Totals	192	188	4	$41,142	$ 520	150	3,174	11,898	$34,977	42	793	3,402	$6,685	$11,456	.08.8+	$1,013 81	25	8.4+	$19 07
ROSCOMMON CO.:																			
Denton	4	3	1	$ 660	$ 500	4	100	835	$1,160								5	8.8	$22 95
Gerrish	3	3		1,550		3	60	163	1,550										
Higgins																			
Nester																			
Richfield	8	8		830		8	108	476	830								3	9.3	20 00
Roscommon																			
St. Helens																			
Totals	15	14	1	$3,040	$ 500	15	268	1,494	$3,540								8	8.9+	$21 80
SAGINAW CO.:																			
Albee	83	78	5	$51,625	$7,050	35	1,264	1,916	$27,800	48	1,247	2,343	$30,875	20,375	.07.8+	$1,595 15	11	8.3	$16 20
Birch Run	264	235	29	220,330	30,600	113	4,170	3,092	115,900	151	5,742	4,059	135,030	91,667	.07.4+	6,304 35	69	5.2	14 26
Blumfield																			

Brady	150	147	3	122,975	1,750	54	2,135	2,171	50,650	96	3,254	3,703	74,075	56,581	.07.1+	4,062 58	50	7.1	13 66
Brant	49	47	2	57,565	6,000	23	1,720	1,526	41,110	26	1,192	999	22,455	10,900	.07.7+	841 00	30	7.8	16 69
Bridgeport	40	39	1	68,100	4,600	33	1,286	995	61,700	9	277	143	11,000	3,125	.07.0+	221 75	12	5.5	17 27
Buena Vista	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrollton	17	16	1	55,000	500	9	650	127	28,150	8	309	131	27,350	8,950	.07.1+	637 00	10	10.2	17 30
Chapin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesaning	151	151	....	204,840	.....	67	3,109	1,821	107,950	84	3,204	2,094	96,890	53,765	.07.3+	3,938 05	7	7.3	15 60
Frankenmuth	236	234	2	732,770	3,540	164	8,961	6,237	547,120	72	3,465	1,577	189,190	83,987	.06.2+	5,266 59	79	6.1	13 50
Fremont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James	59	56	3	62,870	4,200	17	976	1,127	31,600	42	941	1,395	35,470	21,967	.07.0+	1,556 65	23	9.3	15 64
Jonesfield	88	86	2	40,585	1,520	40	935	1,871	20,470	48	915	2,310	21,635	16,214	.07.5+	1,219 32	6	3.5	18 38
Kochville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakefield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove	135	135	....	191,075	.....	29	981	1,209	54,100	106	3,057	4,587	136,975	73,880	.07.6+	5,577 60	25	7.1	15 74
Marion	32	31	1	18,795	300	14	140	484	3,335	18	309	5,644	15,760	6,613	.07.4+	492 16	2	8	18 00
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	132	121	11	312,981	32,970	71	8,792	2,378	203,375	61	1,678	1,284	142,576	59,290	.06.7+	3,997 95	139	8.5	17 10
Spaulding	59	56	3	90,305	13,750	30	1,351	943	64,950	29	1,149	879	39,105	24,100	.07.2+	1,738 00	21	9.7	19 61
St. Charles	46	46	....	34,050	.....	16	620	515	14,950	30	819	1,148	19,100	11,160	.07.4+	829 80	9	8.6	16 55
Swan Creek	48	43	5	46,390	4,060	19	758	693	29,750	29	813	996	20,700	9,846	.07.4+	728 89	17	7.8	16 85
Taymouth	66	64	2	72,340	3,860	44	2,015	1,614	53,140	22	1,001	639	23,060	13,355	.07.6+	1,024 40	17	6.2	13 66
Thomastown	207	201	6	207,600	5,490	104	4,443	3,195	120,115	103	3,917	2,776	92,975	66,835	.07.2+	4,833 95	283	7.7	16 92
Tittabawassee	281	254	27	394,035	46,300	151	7,234	4,715	293,275	130	4,154	3,295	147,060	72,645	.07.3+	5,315 90	132	4.4	16 50
Zilwaukie	60	60	....	65,075	.....	39	1,333	1,020	53,600	21	316	190	11,475	7,625	.07	533 75	7	10.4	19 67
Totals	2,203	2,100	103	$3,049,306	$168,490	1,072	52,873	37,649	$1,923,040	1,131	37,759	40,242	$1,292,756	$712,380	.07.1+	$51,214 84	949	7.0+	$16 60

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
SANILAC CO.:																			
Argyle																			
Austin																			
Bridgehampton	204	200	4	$153,670	$2,510	87	5,808	1,808	$70,690	117	6,681	1,860	$85,490	$56,750	.08.2+	$5,657 60	25	6.6	$13 87
Buel																			
Custer	35	35		11,890		20	362	1,248	7,550	15	270	841	4,340	4,815	.07.3+	354 20	2	12	26 00
Delaware																			
Elk																			
Elmer																			
Evergreen	92	91	1	39,960	190	28	827	1,865	15,260	64	1,443	3,044	24,890	21,575	.07.7+	1,675 40	5	5.4	14 26
Flynn																			
Forrester																			
Fremont																			
Greenleaf	123	120	3	61,060	3,016	47	1,513	2,634	22,406	76	2,925	4,759	41,670	36,945	.07.8+	2,893 75	40	6.4	17 56
Lamotte																			
Lexington																			
Maple Valley																			
Marion																			
Marlette																			
Minden	113	111	2	75,690	750	48	1,206	1,241	31,340	65	3,287	3,266	45,100	26,659	.08.0+	2,138 43	21	3.0	16 37
Moore																			

Sanilac																			
Speaker																			
Washington																			
Watertown																			
Wheatland																			
Worth																			
Totals	567	557	10	$342,270	$6,466	230	9,216	8,794	$147,246	337	14,606	13,770	$201,490	$146,744	.07.9+	$11,724 38	93	5.7+	$16 69
SCHOOLCRAFT CO.:																			
Germfask																			
Hiawatha																			
Manistique	21	21		$11,815		21	494	2,742	$11,815										
Seney																			
Thompson	46	46		46,250		41	418	5,142	39,750	5	75	645	6,500	1,693	.09.4+	160 30			
Totals	67	67		$58,065		62	912	7,884	$51,565	5	75	645	$6,500	$1,693	.09.4+	$160 30			
SHIAWASSEE CO.:																			
Antrim	149	137	12	$380,633	$28,880	75	4,962	3,491	$210,310	74	4,481	3,590	$179,203	$91,515	.07.1+	$6,551 70	57	6.2	$16 57
Bennington																			
Burns	122	110	12	365,585	45,240	73	4,763	2,090	254,515	49	3,535	1,743	156,310	69,750	.07.0+	4,912 50	37	7.8	16 25
Caledonia	73	71	2	115,680	2,900	37	1,991	769	73,970	36	1,424	613	44,610	33,790	.07.3+	2,499 80	16	6.2	15 82
Fairfield																			
Hazleton	234	231	3	329,690	5,100	57	3,065	1,422	103,780	177	7,259	4,305	231,010	134,149	.07.5+	10,073 63	83	7.1	16 55
Middlebury																			
New Haven																			
Owosso																			

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Number.	Acres impr'ed.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
SHIAWASSEE CO.—*Continued.*																			
Perry																			
Rush	193	180	13	$254,200	$20,900	74	4,144	1,629	$117,600	119	6,166	2,930	$157,500	$67,315	.07.3+	$4,924 00	38	7.4	$16 16
Sciota																			
Shiawassee	209	185	24	535,980	95,330	112	7,887	3,065	381,770	97	5,458	2,014	249,540	90,323	.07.1+	6,465 92	163	7.6	15 67
Venice	216	211	5	438,585	8,750	84	5,735	2,563	213,830	132	6,881	3,086	233,505	117,566	.07.2+	8,507 99	24	7.2	16 00
Vernon																			
Woodhull																			
Totals	1,196	1,125	71	$2,400,353	$207,100	512	32,547	15,029	$1,355,775	684	35,204	18,281	$1,251,678	$604,408	.07.2+	$43,945 84	418	7.2+	$16 07
ST. CLAIR CO.:																			
Berlin	195	167	28	$329,830	$80,180	96	5,959	3,816	$240,310	99	4,895	2,745	$169,700	$75,371	.07.4+	$5,641 45	51	7.9	$14 85
Brockway																			
Burtchville	62	59	3	93,760	4,280	29	1,942	1,445	52,500	33	2,093	779	45,540	20,855	.07.5+	1,566 55	21	6.7	15 82
Casco	347	341	6	440,325	7,535	181	6,852	4,574	244,760	166	6,166	3,791	203,100	128,035	.07.0+	9,012 95	17	6.2	11 24
China	193	196	2	344,330	3,000	120	6,692	2,444	213,830	78	4,178	1,585	133,480	66,900	.06.9+	4,658 55	70	6.1	12 96
Clay																			
Clyde	148	136	12	287,555	18,675	90	5,027	3,925	176,775	58	3,466	4,242	129,455	41,015	.07.2+	2,959 55	68	5.6	15 64
Columbus	138	137	1	273,575	1,200	80	4,738	2,317	164,075	58	3,220	1,693	110,700	35,600	.07.4+	2,661 50	90	5.7	13 71
Cottrellville																			
East China	44	31	13	73,750	45,250	38	2,286	658	106,200	6	433	75	12,800	7,400	.07	518 00	15	7.4	12 90

Emmet	171	166	5	195,415	8,500	135	6,985	4,635	160,145	86	1,791	1,049	88,770	18,880	.07.6+	1,437 60	45	5.5	13 89
Fort Gratiot																			
Grant																			
Greenwood	224	215	9	276,140	16,500	99	4,592	3,150	124,365	125	6,865	3,810	168,275	94,466	.07.4+	6,998 90	37	6.5	14 52
Ira																			
Kenockee	180	159	21	184,500	33,950	96	5,483	4,459	125,630	84	4,632	2,683	92,910	43,715	.07.4+	3,262 76	26	7.5	12 07
Kimball	111	107	4	126,404	3,950	61	2,053	2,596	71,885	50	1,599	1,962	58,470	23,861	.07.6+	1,819 60	13	7.4	12 55
Lynn																			
Mussey																			
Port Huron																			
Riley	160	153	7	222,870	16,180	62	3,526	1,230	109,450	98	4,733	1,304	129,600	74,835	.07.5+	5,685 85	44	5.8	14 92
St. Clair	228	224	4	338,035	6,600	130	5,910	4,847	210,055	98	4,241	3,426	134,580	68,068	.07.2+	4,946 81	57	6.7	15 63
Wales																			
Totals	2,206	2,091	115	$3,186,580	$240,800	1,217	62,045	40,096	$2,000,000	989	48,312	29,144	$1,427,380	$698,951	.07.6+	$53,170 07	554	6.3+	$14 47
ST. JOSEPH CO.:																			
Burr Oak																			
Colon																			
Constantine	170	150	20	$619,280	$30,450	96	9,544	2,536	$483,520	74	5,821	2,042	$216,210	$117,748	.06.8+	$8,059 61	50	9.1	$17 40
Fabius																			
Fawn River	127	114	13	297,230	60,410	113	6,380	3,507	323,790	14	1,111	454	33,850	25,450	.06.9+	1,764 50	31	8.3	16 38
Florence	144	127	17	568,875	101,010	75	7,894	2,051	392,275	69	6,794	1,157	277,610	105,830	.06.0+	7,078 10	79	8.6	15 96
Flowerfield																			
Leonidas																			
Lockport	119	80	39	413,820	166,760	75	7,608	1,987	404,770	44	4,230	685	175,810	84,630	.06.8+	5,784 60	86	9.4	15 80
Mendon																			
Mottville	105	86	19	358,480	90,880	74	5,431	1,651	289,280	31	3,316	816	160,080	73,775	.06.8+	5,051 50	16	6.6	16 18

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Counties and Townships.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.				Farms mortgaged.							Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
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ST. JOSEPH CO.—*Continued.*																			
Nottawa																			
Park																			
Sherman																			
Sturgis	140	112	28	$449,800	$88,200	96	7,554	1,393	$383,100	44	3,153	482	$154,900	$42,925	.06.9+	$2,991 75	68	6.9	$14 13
White Pigeon																			
Totals	805	669	136	$2,707,485	$587,710	529	44,411	13,125	$2,276,735	276	23,925	5,636	$1,018,460	$450,358	.06.8+	$30,733 06	330	8.4+	$15 88
TUSCOLA CO.:																			
Akron																			
Almer	155	151	4	$233,665	$13,430	97	5,342	3,620	$178,325	58	2,458	1,416	$68,770	$37,865	.07.5+	$2,858 35	33	6.6	$16 05
Arbela	256	256		215,555		105	3,619	3,024	93,820	151	4,839	4,163	121,735	73,001	.07.8+	5,716 00	8	8.2	16 80
Columbia																			
Dayton	170	165	5	315,000	2,900	63	2,399	1,839	215,180	107	5,210	4,079	102,720	82,192	.06.3+	5,235 00	41	7.7	13 42
Denmark	194	194		408,200		83	4,517	3,108	198,400	111	5,153	3,336	209,800	76,710	.06.9+	5,352 20	85	7.9	14 01
Elkland																			
Ellington	101	97	4	93,875	5,050	46	1,717	1,655	45,950	55	2,278	1,468	52,975	32,820	.07.4+	2,443 20	9	6.1	15 95
Elmwood	130	129	1	135,285	1,400	38	2,066	1,506	50,700	92	4,388	2,906	85,985	75,927	.07.7+	5,871 71	28	6.7	20 30
Fair Grove																			
Fremont																			
Gilford	98	97	1	137,375	1,450	59	3,167	5,285	91,225	39	2,153	1,227	47,600	21,500	.07.2+	1,567 00	31	9.7	12 76

Indian Fields	28	27	1	$65,950	$2,600	14	842	227	$32,700	14	1,123	220	$34,950	$20,295	.07.2+	$1,466 65	8	5.9	$18 92
Juniata	172	163	9	363,405	29,200	87	5,714	2,376	221,145	85	4,819	2,490	171,460	81,470	.07.5+	6,130 00	73	7	15 91
Kingston	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koylton	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millington	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Novesta	84	83	1	52,950	440	21	420	890	10,160	63	1,920	3,299	43,230	28,376	.07.6+	2,167 45	10	3.4	15 50
Tuscola	163	154	9	287,440	13,750	74	3,823	2,218	155,150	89	4,330	2,898	146,040	79,737	.07.1+	5,716 93	37	8.3	14 24
Vassar	36	33	3	46,510	12,850	18	909	504	33,120	18	1,112	882	26,240	13,175	.07.3+	970 85	35	4.8	17 70
Watertown	144	132	12	212,735	19,590	71	3,529	2,292	122,165	73	3,559	2,203	110,160	57,718	.07.4+	4,296 49	70	6.8	16 74
Wells	93	89	4	54,710	4,950	36	1,335	1,432	26,120	57	1,723	2,652	33,540	23,310	.08.1+	1,893 90	13	5.4	14 70
Wisner	52	48	4	29,310	6,900	16	738	1,091	14,470	36	954	1,546	21,740	19,105	.08.0+	1,544 15	29	6.4	15 61
Totals	1,876	1,818	58	$2,651,065	$114,510	828	40,159	31,067	$1,488,630	1,048	46,019	35,085	$1,276,945	$723,201	.07.3+	$53,238 88	510	7.1+	$15 32
VAN BUREN CO.:																			
Almena	120	108	12	$227,150	$42,200	63	4,574	2,031	$154,325	57	3,715	1,944	$115,025	$40,553	.07.2+	$2,929 73	28	7.5	$13 83
Antwerp	145	139	6	382,275	19,400	75	6,178	1,297	210,925	70	5,750	1,199	140,750	67,070	.07.0+	4,758 90	55	8.6	17 48
Arlington	245	241	4	625,220	7,300	123	5,994	2,615	327,930	122	6,035	3,206	304,590	96,073	.07.5+	7,297 18	55	7.7	15 91
Bangor	170	164	6	331,190	15,800	65	3,859	2,859	176,900	105	4,633	3,276	170,090	73,226	.07.6+	5,565 35	.....	.....	.....
Bloomingdale	128	121	7	207,530	11,100	98	4,303	2,786	182,080	30	1,080	667	36,550	17,050	.07.5+	1,282 05	35	7.2	15 03
Columbia	102	96	6	120,490	14,050	58	2,913	1,807	85,790	44	1,662	1,298	48,750	18,887	.07.7+	1,453 66	25	7.4	16 08
Covert	129	129	....	141,960	.....	52	1,874	1,822	65,690	77	2,385	2,469	76,270	32,894	.07.5+	2,493 40	21	5.6	18 63
Decatur	162	138	24	317,175	63,750	83	5,359	3,274	229,775	79	4,593	2,243	151,150	63,435	.07.2+	4,579 50	36	7.5	18 50
Geneva	216	209	7	287,050	10,800	95	4,123	3,732	161,480	121	4,734	3,177	136,370	54,855	.07.6+	4,197 45	10	10	16 80
Hamilton	136	120	16	310,525	47,900	65	4,756	2,019	209,025	71	4,929	2,408	179,400	82,492	.07.1+	5,868 27	37	8.4	15 60
Hartford	203	179	24	421,600	55,850	109	5,942	2,885	247,775	94	5,594	2,485	229,675	104,070	.07.2+	7,523 01	75	6.9	16 28
Keeler	161	139	22	524,275	75,450	95	8,592	4,022	396,250	66	4,899	2,116	203,475	81,500	.07.0+	5,747 50	73	7.7	14 42

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

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VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*																			
Lawrence	238	219	19	$573,750	$59,125	127	7,242	2,972	$347,475	111	6,235	2,862	$285,400	$100,106	.07.4+	$7,463 57	81	5.9	$16 47
Paw Paw	173	163	10	544,100	50,750	88	6,449	1,680	332,025	85	5,648	2,205	262,825	107,500	.07.2+	7,798 65	69	7.4	16 18
Pine Grove	273	262	11	301,090	20,050	150	6,569	2,794	187,060	123	4,467	2,487	134,080	58,002	.07.5+	4,387 85	13	9.7	16 00
Porter	229	191	38	484,000	99,775	123	7,958	2,283	332,550	106	6,748	2,629	251,225	108,762	.07.2+	7,831 54	52	7.4	16 02
South Haven	119	112	7	131,805	9,600	50	2,089	570	77,150	69	2,037	982	61,255	49,595	.07.2+	3,596 85	62	7.3	17 25
Waverly	160	151	9	294,200	25,600	50	2,745	944	108,500	110	5,537	3,101	211,300	77,137	.07.4+	5,725 57	38	6.8	15 00
Totals	3,109	2,881	228	$3,205,385	$628,500	1,569	91,519	42,392	$3,832,705	1,540	80,679	40,847	$3,001,180	$1,233,207	.07.3+	$90,500 03	765	7.3+	$16 04
WASHTENAW CO.:																			
Ann Arbor	106	98	8	$493,600	$40,650	52	4,590	1,149	$318,600	54	3,754	1,014	$215,650	$104,750	.06.3+	$6,664 00	88	7.8	$17 18
Augusta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater	131	123	8	598,500	43,510	79	7,371	2,656	396,830	52	4,581	1,796	245,180	100,350	.06.7+	6,799 00	71	7.5	15 55
Dexter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom	170	164	6	695,035	35,000	77	5,320	3,139	347,870	93	6,887	3,430	382,165	200,026	.06.2+	12,570 56	92	7.8	17 16
Lima	142	118	24	750,750	100,900	87	7,886	4,182	530,050	55	4,952	2,964	321,000	153,325	.06.0+	9,336 50	100	8	17 03
Lodi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon	112	105	7	408,770	19,300	65	6,615	5,991	282,120	47	4,056	3,103	145,950	72,350	.06.5+	4,767 50	18	8.1	15 99
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northfield	109	104	5	488,200	46,400	44	3,850	1,461	244,400	65	5,350	2,194	290,200	148,275	.06.5+	9,695 25	42	8.5	15 56

Pittsfield																				
Salem																				
Saline	90	84	6	$426,320	$28,800	63	5,729	2,087	$347,820	27	1,798	634	$107,300	$47,415	.06.4+	$3,067 30	28	8	$16 07
Scio																				
Sharon																				
Superior	194	164	30	793,700	164,270	108	9,682	3,550	627,570	86	6,135	1,543	330,400	155,460	.06.2+	9,782 77	87	8.2	16 46
Sylvan	138	132	6	534,560	32,250	100	8,242	4,851	420,960	38	3,055	1,615	145,850	82,560	.06.4+	5,301 70	91	9	16 90
Webster																				
York																				
Ypsilanti	154	137	17	723,510	83,400	81	6,861	1,924	422,680	73	6,775	1,575	386,230	167,820	.06.3+	10,674 20	88	8.7	16 47
Totals	1,346	1,229	117	$5,912,945	$596,480	756	66,146	30,990	$3,939,500	590	47,646	19,868	$2,569,925	$1,232,331	.06.3+	$78,658 78	705	8.1+	$16 69
WAYNE CO.:																				
Brownstown	162	149	13	$408,355	$63,300	118	6,899	6,885	$102,205	41	1,829	1,202	$69,450	$29,600	.06.8+	$2,026 00	51	8	$17 12
Canton	190	173	17	686,870	64,200	123	7,624	3,464	505,870	67	4,472	1,780	245,200	96,112	.06.3+	6,073 35	90	8.1	15 97
Dearborn	242	190	52	655,350	219,150	161	8,726	3,873	640,900	81	3,789	1,290	233,600	89,270	.06.7+	6,012 40	66	8.3	16 23
Ecorse	186	168	18	272,210	47,000	115	4,397	1,915	213,660	71	2,281	974	105,550	77,680	.06.8+	5,284 10	68	7.3	14 74
Greenfield	217	175	42	531,680	346,700	183	7,694	2,072	786,730	34	1,120	424	91,650	39,075	.07	2,735 25	242	8.7	19 93
Grosse Point																				
Hamtramck																				
Huron	220	210	10	321,110	20,600	83	4,143	2,339	151,500	137	6,047	3,108	190,210	93,035	.06.9+	6,484 75	46	7.8	13 72
Livonia	211	189	22	532,230	86,300	123	9,657	2,672	450,700	88	4,417	1,342	167,530	80,061	.06.5+	5,218 17	89	8.6	16 28
Monguagon	91	67	24	365,400	143,350	80	5,596	3,853	437,300	11	1,010	514	71,450	28,150	.06.3+	1,790 50	173	7.8	18 24
Nankin																				
Plymouth																				
Redford	195	182	13	677,125	57,550	131	8,433	2,396	544,300	64	3,439	845	190,375	75,865	.06.5+	4,993 20	53	8.3	16 12

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

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WAYNE CO.—*Con.*																			
Romulus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springwells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter	210	203	7	$205,180	$7,270	85	2,851	1,749	$86,070	125	4,764	2,933	$126,380	$76,985	.07.1+	$5,487 30	9	6.3	$12 00
Taylor	150	135	15	172,220	27,420	90	3,628	2,015	121,350	60	2,276	1,419	78,290	34,200	.06.6+	2,262 50	19	7	12 02
Van Buren	198	195	3	592,460	44,700	116	9,839	2,055	411,250	82	5,966	1,381	225,910	103,725	.07.0+	7,266 75	79	8.9	16 07
Totals	2,272	2,036	236	$5,420,190	$1,127,540	1,408	79,487	35,288	$4,751,835	864	41,410	17,212	$1,795,895	$823,758	.06.8+	$55,634 27	985	8.1—	$17 80
WEXFORD CO.:																			
Antioch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boon	31	30	1	$15,190	$ 980	18	706	1,212	$11,640	13	383	556	$4,580	$4,010	.08.9+	$360 70	5	9.0	$19 06
Cedar Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Grove	38	38	.....	16,640	.....	17	361	953	7,350	21	536	1,282	9,290	5,700	.09.3+	531 50	8	2.7	20 04
Clam Lake	78	77	1	46,980	640	43	1,378	1,842	26,430	35	1,095	1,348	21,190	12,810	.08.8+	1,134 10	3	6	20 83
Colfax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	43	41	2	14,640	925	23	255	1,602	8,750	20	314	1,301	6,815	4,776	.08.5+	406 68	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	23	21	2	10,380	1,800	11	231	688	5,000	12	409	1,096	7,180	4,025	.07.8+	314 50	13	5.7	17 55
Harring	22	22	.....	9,275	.....	12	253	545	4,980	10	237	339	4,295	3,205	.07.7+	248 90	4	3.7	31 00
Henderson	16	16	.....	3,935	.....	8	110	581	1,920	8	133	595	2,015	1,680	.09.0+	152 65	2	2.5	16 60

Liberty	35	34	1	$13,880	$410	24	325	1,282	$9,840	11	193	641	$4,450	$3,075	.08.8+	$271 00	14	11.2	$22 83
Selma	52	51	1	26,905	1,250	24	602	1,288	13,445	28	758	1,488	14,710	9,807	.08.6+	852 16	5	4	15 90
Springville	54	52	2	18,430	400	45	770	2,140	13,585	9	373	417	5,245	3,950	.08.5+	337 00	7	3.8	16 14
South Branch	15	13	2	8,460	600	11	221	853	5,460	4	133	702	3,600	1,250	.07.7+	97 00	7	4.7	20 00
Wexford	73	71	2	48,075	2,000	30	1,142	1,523	21,280	43	1,723	1,947	28,795	14,860	.07.9+	1,180 29	9	4.8	15 77
Totals	430	466	14	$232,790	$9,005	266	6,356	14,509	$129,680	214	6,287	11,712	$112,115	$69,154	.08.5+	$5,886 48	77	5.9+	$20 03

TABLE No. 2.—*Showing number of farms reported in each county. The number occu- occupied by owners. The assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants. The The assessed valuation. The number of farms mortgaged. The number of acres The average rate of interest, and the amount of interest paid annually. Also, the assessed valuation of farms mortgaged, and percentage of mortgages to the total*

Counties.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.			
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.
Alcona	253	243	10	$82,150	$2,628	159	3,286	8,317	$40,858
Alger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegan	3,892	3,681	211	6,516,396	453,295	2,014	101,163	50,697	3,984,790
Alpena	476	453	23	225,995	20,220	382	9,264	26,855	184,565
Antrim	643	610	33	424,365	28,755	297	7,080	15,789	204,327
Arenac	496	473	23	275,340	10,245	304	5,423	15,368	164,095
Baraga	23	20	3	3,825	400	22	282	809	3,925
Barry	2,506	2,305	201	4,957,514	531,735	1,185	71,860	38,331	2,981,273
Bay	1,351	1,296	55	1,054,445	65,400	800	24,190	20,128	694,770
Benzie	327	313	14	160,475	8,025	191	5,716	10,316	104,480
Berrien	3,135	2,786	349	5,310,551	1,012,190	2,049	114,174	58,027	4,477,568
Branch	2,207	1,913	294	5,739,918	1,111,460	1,170	72,844	35,483	4,018,939
Calhoun	2,164	1,900	264	5,419,395	1,103,310	1,124	86,537	38,630	3,766,365
Cass	1,596	1,388	208	4,724,991	966,190	873	68,687	32,182	3,598,676
Charlevoix	556	541	15	391,963	16,385	203	4,489	11,924	144,624
Cheboygan	429	424	5	214,941	2,156	299	4,068	21,206	148,383
Chippewa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clare	203	192	11	85,405	13,305	128	4,475	9,179	66,125
Clinton	2,438	2,307	131	6,915,845	472,035	1,260	77,903	38,166	4,082,110
Crawford	133	128	5	34,219	475	119	2,300	10,456	29,352
Delta	175	173	2	100,297	2,660	139	4,757	6,860	77,317
Eaton	2,773	2,602	171	6,851,590	510,370	1,420	74,775	43,128	3,905,580
Emmet	219	215	4	115,160	1,520	87	2,316	5,622	49,030
Genesee	2,811	2,584	227	6,802,935	958,970	1,331	82,900	36,231	4,318,650
Gladwin	192	181	11	65,016	17,480	138	3,252	7,216	51,768
Grand Traverse	256	248	8	148,750	4,210	134	4,186	8,152	85,377
Gratiot	2,479	2,325	154	3,061,721	254,755	942	38,314	32,230	1,438,050
Hillsdale	1,237	1,113	124	3,412,356	435,625	793	51,641	18,067	2,617,356
Houghton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	2,037	1,985	52	1,857,454	80,662	906	40,474	42,024	991,258
Ingham	2,387	2,199	188	6,467,160	578,675	1,295	83,413	45,669	4,147,890
Ionia	2,841	2,598	243	6,380,281	667,855	1,417	83,980	39,635	3,721,640
Iosco	136	127	9	41,338	4,365	108	2,679	6,037	33,458
Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

pied by owners. The number occupied by tenants. The assessed valuation of farms number of farms not mortgaged. The number of acres improved and unimproved. improved and unimproved. The assessed valuation. The mortgage indebtedness. average number of acres in farms reported, percentage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms.

Farms mortgaged.									
Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.	Average number of acres in farms reported.	Perc'tage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms mortgaged.	Perc'tage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms.
94	3,150	5,054	$43,920	$42,985	.07.8+	$3,393 80	78.28	.97.8	.50.7
1,878	87,354	46,564	2,984,901	1,448,941	.07.4+	107,492 68	73.42	.48.5	20.7
91	3,150	6,126	61,650	33,750	.08.4+	2,861 51	95.38	.54.7	.13.7
316	9,316	17,539	248,793	130,964	.08.6+	11,349 76	77.37	.52.6	.28.8
192	4,546	10,320	121,490	73,963	.07.9+	5,896 60	71.88	.60.8	.25.9
1	20	30	300	700	.06.0	42 00	49.60	2.33.3	.16.5
1,321	73,803	36,218	2,507,976	1,191,358	.07.2+	86,295 67	87.37	.47.5	.21.7
551	15,779	16,777	425,075	289,486	.07.7+	22,299 82	56.90	.68.1	.25.3
136	4,425	9,012	64,020	38,369	.08.6+	3,303 01	90.11	.59.9	.22.7
1,086	52,657	25,486	1,845,173	884,073	.07.3+	64,655 78	79.85	.47.8	.13.9
1,037	58,448	27,949	2,832,439	1,177,595	.06.9+	81,437 91	88.22	.41.5	.17.1
1,040	71,395	31,760	2,756,340	1,476,250	.07.0+	103,616 46	105.50	.53.5	.22.6
723	47,117	21,061	2,092,505	779,994	.07.1−	55,316 25	105.91	.37.2	.13.7
353	8,992	22,314	263,724	120,695	.08.6+	10,408 23	85.82	.45.7	.29.5
130	2,409	9,094	63,714	33,241	.08.9—	2,955 00	85.86	.48.3	.15.3
75	1,814	4,396	32,585	22,117	.07.7—	1,696 42	97.85	.67.8	.22.4
1,178	69,946	31,542	3,305,770	1,350,086	.07.2+	97,798 82	89,23	.40.8	.18.2
14	311	1,011	5,342	2,855	.08.0+	226 60	106.07	.53.4	.08.2
36	1,507	2,170	25,640	18,223	.08.2—	1,490 55	87.91	.71.7	.17.7
1,353	69,173	38,447	3,456,380	1,374,827	.07.2+	99,035 62	81.32	.39.7	.18.6
132	3,209	8,992	67,650	41,789	.06.8—	3,668 14	91.95	.61.7	.35.8
1,480	77,994	37,239	3,413,255	1,500,439	.07.2+	108,761 37	83.37	.43.5	.19.3
54	1,409	2,794	30,730	18,481	.07.6+	1,405 32	76.41	.60.1	.22.4
122	3,229	7,545	67,583	40,002	.07.8+	3,121 44	90.08	.59.1	.26.1
1,537	55,212	49,245	1,898,428	952,405	.07.6—	72,216 25	70.59	.50.1	.28.5
444	27,448	9,800	1,230,625	548,469	.06.8+	37,481 18	86.46	.44.4	.14.2
1,131	45,285	47,123	946,858	586,573	.07.6+	45,325 58	85.86	.61.9	.30.2
1,092	63,849	36,456	2,897,945	1,289,822	.07.0+	91,250 20	98.19	.44.5	.18.3
1,424	83,967	39,511	3,326,496	1,559,004	.07.3+	114,812 45	86.97	.46.8	.22.1
28	676	1,576	12,245	7,716	.07.1+	550 73	80.64	.63.0	.16.8

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.			
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.
Isabella	1,255	1,208	47	$1,039,180	$81,795	506	18,689	19,307	$504,572
Isle Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1,119	1,017	102	3,709,421	441,940	624	50,485	28,494	2,564,591
Kalamazoo	2,455	2,166	289	7,433,625	1,357,710	1,480	121,076	34,681	5,675,975
Kalkaska	491	479	12	253,055	10,040	179	3,938	9,357	98,275
Kent	3,016	2,803	213	5,922,615	604,476	1,644	92,232	49,825	4,117,521
Keweenaw	11	7	4	7,603	4,900	11	965	555	12,503
Lake	116	112	4	41,140	1,705	68	1,815	3,742	21,425
Lapeer	2,836	2,603	233	5,594,582	577,590	1,374	94,758	48,347	3,662,080
Leelanaw	723	706	17	318,967	13,030	425	14,718	32,938	201,136
Lenawee	3,066	2,771	295	9,360,500	1,300,515	1,802	119,098	49,537	6,924,065
Livingston	2,583	2,401	182	8,138,215	650,140	1,384	110,002	59,382	5,134,215
Mackinac	107	105	2	17,819	1,300	102	1,924	11,673	18,554
Macomb	2,634	2,360	274	6,750,190	1,181,576	1,525	98,867	40,896	5,250,231
Manistee	490	474	16	354,470	12,902	247	8,112	14,031	187,840
Manitou	93	93	.....	17,070	.....	89	2,354	5,298	16,020
Marquette	110	108	2	48,351	1,088	92	2,974	10,077	41,279
Mason	602	585	17	386,500	15,295	197	5,574	8,746	133,500
Mecosta	741	696	45	596,115	50,960	329	11,388	15,575	335,548
Menominee	239	236	3	106,606	5,300	195	4,275	11,112	89,165
Midland	759	743	16	423,232	12,980	381	9,394	20,135	211,638
Missaukee	275	270	5	181,174	2,380	118	2,873	7,364	89,257
Monroe	2,376	2,222	154	6,402,656	540,850	1,266	72,210	32,106	3,915,295
Montcalm	1,608	1,562	46	1,640,125	50,140	631	29,348	24,625	836,950
Montmorency	102	96	6	27,275	1,760	83	2,416	8,357	23,785
Muskegon	588	581	7	374,420	8,590	351	12,074	18,104	212,455
Newaygo	786	763	23	500,050	35,795	368	12,897	17,694	263,750
Oakland	123	114	9	399,790	38,200	89	9,352	4,130	345,840
Oceana	1,363	1,319	43	1,151,415	55,450	644	23,190	23,309	616,475
Ogemaw	436	427	9	150,413	18,885	221	5,241	16,375	79,463
Ontonagon	17	14	3	14,380	1,900	17	1,044	1,517	16,280
Osceola	832	793	39	531,961	32,670	359	9,283	15,567	236,995
Oscoda	183	181	2	45,248	440	167	4,045	18,648	38,968
Otsego	305	294	11	126,342	27,925	188	6,973	15,995	95,917
Ottawa	1,659	1,615	44	2,476,257	100,300	665	26,399	17,517	1,102,207
Presque Isle	192	188	4	41,142	520	150	3,174	11,898	34,977

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Farms mortgaged.							Average number of acres in farms reported.	Per'tage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms mortgaged.	Per'tage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms.
Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
749	26,698	29,683	$616,403	$392,829	.07.8+	$30,978 28	75.20	.63.7	.35.0
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495	37,604	18,375	1,586,770	797,568	.06.9+	55,067 88	120.60	.50.2	.19.2
975	74,251	22,760	3,115,360	1,371,479	.06.9+	94,438 73	102 96	.44.0	.15.6
312	6,815	15,825	164,817	85,831	.08.5+	7,374 83	73.18	.52.0	.32.6
1,372	68,528	35,080	2,409,570	1,204,428	.07.2+	87,264 43	81.45	.49.9	.18.4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	138.18	---	---
48	1,512	2,640	21,420	17,041	.07.8+	1,338 80	83.69	.79.5	.39.7
1,462	83,617	51,663	2,510,092	1,240,427	.07.4+	92,886 04	98.16	.49.4	.20.1
298	8,997	20,452	130,861	91,117	.07.9+	7,224 25	106.64	.69.6	.27.1
1,264	72,207	28,574	3,736,950	1,584,984	.06.6+	106,014 62	87.87	.42.4	.14.8
1,199	87,762	43,501	3,654,140	1,672,944	.06.8+	114,233 53	116.35	.45.7	.19.0
5	63	497	565	750	.08.2	61 50	132.30	.96.8	.03.9
1,109	57,004	22,217	2,681,535	1,250,381	.06.9+	86,397 28	82.94	.46.6	.15.7
243	7,882	14,838	179,532	101,394	.07.8+	7,965 83	91.55	.56.4	.27.5
4	100	646	1,050	750	.07.8+	58 50	91.38	.71.4	.04.3
18	961	2,220	8,170	7,894	.08.0+	632 15	213.10	.96.6	.15.9
405	10,609	16,848	248,295	149,377	.08.3+	12,474 89	69.39	.60.1	.39.1
412	9,773	18,664	311,527	175,264	.07.7+	13,516 58	74.76	.56.2	.27.0
44	961	2,830	22,741	14,245	.08.7+	1,247 87	80.24	.62.3	.12.7
378	9,581	15,370	224,579	149,803	.07.6+	11,499 72	71.77	.66.6	.34.3
157	3,281	9,810	94,247	47,671	.08.1+	3,866 52	84.46	.50.5	.35.9
1,110	60,196	24,080	3,028,211	1,144,309	.06.9+	79,605 11	79.37	.37.7	.16.4
977	33,504	30,314	853,315	485,014	.07.7+	37,353 45	73.25	.56.8	.28.6
19	401	3,581	5,250	6,047	.08.1+	492 76	144.65	115.1	.20.8
237	8,142	10,471	170,555	128,884	.07.5+	9,742 25	82.97	.75.5	.33.6
418	12,900	16,198	272,095	181,499	.07.8+	14,306 17	75.93	.66.6	.33.8
34	2,691	1,555	92,150	29,775	.06.9+	2,076 25	144.13	.32.3	.06.8
718	23,359	23,684	590,390	363,793	.08.0+	29,172 87	72.35	.61.6	.30.1
215	6,688	12,689	89,836	84,280	.08.9+	7,498 82	94.02	.93.8	.49.8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150.64	---	---
473	12,831	25,214	327,636	175,460	.08.2+	14,428 65	75.59	.53.5	.31.0
16	482	2,043	6,720	5,321	.07.9+	420 52	137.80	.79.1	.11.6
117	2,586	6,465	58,350	39,109	.08.3+	3,280 66	104.65	.67.0	.25.3
994	37,440	24,882	1,474,350	715,891	.07.3+	52,504 09	64.03	.48.7	.27.7
42	793	3,402	6,685	11,456	.08.8+	1,013 81	100.34	171.3	.27.4

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of farms.	Number occupied by owners.	Number occupied by tenants.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners.	Assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants.	Farms not mortgaged.			
						Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Assessed valuation.
Roscommon	15	14	1	$3,040	$ 500	15	268	1,494	$3,540
Saginaw	2,203	2,100	103	3,049,308	166,490	1,072	52,873	37,649	1,923,040
Sanilac	567	557	10	342,270	6,466	230	9,216	8,794	147,246
Schoolcraft	67	67	.....	58,065	.....	62	912	7,884	51,565
Shiawassee	1,196	1,125	71	2,400,353	207,100	512	32,547	15,029	1,355,775
St. Clair	2,206	2,091	115	3,186,580	240,800	1,217	62,045	40,096	2,000,000
St. Joseph	805	669	136	2,707,485	587,710	529	44,411	13,125	2,276,735
Tuscola	1,876	1,818	58	2,651,065	114,510	828	40,159	31,067	1,488,630
Van Buren	3,109	2,881	228	6,205,885	628,500	1,569	91,519	42,392	3,832,705
Washtenaw	1,346	1,229	117	5,912,945	596,480	756	66,146	30,990	3,939,500
Wayne	2,372	2,086	286	5,420,190	1,127,540	1,408	79,487	35,288	4,751,825
Wexford	480	466	14	232,790	9,005	286	6,356	14,509	129,680
Totals	90,808	84,488	6,315	$174,593,179	$20,261,454	47,724	2,615,474	1,717,465	$115,141,592

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

Farms mortgaged.							Average number of acres in farms reported.	Percentage of mortgages to the total of assessed valuation of farms mortgaged.	Percentage of mortgages to the total assessed valuation of farms.
Number.	Acres improved.	Acres unimpr'ed.	Assessed valuation.	Mortgage indebtedness.	Average rate of interest.	Total interest paid annually.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.46	.....	.....
1,131	37,759	40,242	$1,292,756	$712,380	.07.1+	$51,214 84	76.39	.55.1	.22.1
337	14,606	13,770	201,490	146,744	.07.9+	11,724 38	81.80	.72.8	.42.1
5	75	645	6,500	1,693	.09.4+	160 30	142 02	.26.0	.02.9
684	35,204	18,281	1,251,678	604,408	.07.2+	43,945 84	84.49	.48.2	.23.1
989	48,312	29,144	1,427,380	698,951	.07.6+	53,170 07	81.59	.48.8	.20.3
276	23,925	5,636	1,018,460	450,358	.06.8+	30,733 06	108,19	.44.2	.13.6
1,048	46,019	35,085	1,276,945	723,201	.07.3+	53,238 88	81.29	.56.6	.26.1
1,540	80,679	40,847	3,001,180	1,233,207	.07.3+	90,500 03	82.16	.41.0	.18.0
590	47,646	19,868	2,569,925	1,232,331	.06.3+	78,658 78	122.32	.47.9	.18.9
864	41,410	17,212	1,795,896	823 758	.06.8+	55,634 27	76.31	.45.8	.12.5
214	6,287	11,712	112,115	69,154	.08.5+	5,886 48	80.96	.61.6	.28.6
43,079	2,099,911	1,397,699	$79,713,041	$37,456,372	.07.2+	$2,701,669 22	86.23	.46.8	.19.2

TABLE No. 3.—*Showing the Assessed Valuation and Mortgage Indebtedness of Farms in the State by Counties as reported by Supervisors on blank No. 1, total interest paid on mortgages, annual interest paid per acre on improved land mortgaged, percentage of mortgages to total valuation. Also showing estimated mortgage indebtedness on total assessed valuation based on the assessed valuation of real estate as assessed in 1886, with the average rate of interest as reported and amount of interest paid annually based on the average rate reported.*

State and Counties.	Assessed valuation of farms as reported for 1887.	Mortgage indebtedness as reported for 1887.	Total interest paid on mortgages as reported for 1887.	Annual interest paid per acre on improved land mortgaged.	Percentage of mortgages to total valuation.	Total assessed valuation of real estate as assessed for 1886.	Estimated total mortgage indebtedness of real estate based on total valuation for 1886.	Average rate of interest as reported for 1887.	Estimated amount of interest paid annually based on the average rate reported for 1887.
Alcona	$84,778	$42,965	$3,393 80	1.07	50.70+	$1,695,145	$859,438 51	.07.8+	$67,036 20
Alger †									
Allegan	6,969,691	1,448,941	107,492 63	1.23	20.78+	11,329,329	2,354,234 56	.07.4+	174,213 85
Alpena	246,215	33,750	2,861 51	.90	13.70+	2,233,920	306,047 04	.08.4+	25,707 95
Antrim	453,120	130,964	11,349 76	1.22	28.80+	2,513,320	726,349 48	.08.6+	62,466 05
Arenac	285,585	73,963	5,896 60	1.29	25.89+	861,313	222,993 93	.07.9+	17,616 52
Baraga	4,225	700	42 00	2.10	16.56+	1,103,000	182,656 80	.06.0	10,959 40
Barry	5,489,249	1,191,358	86,295 67	1.18	21.70+	9,598,970	2,082,976 49	.07.2+	149,974 30
Bay	1,119,845	289,486	22,299 82	1.41	25.85+	11,700,290	3,024,524 96	.07.7+	232,888 42
Benzie	168,500	38,369	3,303 01	.74	22.77+	1,121,601	255,388 54	.08.6+	21,963 41
Berrien	6,322,741	884,073	64,655 78	1.23	13.98+	11,454,762	1,601,365 72	.07.3+	116,899 69
Branch	6,851,378	1,177,595	81,437 91	1.39	17.18+	14,037,790	2,400,462 09	.06.9+	165,631 88
Calhoun	6,522,705	1,476,250	103,616 46	1.45	22.63+	17,522,160	3,965,264 80	.07.0+	277,568 53
Cass	5,691,181	779,994	55,316 25	1.17	13.70+	11,660,692	1,597,514 80	.07.1—	113,423 55
Charlevoix	408,348	120,695	10,408 23	1.15	29.55+	2,142,171	633,011 53	.08.6+	54,438 99
Cheboygan	217,097	33,241	2,955 00	1.19	15.31+	2,833,283	433,775 62	.08.9+	38,606 08
Chippewa †									
Clare	98,710	22,117	1,696 42	.93	22.40+	3,263,007	730,913 56	.07.7—	56,280 34
Clinton	7,387,880	1,350,086	97,798 82	1.40	18.27+	13,757,506	2,513,496 84	.07.2+	180,971 78

Crawford	34,694	2,855	226 60	.72	08.22+	1,578,809	129,778 09	.06.0+	10,382 24
Delta	102,957	18,223	1,490 55	.93	17.69+	2,337,747	413,547 44	.08.2—	33,910 89
Eaton	7,261,960	1,374,827	99,035 62	1.44	18.67+	14,070,510	2,626,964 21	.07.2+	189,141 42
Emmet	116,680	41,789	3,668 14	1.14	35.81+	1,549,587	554,907 10	.08.8—	48,831 82
Genesee	7,761,905	1,500,439	108,761 37	1.39	19.33+	17,111,350	3,297,623 95	.07.2+	237,428 92
Gladwin	82,496	18,481	1,405 33	.99	22.40+	984,575	220,544 80	.07.6+	16,761 40
Grand Traverse	152,960	40,002	3,121 44	.97	26.15+	2,826,091	739,022 79	.07.8+	56,165 73
Gratiot	3,836,476	952,405	72,216 25	1.33	28.54+	6,737,590	1,922,908 18	.07.6—	146,141 02
Hillsdale	3,847,961	546,469	37,481 13	1.36	14.20+	16,052,935	2,279,516 77	.06.8+	155,007 14
Houghton †									
Huron	1,938,116	586,573	45,025 58	.99	30.26+	4,906,796	1,484,796 46	.07.6+	112,844 53
Ingham	7,045,835	1,289,822	91,250 20	1.42	18.30+	15,222,900	2,785,780 70	.07.0+	195,004 64
Ionia	7,048,136	1,559,004	114,812 45	1.36	22.11+	18,015,158	2,877,651 43	.07.3+	210,068 55
Iosco	45,703	7,716	550 72	.81	16.88+	1,249,356	210,881 29	.07.1+	14,972 57
Isabella	1,120,975	392,829	30,978 28	1.15	35.04+	3,798,957	1,331,154 53	.07.8+	103,830 05
Iron †									
Isle Royal †									
Jackson	4,151,361	797,568	55,067 88	1.46	19.21+	19,847,405	3,812,686 50	.06.9+	263,075 36
Kalamazoo	8,791,335	1,371,479	94,438 73	1.27	15.60+	16,981,410	2,649,099 96	.06.9+	182,757 89
Kalkaska	263,095	85,831	7,374 83	1.08	32.62+	3,380,163	1,102,609 16	.08.5+	93,721 77
Kent	6,527,091	1,204,428	87,764 43	1.28	18.45+	30,087,908	5,551,219 02	.07.2+	399,687 76
Keweenaw †									
Lake	42,845	17,041	1,338 80	.88	39.77+	1,510,100	60,056 67	.07.8+	4,684 42
Lapeer	6,172,172	1,240,427	92,886 04	1.11	20.09+	9,793,654	1,967,545 08	.07.4+	145,598 33
Leelanaw	331,997	91,117	7,224 25	.80	27.11+	786,048	213,097 61	.07.9+	16,834 71
Lenawee	10,661,015	1,584,984	106,014 62	1.46	14.86+	23,726,380	2,525,740 06	.06.6+	166,698 84
Livingston	8,788,355	1,672,944	114,233 53	1.30	19.03+	11,992,790	2,282,227 93	.06.8+	155,191 59

TABLE NO. 8.—*Continued.*

State and Counties.	Assessed valuation of farms as reported for 1887.	Mortgage indebtedness as reported for 1887.	Total interest paid on mortgages as reported for 1887.	Annual interest paid per acre on improved land mortgaged.	Percentage of mortgages to total valuation.	Total assessed valuation of real estate as assessed for 1886.	Estimated total mortgage indebtedness of real estate based on total valuation for 1886.	Average rate of interest as reported for 1886.	Estimated amount of interest paid annually based on the average rate reported for 1887.
Mackinac	$19,119	$ 750	$61 50	.98	03.92+	$1,162,464	$45,568 58	.08.2	$3,736 03
Macomb	7,931,766	1,250,381	86,397 28	1.51	15.76+	13,525,950	2,131,689 72	.06.9+	147,086 59
Manistee	367,372	101,394	7,965 33	1.01	27.59+	3,809,263	1,050,375 66	.07.8+	71,929 30
Manitou	17,070	750	58 50	.58	04.39+	85,141	3,737 68	.07.8+	291 53
Marquette	49,449	7,894	632 15	.65	15.95+	18,269,211	2,913,939 15	.08.0+	233,115 13
Mason	381,795	149,377	12,474 89	1.17	39.12+	2,617,720	1,023,852 06	.08.3+	84,979 72
Mecosta	647,075	175,264	13,516 58	1.38	27.08+	4,626,103	1,252,748 09	.07.7+	96,461 64
Menominee	111,936	14,245	1,247 87	1.29	12.72+	4,929,696	627,057 33	.08.7+	54,553 98
Midland	436,212	149,803	11,499 72	1.20	34.34+	1,988,847	682,970 05	.07.6+	51,905 72
Missaukee	183,504	47,071	3,866 52	1.17	25.97+	2,929,088	760,684 15	.08.1+	61,615 41
Monroe	6,913,506	1,144,309	79,605 11	1.32	16.48+	13,508,060	2,240,960 28	.06.9+	154,624 25
Montcalm	1,690,265	495,014	87,353 45	1.11	28.69+	7,128,909	2,045,283 99	.07.7+	157,486 86
Montmorency	29,035	6,047	492 76	1.22	20.82+	1,013,053	210,917 63	.08.1+	17,084 32
Muskegon	333,010	128,884	9,742 25	1.19	33.69+	5,615,390	1,891.724 89	.07.5+	141,879 36
Newaygo	535,845	181,499	14,306 17	1.10	33.85+	3,781,968	1,280,196 16	.07.8+	99,855 30
Oakland *	437,990	29,775	2,076 25	.77	18.93+	19,412,731	3,674,829 97	.06.9+	254,563 26
Oceana	1,206,865	363,793	29,172 87	1.24	30.14+	3,003,596	905,283 83	.08.0+	72,422 70
Ogemaw	169,298	84,280	7,498 82	1.12	49.77+	1,363,994	678,859 81	.08.9+	60,418 52
Ontonagon †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	564,631	175,460	14,428 65	1.12	31.07+	3,202,743	995,392 25	.08.2+	81,597 56
Oscoda	45,688	5,321	420 52	.87	11.64+	764,199	88,952 76	.07.9+	7,027 26
Otsego	154,267	89,109	8,280 66	1.26	25.35+	1,612,918	408,874 71	.08.3+	33,936 60

Ottawa	2,576,557	715,891	52,504 00	1.40	27.78+	10,848,730	2,374,877 19	.07.3+	209,866 03
Presque Isle	41,662	11,456	1,013 81	1.27	27.49+	1,159,122	318,642 63	.08.8+	28,040 55
Roscommon †									
Saginaw	3,215,796	712,380	51,214 84	1.35	22.15+	19,378,555	4,292,349 93	.07.1+	304,756 84
Sanilac	348,736	146,744	11,724 38	.80	42.07+	4,984,218	2,096,960 51	.07.9+	165,659 88
Schoolcraft †									
Shiawassee	2,607,453	604,408	43,945 84	1.24	23.18+	10,612,341	2,459,940 64	.07.2+	177,115 72
St. Clair	3,427,380	698,951	53,170 07	1.10	20.39+	12,433,128	2,535,114 79	.07.6+	192,603 72
St Joseph	3,295,195	450,358	30,733 06	1.28	13.66+	12,714,571	1,736,810 39	.06.8+	118,103 10
Tuscola	2,765,575	723,201	53,238 88	1.15	26.15+	7,668,688	2,005,361 91	.07.3+	146,391 41
Van Buren	6,833,885	1,233,207	90,500 03	1.12	18.04+	10,978,010	1,980,433 41	.07.3+	144,572 00
Washtenaw	6,509,425	1,232,331	78,058 78	1.65	18.93+	25,636,340	4,852,959 16	.06.3+	305,736 42
Wayne	6,517,730	823,758	55,634 27	1.34	12.53+	115,438,100	14,522,112 98	.06.8+	987,503 68
Wexford	241,795	69,154	5,886 48	.93	28.60+	2,445,386	699,380 39	.08.5+	59,447 33
Totals	$194,764,245	$37,454,679	$2,701,669 22	1.28	19.23+	$686,614,741	$120,229,553 01	.07.3+	$9,451,851 24

† Not reported in this table.

* But one township reported. Estimated on same basis as Washtenaw.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing number of farms, acres improved and unimproved occupied by owners. Number of farms, acres improved and unimproved occupied by tenants. Total number of acres reported for 1887. Average number of acres in farms. Number of laborers employed. Average number of months employed and average wages paid per month.*

State and Counties.	Occupied by owners.			Occupied by tenants.			Total number of acres reported for 1887.	Average number of acres in farms.	Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
	Number of farms.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Number of farms.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.					
Alcona	243	6,175	12,767	10	261	604	19,807	78.28	116	4.9+	$24 35
Alger*											
Allegan	3,681	175,801	90,974	211	12,716	6,287	285,778	73.42	986	7.3	16 48
Alpena	453	11,217	30,196	23	1,197	2,795	45,405	95.38	136	5.8+	21 19
Antrim	610	15,488	31,730	33	938	1,598	49,754	77.37	132	4.7+	18 96
Arenac	473	9,361	24,631	23	608	1,057	35,657	71.88	129	8.0+	20 00
Baraga	20	280	810	3	22	29	1,141	49.60	2	12.0	28 00
Barry	2,305	132,003	67,172	201	13,660	7,377	220,212	87.87	428	7.0+	15 61
Bay	1,296	38,242	35,804	55	1,727	1,101	76,874	56.90	435	6.0+	17 29
Benzie	313	9,730	18,564	14	411	764	29,469	90.11	39	5.8+	20 23
Berrien	2,786	141,531	73,348	349	25,300	10,165	250,344	79.85	884	7.3+	17 08
Branch	1,913	111,598	53,316	294	19,694	10,116	194,724	88.22	603	7.7+	15 34
Calhoun	1,900	133,694	61,354	264	24,238	9,036	228,322	105.50	645	7.8+	15 80
Cass	1,388	97,510	44,320	208	18,294	8,923	169,047	105.91	606	7.2+	17 03
Charlevoix	541	12,980	32,776	15	501	1,462	47,719	85.82	49	7.2	17 98
Cheboygan	424	6,471	29,852	5	66	448	36,837	85.86	41	5.6+	23 22
Chippewa*											
Clare	192	5,702	12,142	11	587	1,433	19,864	97.85	16	5.8+	17 31
Clinton	2,307	139,614	62,823	131	8,235	6,885	217,557	89.23	698	6.8+	16 09
Crawford	128	2,566	10,905	5	45	592	14,108	106.07	8	2.5	23 90
Delta	173	6,264	8,889	2	90	141	15,384	87.91	100	6.0+	22 68

Eaton	2,602	134,134	76,215	171	9,814	5,360	225,523	81.32	579	7.3	15 94
Emmet	215	5,431	14,832	4	94	282	20,139	91.95	30	6.4+	17 87
Genesee	2,584	143,313	66,014	227	17,581	7,456	234,364	83.37	990	7.4—	16 20
Gladwin	181	3,944	9,052	11	717	958	14,671	76.41	31	6.1+	17 43
Grand Traverse	248	7,012	14,957	8	353	740	23,062	90.08	82	4.7+	16 91
Gratiot	2,325	86,412	75,638	154	7,114	5,837	175,001	70.59	252	7.0—	14 85
Hillsdale	1,113	70,246	23,910	124	8,843	3,957	106,956	86.46	267	8.4+	16 74
Houghton *											
Huron	1,985	82,411	86,406	52	3,348	2,741	174,906	85.86	385	5.8+	12 73
Ingham	2,199	135,241	74,308	188	12,021	7,817	229,387	93.19	764	7.3+	17 12
Ionia	2,598	151,351	72,060	243	16,596	7,086	247,093	86.97	958	6.6+	16 56
Iosco	127	3,046	7,122	9	309	491	10,968	80.64	54	7.5—	20 48
Iron *											
Isabella	1,208	42,718	45,863	47	2,669	3,127	94,377	75.20	221	5.7+	16 58
Isle Royal *											
Jackson	1,017	79,500	41,987	102	8,589	4,882	134,958	120.60	549	7.8+	16 61
Kalamazoo	2,166	165,213	49,081	289	30,114	8,380	252,768	102.96	1,003	7.5	15 66
Kalkaska	479	10,374	24,424	12	379	758	35,935	73.18	22	4.6	17 70
Kent	2,803	147,396	77,763	213	13,364	7,142	245,665	81.45	1,050	6.4+	17 31
Keweenaw	7	575	465	4	390	90	1,520	138.18	7	3.9+	30 85
Lake	112	3,157	6,092	4	170	290	9,709	83.69	18	4.8+	19 94
Lapeer	2,603	162,764	90,400	283	15,611	9,610	278,385	98.16	858	7.1+	15 54
Leelanaw	706	23,110	51,304	17	605	2,086	77,105	106.64	76	6.2+	16 38
Lenawee	2,771	169,547	70,116	295	21,758	7,995	269,416	87.87	965	7.8+	15 61
Livingston	2,401	182,997	93,742	182	14,767	9,141	300,647	116.35	1,200	7.7+	16 62
Mackinac	105	1,879	12,138	2	108	32	14,157	132.30	8	6.5	25 26
Macomb	2,360	134,261	54,062	274	21,610	8,551	218,484	82.94	965	7.9+	16 03
Manistee	474	15,349	27,924	16	645	945	44,863	91.55	68	6.3+	17 66

TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*

State and Counties.	Occupied by owners.			Occupied by tenants.			Total number of acres reported for 1887.	Average number of acres in farms.	Number of laborers employed.	Average number of months employed.	Average wages paid per month.
	Number of farms.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Number of farms.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.					
Manitou	93	2,454	5,944	.....	.....	.....	8,398	91.38	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	108	3,895	12,057	2	40	240	16,232	213.10	71	5.9+	32 99
Mason	585	15,423	24,805	17	760	789	41,777	69.39	89	7.0+	19 53
Mecosta	696	19,377	31,905	45	1,784	2,334	55,400	74.76	123	6.7	18 60
Menominee	236	4,846	13,712	8	390	230	19,178	80.24	90	8.8+	17 67
Midland	743	18,518	34,749	16	457	753	54,480	71.77	227	8.4+	18 49
Missaukee	270	6,053	17,044	5	101	130	23,328	84.46	114	6.1+	18 24
Monroe	2,222	122,952	52,978	154	9,454	3,208	188,592	79.37	523	8.4+	13 93
Montcalm	1,562	60,881	53,367	46	1,971	1,572	117,791	73.25	393	7.0+	17 30
Montmorency	96	2,644	11,416	6	178	522	14,755	144.65	36	6.9+	23 33
Muskegon	581	19,748	28,371	7	468	204	48,791	82.97	111	6.8+	19 15
Newaygo	763	23,863	31,231	23	1,934	2,656	59,684	75.93	163	6.7+	18 08
Oakland †	114	11,023	5,271	9	1,020	414	17,728	144.13	122	8.0	14 17
Oceana	1,319	44,520	49,985	43	2,029	2,008	98,542	72.35	242	6.8+	17 65
Ogemaw	427	11,282	27,123	9	647	1,941	40,993	94.02	78	7.7+	12 75
Ontonagon	14	909	1,097	3	135	420	2,561	150.64	12	10.9	39 27
Osceola	793	20,897	38,867	39	1,217	1,914	62,895	75.59	117	6.4+	18 26
Oscoda	181	4,450	20,408	2	77	283	25,218	137.80	27	5.0+	21 41
Otsego	294	8,833	17,615	11	726	4,845	32,019	104.65	60	8.6+	19 40
Ottawa	1,615	61,463	40,583	44	2,376	1,816	106,238	64.03	255	7.2+	14 66
Presque Isle	188	3,846	15,031	4	121	269	19,267	100.34	25	8.4+	19 07
Roscommon	14	238	1,204	1	30	290	1,762	117.46	8	8.9+	21 80

Saginaw	2,100	85,871	74,128	103	4,761	3,763	168,523	76.39	949	7.0+	16 60
Sanilac	557	23,216	22,048	10	606	516	46,386	81.80	93	5.7+	16 69
Schoolcraft	67	987	8,529	.....	.....	.....	9,516	142.02	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee	1,125	62,719	30,912	71	5,032	2,398	101,061	84.49	418	7.2+	16 07
St. Clair	2,091	103,174	65,119	115	7,183	4,121	179,597	81.59	554	6.3+	14 47
St. Joseph	669	55,631	15,565	136	12,705	3,196	87,097	108.19	330	8.4+	15 88
Tuscola	1,818	82,247	63,481	58	3,931	2,671	152,330	81.29	510	7.1+	15 33
Van Buren	2,881	156,128	76,789	228	16,070	6,450	255,437	82.16	765	7.3+	16 04
Washtenaw	1,229	103,342	46,210	117	10,450	4,648	164,650	122.32	705	8.1+	16 69
Wayne	2,036	105,303	44,692	236	15,594	7,808	173,397	76.31	985	8.1—	17 80
Wexford	466	12,153	25,336	14	490	885	38,864	80.96	77	5.9+	20 03
Totals	84,488	4,276,494	2,875,320	6,315	438,891	239,844	7,830,549	86.23	25,717	7.1+	$16 77

* Report not included in this table. † But one township reported.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Showing the number of mortgage foreclosures, and number of redemptions; also the number of sales on levy of execution, and number of redemptions, as reported from the records of each county, for the year ending July 31, 1887.*

Counties.	Number of mortgage foreclosures.	Number of redemptions.	Sales on levy of execution.	Number of redemptions.	Counties.	Number of mortgage foreclosures.	Number of redemptions.	Sales on levy of execution.	Number of redemptions.
Alcona	2				Isabella	47	5		
Alger	1		2		Isle Royal				
Allegan	30	4	1		Jackson	60		6	
Alpena	24	2	4		Kalamazoo	3		5	
Antrim	32	2	3		Kalkaska	14	1	2	
Arenac					Kent	62		1	
Baraga			3		Keweenaw			2	
Barry	29	1			Lake	9		2	
Bay	16		5		Lapeer	31	2	9	1
Benzie	9				Leelanaw	6		1	
Berrien	30		2		Lenawee	38	2	9	1
Branch	5	2	1		Livingston	19		4	1
Calhoun	33	2	3		Mackinac	5	1	1	
Cass	11	1	3		Macomb	23	2	3	
Charlevoix	4	1	3	1	Manistee	16	1	3	1
Cheboygan	4	3	2		Manitou				
Chippewa	15	11	4	3	Marquette	4		6	
Clare	7	1			Mason	27		2	
Clinton	47	4	7	1	Mecosta	49	1	5	1
Crawford	9	1	1	1	Menominee	16		19	
Delta	8				Midland	18		6	3
Eaton	9		3	1	Missaukee	2	1		
Emmet	34	2	1		Monroe	48	3	1	
Genesee	84	2	10		Montcalm	77	9	5	
Gladwin	2	2			Montmorency	2		1	
Grand Traverse	9	1			Muskegon	19	13	9	5
Gratiot	47	23	5	3	Newaygo	7	1	6	1
Hillsdale	10		1		Oakland				
Houghton	4		1		Oceana	32		2	
Huron	25	2	4		Ogemaw	2		4	1
Ingham	21		4		Ontonagon	3	1	4	1
Ionia	21	2	7	1	Osceola	29	1		
Iosco	5		4		Oscoda	1		1	
Iron					Otsego	30	2	3	

TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of mortgage foreclosures.	Number of redemptions.	Sales on levy of execution.	Number of redemptions.	Counties.	Number of mortgage foreclosures.	Number of redemptions.	Sales on levy of execution.	Number of redemptions.
Ottawa	35	2	2		St. Joseph	24		7	
Presque Isle	6				Tuscola	70	2		
Roscommon	1		1		Van Buren	16	3	9	3
Saginaw	21	1	5	3	Washtenaw	30		1	
Sanilac	88	4	2		Wayne				
Schoolcraft	1	1			Wexford	12		1	
Shiawassee	37	2	4						
St. Clair	40	1	6		Totals	1,667	131	244	33

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing number and comparative size of farms, as reported.*

Counties.	100 acres and under.	Over 100 to 200 acres.	Over 200 to 300 acres.	Over 300 to 600 acres.	Over 600 to 1,000 acres.	1,000 acres and over.
Alcona	207	40	4	2		
Alger						
Allegan	3,065	712	82	32	1	
Alpena	370	89	10	5	2	
Antrim	545	92	4	2		
Arenac	435	50	3	7		1
Baraga	19	4				
Barry	1,826	596	58	24	2	
Bay	1,213	107	21	9	1	
Benzie	219	97	5	6		
Berrien	2,277	702	112	38	5	1
Branch	1,554	565	61	26		1
Calhoun	1,280	731	105	44	3	1
Cass	993	503	64	32	4	
Charlevoix	427	119	7	1	2	
Cheboygan	324	96	7	1	1	
Chippewa						
Clare	133	61	5	3		1
Clinton	1,762	596	49	25	5	1
Crawford	69	64				
Delta	127	41	5	2		
Eaton	2,055	626	65	26	1	
Emmet	147	71	1			
Genesee	3,097	615	72	25		2
Gladwin	167	21	2	2		
Grand Traverse	182	67	5	2		
Gratiot	2,108	320	37	13	1	
Hillsdale	860	339	23	9	1	
Houghton						
Huron	1,580	389	41	24	3	
Ingham	1,596	687	65	34	4	1
Ionia	1,967	761	76	34	1	2
Iosco	104	31	1			
Isabella	1,057	174	14	8	2	
Iron						
Isle Royal						

TABLE NO. 6.—*Continued.*

Counties.	100 acres and under.	Over 100 to 200 acres.	Over 200 to 300 acres.	Over 300 to 600 acres.	Over 600 to 1,000 acres.	1,000 acres and over.
Jackson	539	452	101	25	2	.....
Kalamazoo	1,456	802	125	68	4	.....
Kalkaska	425	64	2	.....	.....	.....
Kent	2,253	679	66	17	1	.....
Keweenaw	2	7	1	1	.....	.....
Lake	85	30	1	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	1,905	781	91	54	3	2
Leelanaw	447	252	17	7	.....	.....
Lenawee	2,101	832	103	29	1	.....
Livingston	1,273	1,061	193	55	1	.....
Mackinac	24	72	11	.....	.....	.....
Macomb	1,920	608	74	34	2	1
Manistee	338	143	8	1	.....	.....
Manitou	58	31	4	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	49	46	8	6	1	.....
Mason	518	77	5	1	1	.....
Mecosta	617	105	13	5	1	.....
Menominee	187	47	3	2	.....	.....
Midland	663	85	4	4	1	2
Missaukee	219	46	4	5	1	.....
Monroe	1,845	460	46	21	2	2
Montcalm	1,359	212	21	11	2	3
Montmorency	47	52	3	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon	448	120	14	6	.....	.....
Newaygo	613	130	15	26	.....	2
Oakland	38	58	13	14	.....	.....
Oceana	1,122	211	14	14	1	.....
Ogemaw	298	123	5	9	.....	1
Ontonagon	4	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	708	105	11	6	1	1
Oscoda	48	129	3	3	.....	.....
Otsego	257	42	2	3	.....	1
Ottawa	1,422	209	22	6	.....	.....
Presque Isle	113	75	3	1	.....	.....
Roscommon	9	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Saginaw	1,863	295	21	17	5	2
Sanilac	429	128	5	5	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	17	47	2	1	.....	.....

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Counties.	100 acres and under.	Over 100 to 200 acres.	Over 200 to 300 acres.	Over 300 to 600 acres.	Over 600 to 1,000 acres.	1,000 acres and over.
Shiawassee	865	294	22	14	1	.....
St. Clair	1,673	467	44	17	4	1
St. Joseph	442	295	48	18	2	.....
Tuscola	1,792	48	17	15	4	.....
Van Buren	2,324	657	82	42	3	1
Washtenaw	632	585	91	37	1	.....
Wayne	1,771	423	52	22	1	3
Wexford	390	82	4	4	.....	.....
Total	66,373	20,842	2,407	1,063	85	33

PART II.

NATIVITY OF FARMERS

AND

COMPARATIVE PROSPERITY

BY

NATIONALITIES.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Showing by townships as reported the number of each nationality, average number of years in the United States; number having money on arrival; amount brought; assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness, together with the number of Americans, their assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALCONA CO.							
TOWN OF ALCONA:							
Canada	50	.....	13	37	$3,100	$8,010	$6,800
Ireland	9	.....	5	4	1,540	2,050	1,150
Scotland	8	.....	2	6	5,500	2,440	1,225
England	3	.....	2	1	1,150	740	600
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	4,000	400	.....
Total foreign born	72	13	23	49	15,290	13,720	9,775
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470	2,040
Totals	92	13	23	49	15,290	16,190	11,815
TOWN OF CURTIS:							
Canada	17	.....	7	10	1,750	2,550	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	475	858	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	100	570	.....
Total foreign born	21	16	9	12	2,325	4,058	200
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....
Totals	35	16	9	12	2,325	6,438	200
TOWN OF GREENBUSH:							
Canada	30	.....	8	22	2,600	8,400	5,150
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	500
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	400	200	100
England	2	.....	1	1	100	400	200
Total foreign born	34	16	10	24	3,100	9,300	5,950
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,360	1,250
Totals	57	16	10	24	3,100	13,660	7,200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALCONA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HARRISVILLE:							
Canada	31	.....	20	11	$19,645	$21,000	$8,800
Ireland	8	.....	5	3	906	4,150	1,620
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	10	2,100	1,160
England	7	.....	2	5	87	5,100	1,650
Total foreign born	49	20	28	21	20,648	32,350	13,170
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,140	10,600
Totals	69	20	28	21	20,648	48,490	23,770
ALGER CO.	No far	ms repor	ted	in	this coun	ty.	
Autrain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munising	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALLEGAN CO.							
TOWN OF ALLEGAN:							
Germany	31	.....	12	19	2,465	39,400	13,755
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,925	1,975
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,800	1,250
England	12	.....	2	10	150	19,200	2,350
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,300	2,000
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Switzerland	4	.....	1	3	100	5,500	.....
Total foreign born	56	30	15	41	2,715	82,525	21,330
Americans	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	232,100	84,315
Totals	161	30	15	41	2,715	314,625	105,645
TOWN OF CASCO:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	350
Canada	14	.....	.....	14	.....	13,910	4,330
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6,150	.....
England	22	.....	.....	22	.....	37,100	9,635
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	1			1		$ 900	$ 300
Norway	1			1		1,400	375
Spain	2			2		2,200	1,300
Denmark	1			1		1,000	
France	1			1		1,000	600
Total foreign born	48	22		48		64,960	17,390
Americans	274					372,300	84,141
Totals	322	22		48		437,260	101,531
TOWN OF CHESHIRE:							
Germany	2			2		2,800	600
Canada	9		1	8	$1,000	14,150	4,400
Ireland	6		1	5	700	8,980	
Scotland	2			2		1,600	500
England	10		2	8	340	11,280	2,300
Holland	1			1		700	
Switzerland	1		1		6	1,500	1,350
Wales	1			1		2,350	1,800
Total foreign born	32	21	5	27	2,046	43,360	10,950
Americans	194					259,740	76,193
Totals	226	21	5	27	2,046	303,100	87,143
TOWN OF CLYDE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DORR:							
Germany	74		6	68	700	123,950	21,100
Canada	8		1	7	2,000	15,400	4,200
Ireland	2			2		4,300	600
England	2		1	1	200	3,650	
Holland	2			2		900	400
Poland	15		2	13	3,000	22,950	8,600
France	1			1		3,300	
Total foreign born	104	20	10	94	5,900	174,450	34,900
Americans	170					290,250	33,700
Totals	274	20	10	94	5,900	464,700	68,600

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FILLMORE:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 500	$2,000	.....
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	600	1,000	$ 575
Europe	254	.....	127	127	61,890	427,323	87,545
Total foreign born	256	23	129	127	62,990	430,323	88,120
Americans	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,550	27,788
Totals	323	23	129	127	62,990	533,873	115,908
TOWN OF GANGES—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GUN PLAINS:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,900	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	1,200
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	22,400	.....
Scotland	8	.....	2	6	20	27,000	8,150
England	24	.....	3	21	995	50,060	8,550
Total foreign born	45	30	5	40	1,015	105,460	17,900
Americans	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,700	70,775
Totals	163	30	5	40	1,015	443,160	88,675
TOWN OF HEATH:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	120	1,550	3,150
Canada	6	.....	1	5	100	1,950	1,655
England	2	.....	2	.....	2,700	750	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	375
Holland	5	.....	1	4	60	4,600	1,382
Europe	2	.....	.....	2	.....	675	850
Total foreign born	21	.....	6	15	2,980	9,775	7,412
Americans	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,095	11,764
Totals	91	.....	6	15	2,980	34,870	19,176
TOWN OF HOPKINS—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms,	Mortgaged indebtedness,
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LAKETOWN:							
Germany	1			1		$660	
Canada	2		1	1	$500	1,325	$500
England	4			4		1,985	1,175
Norway	3		2	1	850	1,595	
Denmark	2		1	1	16	2,235	72
Europe	89		34	55	7,290	87,570	35,900
Total foreign born	101	25	38	63	8,656	95,370	37,647
Americans	34					33,630	14,010
Totals	135	25	38	63	8,656	129,000	51,657
TOWN OF LEE:							
Germany	3		2	1	200	650	771
Canada	6		1	5	700	1,200	432
Scotland	1			1		600	800
England	5		3	2	170	2,150	637
Denmark	1			1		300	300
France	1			1		150	120
Total foreign born	17	23	6	11	1,070	5,050	3,060
Americans	76					24,500	8,673
Totals	93	23	6	11	1,070	29,550	11,733
TOWN OF LEIGHTON:							
Germany	13			13		38,600	5,400
Canada	25		6	19	11,350	91,425	8,350
Ireland	8			8		18,800	2,750
Scotland	1			1		1,250	
England	15		2	13	4,000	29,175	5,115
Holland	1			1		3,700	
Sweden	1			1		1,600	
France	1			1		1,150	100
Total foreign born	65	24	8	57	15,350	185,700	21,715
Americans	165					372,000	56,323
Totals	230	24	8	57	15,350	557,700	77,048

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MANLIUS:							
Germany	18	.....	11	7	$2,258	$29,518	$9,500
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15,000	.....
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	6,075	1,200
England	3	.....	1	2	500	4,740	1,600
Holland	42	.....	11	31	5,050	46,670	25,385
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,900	.....
Total foreign born	71	19	23	48	7,808	105,900	37,685
Americans	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,905	32,008
Totals	143	19	23	48	7,808	207,805	69,693
TOWN OF MARTIN:							
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,920	675
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	300	26,835	3,125
Scotland	9	.....	3	6	1,050	48,940	13,500
England	5	.....	1	4	2	13,800	3,100
Holland	4	.....	1	3	34	13,150	1,200
Total foreign born	28	35	6	22	1,386	106,645	21,600
Americans	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	494,620	57,775
Totals	138	35	6	22	1,386	601,265	79,375
TOWN OF MONTEREY:							
Germany	18	.....	3	15	1,603	64,020	8,175
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	4,000	1,325
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	700	13,260	.....
England	7	.....	.....	7	.....	15,270	2,500
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,900	300
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,750	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	420
Total foreign born	40	32	5	35	2,303	106,000	12,720
Americans	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	401,270	85,912
Totals	221	32	5	35	2,303	507,270	98,632

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF OTSEGO:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	$11,900	$3,731
Canada	15	.....	2	13	$2,200	33,500	3,825
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	200	23,820	5,500
Scotland	4	.....	2	2	200	10,100	.....
England	9	.....	3	6	135	16,550	1,600
Total foreign born	41	31	9	32	2,735	95,870	14,656
Americans	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,745	73,862
Totals	206	31	9	32	2,735	463,615	88,518
TOWN OF OVERISAL:							
Germany	17	.....	.....	17	.....	29,250	7,850
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	300
Holland	188	.....	14	174	4,780	334,440	63,425
Total foreign born	206	25	14	192	4,780	363,890	71,575
Americans	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,880	33,780
Totals	252	25	14	192	4,780	440,770	105,355
TOWN OF PINE PLAINS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SALEM:							
Germany	64	.....	15	49	2,570	159,225	19,160
Canada	4	.....	1	3	100	2,850	1,790
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	5	550	.....
England	7	.....	2	5	420	13,550	3,350
Holland	28	.....	8	20	2,615	27,025	7,887
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	375
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	120	5,250	.....
Austria	3	.....	1	2	150	5,100	300
Total foreign born	111	28	29	82	5,980	214,150	32,862
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,983	32,924
Totals	212	28	29	82	5,980	363,133	65,786

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SAUGATUCK:							
Germany	10	.....	5	5	$450	$12,800	.....
Canada	3	.....	2	1	800	5,750	.....
Ireland	8	.....	3	5	170	14,675	$1,150
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	50	750	.....
England	7	.....	4	3	500	10,000	100
Holland	8	.....	1	7	50	3,340	700
Norway	5	.....	1	4	300	3,700	500
Total foreign born	42	26	17	25	2,320	51,015	2,450
Americans	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,025	39,330
Totals	231	26	17	25	2,320	329,040	41,780
TOWN OF TROWBRIDGE:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	150	18,700	3,100
Canada	6	.....	3	3	1,107	14,550	875
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,300	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	110	12,900	1,100
Total foreign born	18	30	6	12	1,367	53,050	5,075
Americans	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,780	24,165
Totals	84	30	6	12	1,367	172,830	29,240
TOWN OF WATSON:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	18	10,600	4,900
Canada	10	.....	1	9	75	14,550	959
Ireland	36	.....	19	17	1,099	66,865	13,370
Scotland	7	.....	1	6	2	11,800	2,000
England	15	.....	2	13	180	29,010	8,900
Sweden	18	.....	2	16	38	15,680	8,240
Total foreign born	92	27	27	65	1,412	148,505	38,360
Americans	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,030	57,488
Totals	244	27	27	65	1,412	428,535	95,848

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALLEGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WAYLAND:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$5,250	$700
Canada	8	.....	1	7	$150	11,480	3,700
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	400	8,550	1,800
Scotland	5	.....	2	3	410	4,250	700
England	10	.....	.....	10	.....	12,300	3,800
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	100
Total foreign born	29	29	4	25	960	42,530	10,800
Americans	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,060	35,810
Totals	143	29	4	25	960	207,590	46,610
ALPENA CO.							
TOWN OF ALPENA:							
Germany	16	.....	4	12	1,150	3,670	.....
Canada	37	.....	10	27	2,350	11,745	200
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	1,620	6,280	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	200	875	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	70	1,915	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	300	200	.....
At sea	2	.....	1	1	800	875	.....
Total foreign born	71	19	22	49	6,490	25,660	200
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,140	825
Totals	86	19	22	49	6,490	31,800	1,025
TOWN OF GREEN:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	665	.....
Canada	27	.....	4	23	1,650	13,075	1,835
Total foreign born	30	15	4	26	1,650	13,740	1,835
Americans	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,290	5,950
Totals	68	15	4	26	1,650	43,030	7,835

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALPENA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LONG RAPIDS:							
Canada	51	.....	12	39	$4,380	$44,445	$10,410
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	4,200	6,585	1,700
Scotland	5	.....	3	2	3,300	3,140	1,115
England	10	.....	5	5	3,300	6,600	900
Norway	8	.....	1	7	100	3,480	.....
Total foreign born	80	15	24	56	15,280	64,250	14,125
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,420	1,458
Totals	100	15	24	56	15,280	78,670	15,583
TOWN OF MAPLE RIDGE:							
Germany	21	.....	7	14	2,780	4,331	557
Canada	21	.....	9	12	4,855	5,209	800
Ireland	8	.....	4	4	1,710	1,995	350
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	400	509	75
England	3	.....	2	1	27	575	300
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	125
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	340	75
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,550	.....
Total foreign born	61	13	24	37	9,772	15,909	2,282
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,563	425
Totals	71	13	24	37	9,772	18,472	2,707
TOWN OF OSSINEKE:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	25	90	.....
Canada	15	.....	1	14	300	1,943	3,850
England	1	.....	1	.....	150	60	.....
Total foreign born	17	20	3	14	475	2,093	3,850
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	300
Totals	29	20	3	14	475	3,543	4,150

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ALPENA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WILSON:							
Germany	32	.....	2	30	$225	$10,430	$500
Canada	36	.....	8	28	1,421	29,830	600
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	520	3,320	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	350	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	630	650
Total foreign born	80	17	13	67	2,166	44,560	1,750
Americans	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,140	700
Totals	122	17	13	67	2,166	70,700	2,450
ANTRIM CO.							
TOWN OF BANKS:							
Canada	12	.....	3	9	1,224	8,550	4,200
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,550	400
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,470	200
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,310	450
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	600
Total foreign born	20	26	3	17	1,224	16,030	5,850
Americans	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,595	9,915
Totals	58	26	3	17	1,224	42,625	15,765
TOWN OF CENTRAL LAKE:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,230	.....
Canada	28	.....	12	16	7,663	21,850	6,600
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	100
England	5	.....	2	3	715	3,710	1,140
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,210	220
Total foreign born	39	22	14	25	8,378	30,000	8,060
Americans	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,640	5,075
Totals	72	22	14	25	8,378	51,640	13,135

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ANTRIM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CHESTONIA:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	$600	$980	$300
Canada	9	.....	5	4	8,100	4,780	765
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	480	400
Sweden	4	.....	1	3	60	1,420	550
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	500	400	.....
Total foreign born	17	12	9	8	9,260	8,060	2,015
Americans	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,280	5,390
Totals	47	12	9	8	9,260	22,340	7,405
TOWN OF CUSTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ECHO:							
Canada	18	.....	3	15	2,825	10,200	3,150
Ireland	11	.....	6	5	2,694	6,720	1,000
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	150	850	400
England	1	.....	1	.....	7,000	800	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	700	480	.....
Total foreign born	33	18	12	21	13,369	19,050	4,550
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,060	3,160
Totals	54	18	12	21	13,369	29,110	7,710
TOWN OF ELK RAPIDS:							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,000	5,000
England	2	.....	1	1	150	3,000	200
Switzerland	2	.....	2	.....	2,300	2,800	250
Total foreign born	6	27	3	3	2,450	10,800	5,450
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,355	1,050
Totals	13	27	3	3	2,450	26,155	6,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ANTRIM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FOREST HOME:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$2,600	$1,050
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	460	330
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	$170	840	275
England	3	.....	2	1	230	1,140	375
Total foreign born	8	26	4	4	400	5,040	2,030
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,260	6,635
Totals	39	26	4	4	400	20,300	8,665
TOWN OF HELENA:							
Canada	15	.....	2	13	1,000	11,913	2,874
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,558	1,000
England	4	.....	4	.....	4,500	3,985	100
Total foreign born	20	23	6	14	5,500	17,456	3,974
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,519	3,150
Totals	41	23	6	14	5,500	34,975	7,124
TOWN OF JORDAN:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	100	1,220	200
Canada	6	.....	1	5	700	3,245	750
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	500	1,515	400
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	260	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	800	2,400	100
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	425	.....
Bohemia	23	.....	9	14	2,910	11,560	620
Moravia	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,240	.....
Total foreign born	44	17	13	31	5,010	22,865	2,070
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,915	4,497
Totals	75	17	13	31	5,010	40,780	6,567

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ANTRIM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF KEARNEY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 475	$ 300
Canada	5	.....	2	3	$1,600	2,050	1,355
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	50	575	300
England	1	.....	1	.....	2,000	875	200
Total foreign born	8	19	4	4	3,650	3,975	2,155
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	4,275
Totals	28	19	4	4	3,650	15,975	6,430
TOWN OF MANCELONA:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,780	800
Canada	11	.....	3	8	2,332	7,760	1,875
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	320	840	300
Total foreign born	16	14	4	12	2,652	10,380	2,975
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,200	5,740
Totals	47	14	4	12	2,652	29,580	8,715
TOWN OF MILTON:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,750	660
Canada	42	.....	.....	42	.....	34,225	15,565
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	650	4,810	800
Scotland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6,360	450
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6,920	1,100
Switzerland	14	.....	3	11	1,845	14,145	4,348
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,740	800
Total foreign born	75	18	4	71	2,495	71,950	23,723
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,165	15,480
Totals	114	18	4	71	2,495	106,115	39,203
TOWN OF STAR:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,040	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	340	.....
Total foreign born	2	.....	1	1	500	1,380	.....
Americans	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,810	425
Totals	29	.....	1	1	500	11,190	425

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ANTRIM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TORCH LAKE:							
Canada	2	.....	1	1	$ 25	$ 900	$ 500
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	680	500
England	3	.....	2	1	30	730	100
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	25	700	.....
Total foreign born	7	26	4	3	80	3,010	1,100
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,290	820
Totals	13	26	4	3	80	6,300	1,920
TOWN OF WARNER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	780	.....
Total foreign born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	780	.....
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,255	1,400
Totals	13	.....	.....	1	.....	16,035	1,400
ARENAC CO.							
TOWN OF ADAMS:							
Germany	4	.....	4	.....	1,370	590	.....
Canada	8	.....	6	2	650	1,315	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	200	375	250
Total foreign born	13	8	11	2	2,220	2,280	250
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Totals	14	8	11	2	2,220	2,340	250
TOWN OF ARENAC:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	820	820
Canada	18	.....	1	17	100	5,310	3,850
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	270	200
Scotland	10	.....	.....	10	.....	4,195	1,130
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	920	.....
Total foreign born	36	12	1	35	100	11,515	6,000
Americans	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,910	4,800
Totals	91	12	1	35	100	24,425	10,800

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ARENAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF AU GRES:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$4,350	$1,000
Canada	40	.....	1	39	$1,500	48,150	2,700
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,600	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,000	.....
Sweden	6	.....	1	5	500	5,700	480
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Finland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	500
Total foreign born	57	15	2	55	2,000	65,500	4,680
Americans	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,350	5,575
Totals	86	15	2	55	2,000	118,850	10,255
TOWN OF CLAYTON:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	860	.....
Canada	38	.....	17	21	13,055	16,835	7,220
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,405	750
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
England	5	.....	2	4	360	1,860	1,300
France	1	.....	1	.....	300	160	.....
Total foreign born	50	16	20	30	13,715	27,280	9,270
Americans	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,375	12,010
Totals	102	16	20	30	13,715	55,655	21,280
TOWN OF DEEP RIVER:							
Germany	8	.....	5	3	6,040	4,060	2,729
Canada	12	.....	1	11	300	3,545	1,332
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	40
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,800	.....
Total foreign born	22	17	6	16	6,340	11,605	4,101
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,240	2,604
Totals	30	17	6	16	6,340	13,845	6,705

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ARENAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 250	.....
Canada	6	.....	2	4	$ 700	1,050	$ 200
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	500
Total foreign born	8	24	2	6	700	2,300	700
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,480	100
Totals	11	24	2	6	700	17,780	800
TOWN OF MASON:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	10	825	455
Canada	33	.....	14	19	2,680	11,975	7,620
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,350	1,000
Total foreign born	39	11	15	24	2,690	14,150	9,075
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,400	2,285
Totals	64	11	15	24	2,690	21,550	11,360
TOWN OF MOFFITT:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Total foreign born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Totals	2	.....	.....	1	.....	980	.....
TOWN OF STANDISH:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	300	1,380	700
Canada	55	.....	19	36	8,620	11,830	7,073
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	100
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Total foreign born	59	16	20	39	8,920	13,510	7,873
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,450	2,550
Totals	77	16	20	39	8,920	20,960	10,423

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ARENAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TURNER:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	$1,200	.....
Total foreign born	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,200	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Totals	6	.....	.....	5	.....	3,200	.....
TOWN OF WHITNEY:							
Canada	11	.....	11	.....	3,450	4,800	1,940
Total foreign born	11	16	11	.....	3,450	4,800	1,940
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	150
Totals	13	16	11	.....	3,450	6,000	2,090
BARAGA CO.							
TOWN OF ARVON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BARAGA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF L'ANSE:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....
Totals foreign born	4	44	.....	4	.....	670	.....
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955	700
Totals	18	44	.....	4	.....	2,626	700
TOWN OF SPURR:							
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	4	12	.....	4	.....	800	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	
Totals	5	12	.....	4	.....	1,600	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BARRY CO.							
TOWN OF ASSYRIA:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	$17,750	3,725
Canada	4	.....	1	3	900	20,900	1,050
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	2,500	5,650	1,735
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	200	800	.....
England	14	.....	2	12	300	29,620	9,200
Totals foreign born	32	30	7	25	3,900	74,720	15,710
Americans	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,560	111,451
Totals	215	30	7	25	3,900	455,280	127,161
TOWN OF BALTIMORE:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	100	3,450	.....
Canada	4	.....	1	3	200	3,790	1,400
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,900	300
England	12	.....	3	9	55	18,450	6,000
Totals foreign born	23	30	5	18	355	36,590	7,700
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	269,058	50,375
Totals	150	30	5	18	355	305,648	58,075
TOWN OF BARRY:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,600	200
Canada	3	.....	1	2	350	6,800	1,550
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,500	1,500
England	14	.....	3	11	1,600	39,100	10,000
Holland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7,800	2,900
Total foreign born	31	31	4	27	1,950	64,800	16,150
Americans	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	519,600	82,720
Totals	216	31	4	27	1,950	584,400	98,870
TOWN OF CARLTON:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	19,000	3,100
Canada	4	.....	2	2	1,800	12,660	2,480
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	30	5,400	500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BARRY CO.—*Continued.*							
England	5	.....	1	4	60	$12,400	2,600
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	1,480
Total foreign born	21	30	4	17	1,390	51,660	10,160
Americans	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	499,820	65,070
Totals	236	30	4	17	1,390	551,480	75,230
TOWN OF CASTLETON:							
Germany	15	.....	5	10	875	30,300	5,550
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,800	2,200
England	9	.....	4	5	75	18,200	5,050
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	40	1,200	600
Total foreign born	27	29	10	17	990	53,500	13,400
Americans	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	303,250	96,871
Totals	186	29	10	17	990	356,750	110,271
TOWN OF HASTINGS:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,000	2,640
Canada	6	.....	2	4	400	11,460	1,210
Ireland	13	.....	2	11	40	41,100	4,400
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,900	2,500
England	7	.....	5	2	2,750	12,580	2,700
Denmark	2	.....	1	1	1,700	2,000	1,500
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	5,000	600	400
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,000	1,500
Total foreign born	34	32	11	23	9,890	83,640	16,850
Americans	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,375	84,773
Totals	189	32	11	23	9,890	447,015	101,623
TOWN OF HOPE:							
Germany	19	.....	1	18	150	25,000	7,782
Canada	4	.....	1	3	100	4,650	1,800
Ireland	10	.....	1	9	500	16,380	1,550
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BARRY CO.—*Continued.*							
England	13	.....	.....	13	.....	$24,010	$3,600
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,600	1,000
Total foreign born	49	32	3	46	$ 750	74,140	15,732
Americans	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,071	55,480
Totals	211	32	3	46	750	314,211	71,212
TOWN OF IRVING:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	200	11,000	2,600
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4,800	2,190
Ireland	8	.....	3	5	410	12,700	3,290
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,200	2,900
England	3	.....	1	2	1,500	6,100	2,450
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	50	2,500	2,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Total foreign born	25	26	6	19	2,160	45,200	15,830
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,255	66,940
Totals	126	26	6	19	2,160	268,455	82,770
TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	2,050	19,300	3,200
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	2,000	6,000	.....
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	1,053	14,000	980
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	500	10,600	.....
England	20	.....	2	18	273	52,100	9,200
Isle of Man	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,700	.....
Total foreign born	38	34	9	29	5,876	105,700	13,380
Americans	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,150	42,860
Totals	152	34	9	29	5,876	466,850	56,240
TOWN OF MAPLE GROVE—Not rep'ted.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BARRY CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$4,500	Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,900	
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9,550	
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10,780	
England	13	.....	.....	13	.....	26,780	
Holland	13	.....	.....	13	.....	17,450	
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	
Total foreign born	36	.....	.....	36	.....	77,830	.....
Americans	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,010	.....
Totals	157	.....	.....	36	.....	300,840	.....
TOWN OF PRAIRIEVILLE—Not rep'ted.							
TOWN OF RUTLAND:							
Germany	9	.....	1	8	$2,000	14,700	$1,850
Canada	9	.....	1	8	7,000	24,200	3,030
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	50	22,000	5,875
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,200	.....
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	20,100	4,800
Total foreign born	34	24	3	31	9,050	85,200	15,555
Americans	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,610	70,320
Totals	194	24	3	31	9,050	420,810	85,875
TOWN OF THORNAPPLE:							
Germany	20	.....	9	11	8,804	42,260	11,100
Canada	16	.....	8	8	11,980	43,050	9,748
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	500	15,000	1,600
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,100	.....
England	22	.....	6	16	405	50,250	7,825
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,800	3,000
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	800
Isle of Man	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	100
Total foreign born	71	26	24	47	21,639	164,460	34,173
Americans	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,100	85,120
Totals	208	26	24	47	21,639	478,560	119,303

TABLE NO. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BARRY CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WOODLAND:							
Germany	42	.....	15	27	$2,531	$109,750	$13,600
Canada	8	.....	.....	8	.....	15,200	4,050
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	1,600
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,020	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	40	8,600	750
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,450	.....
Total foreign born	58	34	16	42	2,571	146,420	20,000
Americans	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,130	92,390
Totals	274	34	16	42	2,571	598,550	112,390
TOWN OF YANKEE SPRINGS:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,050	3,000
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	1,400
reland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,550	6,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,000	500
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	600
Total foreign born	9	28	.....	9	.....	19,600	11,500
Americans	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,040	61,538
Totals	139	28	.....	9	.....	203,640	73,038
CITY OF HASTINGS—1st and 4th wards.							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	1,500
Total foreign born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	1,500
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	17,800
Totals	10	.....	.....	1	.....	37,600	19,300
BAY CO:							
TOWN OF BANGOR:							
Germany	20	.....	3	17	700	21,450	3,500
Canada	11	.....	.....	11	.....	8,060	750
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	100	2,925	100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	115	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	100	2,190	400

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BAY CO.—*Continued.*							
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$ 500	$ 850
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	$ 100	250	600
Total foreign born	43	26	6	37	1,000	35,490	6,200
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,280	3,550
Totals	62	26	6	37	1,000	55,770	9,750
TOWN OF BEAVER:							
Germany	46	.....	26	20	5,605	12,055	7,746
Canada	20	.....	4	16	460	5,955	4,590
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	170	1,050	660
Scotland	3	.....	3	.....	560	1,325	325
England	2	.....	1	1	100	225	400
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	20	250	350
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	300	130	.....
Austria	7	.....	3	4	1,760	1,670	1,060
Total foreign born	83	15	41	42	8,975	22,660	15,131
Americans	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,560	8,262
Totals	123	15	41	42	8,975	39,220	23,393
TOWN OF FRANKENLUST:							
Germany	78	.....	32	46	7,200	137,350	27,300
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,600	1,000
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	400
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	.....
Total foreign born	82	28	32	50	7,200	142,700	28,700
Americans	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,200	16,600
Totals	122	28	32	50	7,200	208,900	45,300
TOWN OF FRASER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	125	.....
Canada	42	.....	22	20	2,635	7,825	2,565
Ireland	10	.....	7	3	905	2,425	1,750
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	150	100
England	8	.....	7	1	427	1,675	550

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BAY CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	7	.....	5	2	$172	$1,275	$1,000
Switzerland	3	.....	3	.....	600	725	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	800
Total foreign born	73	15	45	28	4,839	14,550	6,765
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,715	1,200
Totals	102	15	45	28	4,839	19,265	7,965
TOWN OF GARFIELD:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	112
Canada	9	.....	2	7	375	1,230	836
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	295	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	175	240
Sweden	3	.....	2	1	125	475	425
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	270	450
Total foreign born	18	14	4	14	500	2,545	2,063
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	125
Totals	21	14	4	14	500	2,765	2,188
TOWN OF HAMPTON:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	12,700	.....
Canada	21	.....	1	20	100	12,230	900
Ireland	11	.....	.....	11	.....	8,885	.....
Scotland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	7,000	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,600	.....
Holland	48	.....	3	45	700	29,125	3,400
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Belgium	13	.....	.....	13	.....	6,900	650
France	8	.....	.....	8	.....	5,250	.....
Total foreign born	119	20	4	115	800	86,090	4,950
Americans	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,400	15,080
Totals	194	20	4	115	800	167,490	20,030
TOWN OF KAWKAWLIN:							
Germany	24	.....	12	12	6,593	12,960	6,235
Canada	48	.....	18	30	4,448	22,620	12,561

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BAY CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	13	.....	5	8	$2,500	$5,360	$2,455
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	50	1,990	725
England	6	.....	3	3	1,324	2,050	1,400
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	15	600	.....
Sweden	7	.....	2	5	110	2,850	3,374
Poland	16	.....	6	10	1,975	3,725	2,670
Foreign born	119	16	48	71	17,015	52,155	29,420
Americans	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,655	13,630
Totals	164	16	48	71	17,015	81,810	43,050
TOWN OF MERRITT:							
Germany	34	.....	3	31	1,740	33,400	15,630
Canada	13	.....	3	10	250	12,600	6,130
Ireland	8	.....	2	6	70	8,400	2,940
England	3	.....	1	2	200	1,600	670
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	800
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
Austria	2	.....	1	1	200	1,800	400
Total foreign born	62	20	10	52	2,460	59,300	26,570
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,625	15,675
Totals	87	20	10	52	2,460	82,925	42,24
TOWN OF MONITOR:							
Germany	65	.....	22	43	11,115	85,900	22,100
Canada	20	.....	6	14	4,275	22,500	2,200
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	150	1,550	700
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	2,800	3,200	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	160
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,000	200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	200
Total foreign born	95	26	31	64	18,340	117,950	25,560
Americans	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,500	11,175
Totals	143	26	31	64	18,340	173,450	36,735

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BAY CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF PINCONNING:							
Germany	20	.....	5	15	$ 800	$3,270	$ 100
Canada	8	.....	6	2	3,250	2,400	200
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	325	200
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	750	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	550	200
Total foreign born	36	14	11	25	4,050	7,295	700
Americans	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,525	2,050
Totals	112	14	11	25	4,050	24,820	2,750
TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH:							
Germany	56	.....	20	36	6,294	71,105	7,275
Canada	28	.....	7	21	8,680	40,675	13,450
Ireland	8	.....	3	5	914	10,075	550
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	11,000	3,600	4,150
England	4	.....	1	3	40	2,550	1,900
Holland	9	.....	3	6	608	3,725	2,650
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	275	.....
Poland	9	.....	1	8	20	3,175	1,700
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,250	300
Belgium	15	.....	8	7	5,625	16,125	8,010
Total foreign born	135	22	44	91	33,181	155,555	39,985
Americans	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,025	14,595
Totals	172	22	44	91	33,181	225,580	54,580
TOWN OF WILLIAMS—Not reported.							
WEST BAY CITY—1st ward:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
Canada	19	.....	.....	19	.....	6,850	750
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,050	.....
Total foreign born	23	19	.....	23	.....	8,400	750
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,450	750
Totals	49	19	.....	23	.....	37,850	1,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BENZIE CO.							
TOWN OF ALMIRA:							
Canada	4	.....	3	1	$ 550	$1,150	$1,300
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	270	200
Total foreign born	5	25	3	2	550	1,420	1,500
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,200	7,330
Totals	48	25	3	2	550	17,620	8,830
TOWN OF BENZONIA:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	450	200
Canada	3	.....	1	2	600	3,550	1,508
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	200	2,500	.....
England	2	.....	2	.....	1,050	1,050	150
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	150	1,000	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	850	900
Total foreign born	12	23	5	7	2,000	9,400	2,758
Americans	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,720	6,069
Totals	49	23	5	7	2,000	42,120	8,822
TOWN OF BLAINE:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	420	100
Canada	13	.....	6	7	1,665	5,650	1,850
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	510	.....
Denmark	3	.....	.....	3	.....	500	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	140	.....
Total foreign born	20	15	6	14	1,665	7,220	1,950
Americans	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,350	5,012
Totals	71	15	6	14	1,665	31,570	6,962
TOWN OF COLFAX:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	30	250	.....
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	50	810	250
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	180	200
Total foreign born	6	33	3	3	180	1,340	450
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,660	2,825
Totals	29	33	3	3	180	7,000	3,275

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BENZIE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CRYSTAL LAKE:							
Germany	1			1		$ 800	
Canada	5		1	4	$ 500	3,650	
Ireland	1		1		4,000	550	
England	4			4		4,020	
Norway	2			2		680	
Total foreign born	13	21	2	11	4,500	9,700	
Americans	19					17,950	
Totals	32	21	2	11	4,500	27,650	
TOWN OF GILMORE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HOMESTEAD:							
Germany	3		1	2	800	2,500	$ 730
Canada	1			1		800	
Ireland	1			1		450	
Scotland	1			1		1,500	400
England	3		3		130	1,900	200
Total foreign born	9	33	4	5	930	7,150	1,330
Americans	18					13,020	2,230
Totals	27	33	4	5	930	20,170	3,560
TOWN OF INLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF JOYFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LAKE—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	1			1			
Scotland	2		1	1	500		
Total foreign born	3	32	1	2	500		
Americans	5						
Totals	8	32	1	2	500		
TOWN OF PLATT:							
Germany	8		2	6	3,100	3,175	1,550
Canada	11		2	9	950	2,695	715

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BENZIE CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$ 470	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	$ 25	500	$ 200
Total foreign born	22	23	5	17	4,075	6,840	2,465
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,995	3,825
Totals	50	23	5	17	4,075	15,835	6,250
TOWN OF WELDON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	80
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,480	.....
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	700	.....
Total foreign born	7	27	.....	7	.....	2,880	80
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,655	550
Totals	21	27	.....	7	.....	6,535	630
BERRIEN CO.							
TOWN OF BAINBRIDGE:							
Germany	52	.....	12	40	14,265	89,120	11,070
Canada	7	.....	1	6	1	16,500	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,480	160
England	1	.....	.....	1	24	650	150
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	100	3,500	400
Belgium	1	.....	1	.....	200	3,360	2,000
Total foreign born	65	30	15	50	14,590	115,610	13,780
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,580	22,785
Totals	174	30	15	50	14,590	335,190	36,565
TOWN OF BENTON:							
Germany	29	.....	7	22	2,345	27,700	5,593
Canada	21	.....	7	14	6,504	28,900	2,350
Ireland	24	.....	.....	24	.....	36,675	7,100
Scotland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,000	920
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	6,750	600
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,800	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	$ 12	$2,300	$200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
East India	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	500
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,700	.....
Total foreign born	95	29	15	80	8,861	115,225	17,273
Americans	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,375	55,735
Totals	399	29	15	80	8,861	553,600	73,008
TOWN OF BERRIEN:							
Germany	8	.....	2	6	325	11,100	1,800
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,200	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,200	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	800
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,300	1,000
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	1,000
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	325
Total foreign born	17	23	2	15	325	35,400	4,925
Americans	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	506,300	73,240
Totals	187	23	2	15	325	541,700	78,165
TOWN OF BERTRAND:							
Germany	15	.....	2	13	400	38,535	9,400
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	1,585
Total foreign born	19	25	2	17	400	46,335	10,985
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	662,700	75,015
Totals	146	25	2	17	400	709,035	86,000
TOWN OF BUCHANAN:							
Germany	26	.....	4	22	3,000	50,480	10,850
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	$13,200	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,400	$3,420
Total foreign born	34	33	4	30	$3,000	76,680	14,280
Americans	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,806	19,375
Totals	119	33	4	30	3,000	284,486	33,655
TOWN OF CHICKAMING:							
Germany	13	.....	2	11	300	10,070	5,850
Canada	11	.....	1	10	1,500	11,805	3,637
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,200	7,900
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	950	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	700	3,850	600
Holland	4	.....	2	2	1,200	1,850	400
Bohemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	300
Total foreign born	38	30	8	30	3,800	42,025	18,887
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,828	42,823
Totals	139	30	8	30	3,800	162,853	61,710
TOWN OF GALIEN:							
Germany	27	.....	.....	27	.....	36,530	2,400
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,100	1,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,200	.....
Total foreign born	34	.....	.....	34	.....	45,630	3,400
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,700	6,820
Totals	161	.....	.....	34	.....	238,330	10,220
TOWN OF HAGER:							
Germany	14	.....	3	11	650	11,440	2,000
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,980	1,800
Ireland	7	.....	.....	7	20	13,300	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	50	1,800	.....
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	300	2,600	.....
Total foreign born	27	18	4	23	1,020	32,120	3,800
Americans	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,690	26,180
Totals	163	18	4	23	1,020	213,810	29,980

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LAKE:							
Germany	24	.....	1	23	$ 400	$39,250	$5,750
Canada	2	.....	1	1	5,000	2,600	400
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,400	800
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,200	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,300	285
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,900	1,900
Total foreign born	35	28	2	33	5,400	56,650	8,635
Americans	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,330	7,650
Totals	94	28	2	33	5,400	163,980	16,285
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	104	.....	3	101	2,100	60,470	28,933
Canada	9	.....	.....	9	.....	12,220	12,050
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	3,000
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,980	.....
England	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4,110	350
Sweden	4	.....	1	3	200	4,900	5,900
Poland	10	.....	3	7	2,100	5,880	1,975
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	600
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	.....
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,440	.....
Italy	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Total foreign born	142	19	7	135	4,400	96,650	52,808
Americans	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,590	35,871
Totals	280	19	7	135	4,400	220,240	88,679
TOWN OF NEW BUFFALO:							
Germany	42	.....	19	23	2,082	55,210	9,800
Canada	2	.....	1	1	400	2,700	400
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	1,950
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	5	550	.....
England	2	.....	2	.....	425	1,900	800
Total foreign born	48	30	23	25	2,912	61,160	12,950
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,770	3,800
Totals	66	30	23	25	2,912	95,930	16,750

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF NILES:							
Germany	36	.....	14	22	$9,190	$112,750	$21,950
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	11,000	100
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	30,000	1,650
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	14,850	3,100
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,400	.....
Total foreign born	52	31	14	38	9,190	172,000	26,800
Americans	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	681,775	60,201
Totals	242	31	14	38	9,190	853,775	87,001
TOWN OF ORONOKO:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	17,140	1,590
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,500	2,000
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Total foreign born	11	28	.....	11	.....	30,640	3,590
Americans	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	589,112	58,065
Totals	207	28	.....	11	.....	619,752	61,655
TOWN OF PIPESTONE:							
Germany	17	.....	4	13	805	47,380	4,250
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Ireland	9	.....	3	6	545	23,410	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,300	400
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,300	.....
Total foreign born	30	22	7	23	1,350	76,890	4,650
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,320	9,100
Totals	137	22	7	23	1,350	308,210	13,750
TOWN OF ROYALTON:							
Germany	32	.....	6	26	3,300	36,040	11,930
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,200	300
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,020	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,400	3,500
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	170	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,000	$ 300
Denmark	10	.....	1	9	$ 100	12,410	1,400
Total foreign born	50	24	7	43	3,400	62,240	17,430
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,260	37,360
Totals	159	24	7	43	3,400	258,500	54,790
TOWN OF SODUS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH—Incomplete. Not reported in table No. 1.							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,900	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	300
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	900	1,100
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	4,000
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	600
Total foreign born	11	25	.....	11	.....	6,650	5,900
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,075	950
Totals	26	25	.....	11	.....	20,725	6,850
TOWN OF THREE OAKS:							
Germany	60	.....	14	46	10,134	92,000	19,085
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,850	.....
Holland	2	.....	1	1	1,000	2,500	800
Total foreign born	64	23	15	49	11,134	97,000	19,885
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,200	19,500
Totals	107	23	15	49	11,134	216,200	39,385

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BERRIEN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WATERVLIET:							
Germany	24	.....	5	19	$1,319	$28,315	32,800
Canada	4	.....	2	2	1,100	5,220	700
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	500	8,020	400
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	.....
Total foreign born	35	22	10	25	2,919	42,105	3,900
Americans	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	283,835	37,315
Totals	245	22	10	25	2,919	325,940	41,215
TOWN OF WEESAW:							
Germany	17	.....	3	14	1,870	31,400	7,650
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,250	1,080
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,200	2,075
Total foreign born	24	32	3	21	1,870	46,950	10,805
Americans	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,260	44,455
Totals	110	32	3	21	1,870	221,210	55,260
BRANCH CO.							
TOWN OF ALGANSEE:							
Germany	22	.....	4	18	118	46,900	20,100
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,900	.....
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	20	15,000	900
England	4	.....	1	3	7	7,000	2,053
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	200	800	360
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Total foreign born	37	24	7	30	345	81,400	23,413
Americans	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	451,540	85,938
Totals	216	24	7	30	345	532,940	109,351
TOWN OF BATAVIA:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	350	8,400	.....
Canada	2	.....	1	1	200	5,000	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,000	1,000
Total foreign born	7	28	2	5	550	20,400	1,000
Americans	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	696,940	98,440
Totals	229	28	2	5	550	717,340	99,440

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BRANCH CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BETHEL:							
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,400	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Poland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,100	$1,200
Total foreign born	5	17	.....	5	.....	5,900	1,200
Americans	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	431,000	65,800
Totals	168	17	.....	5	.....	436,900	67,000
TOWN OF BRONSON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BUTLER:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	16,050	2,000
Canada	3	.....	1	2	$3,000	7,770	2,500
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	516	9,200	3,300
England	9	.....	2	7	120	25,750	4,150
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	1,300
Total foreign born	25	28	5	20	3,636	61,170	13,250
Americans	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,130	137,038
Totals	243	28	5	20	3,636	661,300	150,288
TOWN OF CALIFORNIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COLDWATER:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	100	13,300	600
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,400	.....
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	300	10,540	1,050
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	.....
England	11	.....	3	8	500	43,550	1,000
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	2,000	10,700	.....
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	14,700	.....
Total foreign born	28	29	9	19	4,400	104,590	2,650
Americans	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	786,810	116,690
Totals	236	29	9	19	4,400	891,400	119,340

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BRANCH CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GILEAD:							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,700	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,100	$1,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	1,100
Total foreign born	4	22	.....	4	.....	6,400	2,500
Americans	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	365,580	80,307
Totals	140	22	.....	4	.....	371,980	82,807
TOWN OF GIRARD:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,450	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,700	2,000
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,600	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	6,100	1,400
Poland	2	.....	1	1	200	1,300	1,150
Total foreign born	11	32	1	10	200	26,550	4,550
Americans	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,310	91,379
Totals	230	32	1	10	200	747,860	95,929
TOWN OF KINDERHOOK:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,900	600
England	3	.....	1	2	300	9,950	5,400
Total foreign born	4	17	1	3	300	15,850	6,000
Americans	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,800	30,689
Totals	66	17	1	3	300	208,650	36,689
TOWN OF MATTISON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NOBLE:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	14,869	6,120
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	600
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,570	3,900
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	300
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,150	4,100
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,900	400

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BRANCH CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	1			1		$1,600	$900
France	1			1		1,000	200
Total foreign born	20	25		20		37,089	16,580
Americans	97					271,410	74,157
Totals	117	25		20		308,499	90,687
TOWN OF OVID:							
Germany	3			3		8,250	
Canada	2		1	1	$1,400	5,950	1,700
Ireland	3			3		9,500	1,200
Scotland	1			1		13,700	
England	13			13		27,700	900
Total foreign born	22	29	1	21	1,400	65,100	3,800
Americans	157					504,456	71,080
Totals	179	29	1	21	1,400	569,556	74,880
TOWN OF QUINCY:							
Germany	5		2	3	700	16,200	2,700
Canada	5			5		26,800	800
Ireland	2		1	1	800	3,900	400
Scotland	1			1		2,000	
England	5		1	4	500	18,500	9,000
Total foreign born	18	27	4	14	1,500	67,400	12,900
Americans	179					626,523	88,380
Totals	197	27	4	14	1,500	693,923	101,280
TOWN OF SHERWOOD:							
Germany	2			2		4,800	500
Canada	1		1		600	3,600	
Ireland	1			1		2,100	
Poland	3			3		1,850	2,175
Total foreign born	7	29	1	6	600	12,350	2,675
Americans	179					698,680	147,299
Totals	186	29	1	6	600	711,030	149,974

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
BRANCH CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF UNION—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	$ 252	$3,800	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	1,000	8,950	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,050	.....
Total foreign born	8	30	3	5	1,252	16,800	.....
Americans	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,750	.....
Totals	143	30	3	5	1,252	307,550	.....
CALHOUN CO.							
TOWN OF ALBION—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	13	.....	.....	13	.....	36,100	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	13,500	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,500	.....
Total foreign born	18	17	.....	18	.....	60,100	.....
Americans	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,930	.....
Totals	150	17	.....	18	.....	824,030	.....
TOWN OF ATHENS:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,100	$4,500
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	350
England	6	.....	1	5	1,200	9,020	4,100
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	300
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	50	900	550
Total foreign born	10	25	2	8	1,250	16,570	9,800
Americans	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,980	134,225
Totals	188	25	2	8	1,250	412,550	144,025
TOWN OF BATTLE CREEK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BEDFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BURLINGTON:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	2,525	16,420	3,900
Canada	6	.....	2	4	400	8,950	5,530

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CALHOUN CO.—*Continued.*							
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$6,300	$ 950
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,200	3,000
Total foreign born	18	21	6	12	$2,925	38,870	13,430
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,835	70,575
Totals	143	21	6	13	2,925	346,705	84,005
TOWN OF CLARENCE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CLARENDON:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	800	13,630	6,000
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	655	1,960	750
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	260	12,240	2,870
England	17	.....	8	9	942	34,550	3,175
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	735
Total foreign born	31	30	14	17	2,657	63,380	13,530
Americans	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,870	73,587
Totals	198	30	14	17	2,657	451,250	87,117
TOWN OF CONVIS:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	3	5,040	12,300
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,900	300
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	2	12,890	6,500
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,770	935
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	14,710	.....
Australia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	.....
Total foreign born	26	23	2	24	5	45,710	20,035
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,650	69,971
Totals	133	23	2	24	5	440,360	90,006
TOWN OF ECKFORD:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	1,000	7,000	5,300
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8,600	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12,300	.....
England	16	.....	6	10	1,007	52,850	11,000

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CALHOUN CO.—*Continued.*							
Austria	1			1		$ 300	$ 200
Wales	1			1		1,200	1,600
Total foreign born	27	23	8	19	$2,007	81,750	18,100
Americans	143					600,950	146,780
Totals	170	23	8	19	2,007	682,700	164,880
TOWN OF EMMET:							
Germany	4		1	3	500	9,900	6,700
Canada	2		1	1	100	6,100	250
Ireland	5			5		65,410	2,300
Scotland	1			1		4,000	3,000
England	5		1	4	400	14,650	2,900
Switzerland	1			1		2,750	
Total foreign born	18	28	3	15	1,000	102,810	15,150
Americans	127					522,540	137,691
Totals	145	28	3	15	1,000	625,350	152,841
TOWN OF FREDONIA:							
Germany	29			29		82,500	21,200
Canada	3			3		11,000	180
England	6			6		22,300	2,660
Ireland	6			6		19,700	15,180
Total foreign born	44	25		44		135,500	39,220
Americans	103					369,000	84,300
Totals	147	25		44		504,500	123,520
TOWN OF HOMER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LEE:							
Germany	9			9		9,610	3,710
Canada	4		1	3	1,000	4,200	2,600
Ireland	8			8		9,260	2,105
England	9		1	8	100	10,060	1,300
Total foreign born	30	30	2	28	1,100	33,130	9,715
Americans	158					195,890	63,276
Totals	188	30	2	28	1,100	229,020	72,991

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CALHOUN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LE ROY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARENGO:							
Germany	10	.....	3	7	$ 22	$23,800	$6,300
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	28,870	4,700
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	5	22,800	.....
England	7	.....	1	6	30	25,450	4,150
Total foreign born	25	28	6	19	257	100,920	15,150
Americans	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	661,630	82,885
Totals	186	28	6	19	257	762,550	98,035
TOWN OF MARSHALL:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	38,600	7,800
Canada	3	.....	1	2	1,000	5,500	3,450
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	800	36,850	2,150
England	8	.....	2	6	110	50,300	2,400
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	22,100	2,000
At sea	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9,600	3,100
Total foreign born	27	.....	4	23	1,910	162,950	20,900
Americans	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,320	78,585
Totals	109	.....	4	23	1,910	645,270	99,485
TOWN OF NEWTON:							
Germany	33	.....	6	27	520	66,150	20,225
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	15	1,400	.....
England	10	.....	5	5	807	22,500	3,600
Total foreign born	45	26	12	33	1,342	90,050	23,825
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,670	83,970
Totals	170	26	12	33	1,342	475,720	107,795
TOWN OF PENNFIELD:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	14,410	7,700
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	610	310
Ireland	12	.....	2	10	470	28,800	10,100

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CALHOUN CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,800	$ 500
England	26	.....	5	21	$17,445	63,220	14,680
Total foreign born	48	35	7	41	17,915	108,340	33,290
Americans	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,780	111,637
Totals	219	35	7	41	17,915	521,120	144,927
TOWN OF SHERIDAN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TEKONSHA:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	800	14,600	150
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	13,290	4,000
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	12,930	4,475
Total foreign born	18	25	2	16	800	40,820	8,625
Americans	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,790	97,998
Totals	168	25	2	16	800	425,610	106,623
CASS CO.							
TOWN OF CALVIN:							
Americans	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,200	75,544
Totals	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,200	75,544
TOWN OF HOWARD:							
Germany	9	.....	4	5	2,100	21,450	8,400
Ireland	20	.....	6	14	770	40,850	4,500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11,500	5,000
England	4	.....	1	3	25	8,700	800
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,000	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	500
Total foreign born	37	33	11	26	2,895	92,500	18,700
Americans	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,930	69,092
Totals	152	33	11	26	2,895	531,430	87,792
TOWN OF JEFFERSON:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	11,650	700

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CASS CO.—*Continued.*							
Canada	5		1	4	$ 30	$13,800	$2,400
Ireland	4			4		13,900	737
England	4		1	3	200	11,700	700
Total foreign born	16	30	2	14	230	51,050	4,537
Americans	149					612,550	73,255
Totals	165	30	2	14	230	663,600	77,792
TOWN OF LA GRANGE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARCELLUS:							
Germany	24		3	21	1,302	43,630	19,347
Canada	1		1		1,900	1,750	1,000
Ireland	1			1		2,600	
Scotland	2			2		18,410	5,000
England	6			6		28,450	5,800
Total foreign born	34	25	4	30	3,202	94,840	31,147
Americans	129					349,590	58,981
Totals	163	25	4	30	3,202	444,430	90,128
TOWN OF MASON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MILTON:							
Germany	10		3	7	1,450	23,125	5,100
England	3		2	1	1,700	15,300	
Total foreign born	13	40	5	8	3,150	38,425	5,100
Americans	91					363,775	52,402
Totals	104	40	5	8	3,150	402,200	57,502
TOWN OF NEWBERG:							
Germany	17		1	16	500	31,800	9,565
Canada	5		1	4	400	6,700	2,600
Ireland	4			4		5,800	2,000
England	14		3	11	2,300	24,600	3,620
Holland	1			1		9,000	
Total foreign born	41	22	5	36	3,200	77,900	17,785
Americans	186					404,670	84,440
Totals	227	22	5	36	3,200	482,570	102,225

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CASS CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ONTWA—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	2			2		$10,200	
Ireland	1			1		4,500	
Total foreign born	3	39		3		14,700	
Americans	50					304,990	
Totals	53	39		3		319,690	
TOWN OF PENN:							
Germany	5			5		18,450	$1,390
Canada	4		1	3	$ 400	21,240	2,965
Ireland	1			1		750	600
England	2			2		6,350	
Holland	1			1		4,300	
Switzerland	1			1		1,750	1,500
France	1		1		300	3,400	
Total foreign born	15	26	2	13	700	56,240	6,355
Americans	139					573,600	60,095
Totals	154	26	2	13	700	629,840	66,450
TOWN OF POKAGON:							
Germany	1			1		4,940	
Ireland	2			2		24,200	
Total foreign born	3			3		29,140	
Americans	144					690,231	55,463
Totals	147			3		719,371	55,463
TOWN OF PORTER—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	7			7		15,200	
Canada	2		1	1	100	2,890	
England	7			7		29,200	
Switzerland	1			1		2,400	
Total foreign born	17	34	1	16	100	49,690	
Americans	199					724,045	
Totals	216	34	1	16	100	773,735	

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CASS CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SILVER CREEK:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$5,140	.....
Ireland	17	.....	5	12	$995	112,540	$16,350
England	4	.....	1	3	40	17,600	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,600	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,200	.....
Total foreign born	24	36	6	18	1,035	145,080	16,350
Americans	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,700	48,145
Totals	122	36	6	18	1,035	543,780	64,495
TOWN OF VOLINIA:							
Germany	6	.....	3	3	730	21,700	3,525
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,000	240
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,000	1,300
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	4,000	7,400	.....
England	9	.....	1	8	100	35,630	6,600
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	400	500
Total foreign born	22	32	6	16	5,830	73,130	12,165
Americans	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	670,630	90,439
Totals	168	32	6	16	5,830	743,760	102,604
TOWN OF WAYNE—Not reported.							
CHARLEVOIX CO.							
TOWN OF BEAR LAKE:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	800	1,800	1,175
Canada	11	.....	2	9	2,500	5,125	2,155
England	2	.....	1	1	100	550	350
Sweden	2	.....	2	.....	1,400	2,100	1,200
Total foreign born	20	17	6	14	4,800	9,575	4,880
Americans	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,025	9,555
Totals	52	17	6	14	4,800	25,600	14,435

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHARLEVOIX CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BOYNE VALLEY—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	19	.....	2	17	$1,200	$9,940	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	890	.....
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	7,390	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,430	.....
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,380	.....
Poland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,550	.....
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,300	.....
Total foreign born	41	20	2	39	1,200	25,280	.....
Americans	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,970	.....
Totals	70	20	2	39	1,200	44,250	.....
TOWN OF CHANDLER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	$500
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1,490	565
England	2	.....	1	1	48	390	285
Total foreign born	9	23	1	8	48	1,880	1,350
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,390	3,175
Totals	30	23	1	8	48	10,270	4,525
TOWN OF CHARLEVOIX—Not reported.							
TOWN OF EVANGELINE:							
Germany	24	.....	2	22	500	13,590	7,164
Canada	20	.....	1	19	800	13,105	8,040
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,160	100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	880	280
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,580	1,600
Total foreign born	51	.....	3	48	800	33,315	12,184
Americans	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,590	14,680
Totals	92	.....	3	48	800	66,905	26,864
TOWN OF EVELINE—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHARLEVOIX CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HAYES:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$1,220	$ 500
Canada	17	.....	3	14	$ 250	9,255	5,605
Ireland	7	.....	4	3	7,215	4,050	1,300
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,450	1,700
England	5	.....	1	4	10	4,300	1,200
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,500	700
Total foreign born	36	23	8	28	7,475	25,775	11,005
Americans	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,220	12,782
Totals	84	23	8	28	7,475	49,995	23,787
TOWN OF HUDSON:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	645	.....
Canada	7	.....	2	5	400	1,775	200
England	2	.....	2	.....	800	475	.....
Total foreign born	12	12	4	8	1,200	2,895	200
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,240	575
Totals	26	12	4	8	1,200	8,135	775
TOWN OF MARION:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	75
Canada	23	.....	2	21	600	15,960	4,845
Ireland	10	.....	3	7	2,000	11,270	1,300
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	1,200	2,855	275
England	8	.....	2	6	4,200	5,790	730
Total foreign born	45	17	8	37	8,000	36,375	7,225
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,690	6,055
Totals	81	17	8	37	8,000	60,065	13,280
TOWN OF MELROSE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NORWOOD:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	825	200
Canada	9	.....	1	8	3,000	9,775	4,600
Ireland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	350

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHARLEVOIX CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	$7,000	$1,600	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	1,000	1,850	$ 880
Total foreign born	16	16	3	13	11,000	16,250	6,020
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,150	5,550
Totals	41	16	3	13	11,000	47,400	11,580
TOWN OF RESORT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SOUTH ARM:							
Germany	8	.....	1	7	600	6,050	550
Canada	19	.....	3	16	1,500	14,495	2,500
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,360	.....
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	100	1,325	300
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,450	100
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Bohemia	2	.....	1	1	200	1,100	.....
Total foreign born	38	29	6	32	2,400	27,580	3,450
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,575	4,820
Totals	81	20	6	32	2,400	62,155	8,270
TOWN OF SPRINGVALE:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,435	100
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	425	.....
Total foreign born	4	31	.....	4	.....	1,860	100
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,863	5,639
Totals	28	21	.....	4	.....	12,723	5,739
TOWN OF WILSON:							
Germany	4	.....	4	.....	4,920	5,100	1,080
Canada	9	.....	5	4	174	15,700	2,210
England	9	.....	6	3	597	19,300	2,700
Bohemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	100
Total foreign born	23	20	15	8	5,691	41,600	6,090
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,500	5,350
Totals	41	20	15	8	5,691	65,100	11,440

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHEBOYGAN CO.							
TOWN OF BEAUGRAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BENTON—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	3	.....	1	2	$ 2	$1,400	.....
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	10	1,500	.....
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	200	2,200	.....
France	4	.....	3	1	345	5,400	.....
Total foreign born	11	.....	6	5	557	10,500	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Totals	12	.....	6	5	557	10,800	.....
TOWN OF BURT:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	150	3,300	1,260
Canada	9	.....	2	7	601	4,300	1,075
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	500	200	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	100	400	100
France	1	.....	1	.....	240	300	.....
Total foreign born	16	24	7	9	1,591	8,500	2,435
Americans	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,510	2,901
Totals	43	24	7	9	1,591	17,010	5,336
TOWN OF DUNCAN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ELLIS—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	2	.....	1	1	100	325	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	3	34	1	2	100	725	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840	.....
Totals	11	34	1	2	100	3,565	.....
TOWN OF FOREST:							
Canada	6	.....	1	5	500	1,754	325
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	170	100
Total foreign born	7	9	1	6	500	1,924	425
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....
Totals	10	9	1	6	500	3,484	425

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHEBOYGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GRANT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HEBRON:							
Germany	16	.....	9	7	$2,125	$4,312	$ 925
Canada	10	.....	3	7	650	2,780	1,100
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	305	1,460	500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	2	200	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Finland	1	.....	1	.....	700	240	240
Total foreign born	36	17	16	20	3,782	9,992	2,765
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,716	1,200
Totals	47	17	16	20	3,782	15,708	3,965
TOWN OF INVERNESS:							
Germany	44	.....	12	32	5,510	22,820	5,125
Canada	46	.....	6	40	3,700	39,600	6,915
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	300	750	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,200	200
England	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	700	250
Holland	2	.....	1	1	800	2,100	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	450
Total foreign born	99	16	21	78	11,310	68,870	12,950
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,390	1,650
Totals	116	16	21	78	11,310	83,260	14,600
TOWN OF MACKINAW:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	270	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	330	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	510	160
Total foreign born	3	20	.....	3	.....	1,110	360
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,660	200
Totals	9	20	.....	3	.....	7,770	560

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CHEBOYGAN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MENTOR:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$1,485	.....
Canada	3	.....	1	2	$ 200	1,320	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,450	$ 200
England	1	.....	1	.....	5	200	75
Total foreign born	8	22	2	6	205	4,455	275
Americans	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,775	2,720
Totals	54	22	2	6	205	26,230	2,995
TOWN OF MUNRO—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NUNDA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TUSCARORA:							
Germany	6	.....	4	2	2,600	1,385	850
Canada	4	.....	3	1	600	585	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	200	250	.....
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	500	1,990	.....
England	2	.....	2	.....	1,500	1,140	.....
At sea	1	.....	1	.....	100	255	.....
Total foreign born	17	17	12	5	5,500	5,605	350
Americans	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,715	5,010
Totals	115	17	12	5	5,500	46,320	5,360
TOWN OF WAVERLY—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	2	8	.....	2	.....	400	.....
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550	.....
Totals	12	8	.....	2	.....	2,950	.....
CLARE CO.							
TOWN OF ARTHUR—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FRANKLIN—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLARE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FROST:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 465	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	$ 39
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Total foreign born	4	35	.....	4	.....	1,815	39
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,525	2,960
Totals	15	35	.....	4	.....	13,340	2,999
TOWN OF GRANT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GREENWOOD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HAYES:							
Canada	5	.....	2	3	$ 475	753	300
Total foreign born	5	17	2	3	475	753	300
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,262	5,200
Totals	28	17	2	3	475	7,015	5,500
TOWN OF SHERIDAN:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	280	2,560	1,480
Canada	39	.....	7	32	2,600	22,765	5,015
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	1,300	2,920	200
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	100	650	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	700	1,255	900
Total foreign born	51	13	12	39	4,980	30,150	7,595
Americans	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,970	5,160
Totals	107	13	12	39	4,980	60,120	12,755
TOWN OF SUMMERFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	3	.....	2	1	800	880	.....
Total foreign born	3	27	2	1	800	880	.....
Americans	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020	.....
Totals	30	27	2	1	800	6,900	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLARE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SURREY:							
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	$2,950	$ 250
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	$2,000	800	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	113
Total foreign born	9	11	1	8	2,000	4,000	363
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,335	500
Totals	23	11	1	8	2,000	11,335	863
TOWN OF WINTERFIELD—Not rep'ted.							
CLINTON CO.							
TOWN OF BATH:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	18,000	4,160
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	14,000	9,100
Ireland	13	.....	1	12	500	33,750	8,130
England	11	.....	1	10	5	31,700	2,750
France	1	.....	1	.....	200	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	36	34	3	33	705	98,450	24,140
Americans	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,825	74,370
Totals	206	34	3	33	705	473,275	98,510
TOWN OF BENGAL:							
Germany	30	.....	7	23	5,380	100,500	13,475
Canada	6	.....	3	3	13,000	20,600	2,800
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	32,900	1,000
England	5	.....	1	4	40	14,700	1,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Total foreign born	51	26	11	40	18,420	177,700	18,675
Americans	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	476,170	44,875
Totals	172	26	11	40	18,420	653,870	63,550
TOWN OF BINGHAM:							
Germany	19	.....	7	12	8,822	47,170	16,918
Canada	13	.....	3	10	4,402	50,050	6,100
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	43,750	13,950

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLINTON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	$3,500	$1,900	.....
England	25	.....	4	21	179	78,310	$15,490
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	500
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,900	1,200
Isle of Man	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,400	1,200
Total foreign born	72	27	15	57	16,903	258,710	55,358
Americans	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	576,530	130,316
Totals	233	27	15	57	16,903	835,240	185,674
TOWN OF DALLAS:							
Germany	101	.....	2	99	1,300	291,690	63,080
Canada	2	.....	1	1	2,000	9,180	4,000
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	16,350	3,000
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,150	2,000
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,340	400
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	1,200
Total foreign born	112	20	3	109	3,300	326,910	73,680
Americans	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,250	65,538
Totals	267	20	3	109	3,300	695,160	139,218
TOWN OF DEWITT:							
Germany	47	.....	9	38	13,100	200,770	34,760
Canada	8	.....	2	6	450	21,210	5,300
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	18,080	1,000
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,660	1,600
Total foreign born	61	31	11	50	13,550	254,370	42,660
Americans	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,090	65,689
Totals	187	31	11	50	13,550	698,460	108,349
TOWN OF DUPLAIN:							
Germany	3	.....	3	.....	1,105	4,200	230
Canada	23	.....	12	11	15,310	50,600	8,515
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	25	1,000	500

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed-valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLINTON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	$500	$7,750	.....
England	22	.....	7	15	1,575	46,850	$8,270
Total foreign born	50	25	24	26	18,515	110,400	17,485
Americans	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	434,500	115,680
Totals	225	25	24	26	18,515	544,900	133,165
TOWN OF EAGLE:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	1,400	17,200	3,800
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,900	4,250
England	13	.....	3	10	250	46,250	4,520
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	600
Total foreign born	23	31	5	18	1,650	72,950	13,170
Americans	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,700	79,525
Totals	127	31	5	18	1,650	397,650	92,695
TOWN OF ESSEX—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,100	.....
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	5	7,500	.....
Scotland	5	.....	4	1	2,110	18,035	.....
England	7	.....	3	4	360	30,400	.....
Total foreign born	16	32	8	8	2,475	58,935	.....
Americans	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	578,825	.....
Totals	181	32	8	8	2,475	637,760	.....
TOWN OF GREENBUSH—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	20,900	.....
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	17,750	1,000
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	25,150	2,000
Total foreign born	16	34	.....	16	.....	63,800	3,000
Americans	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	433,250	22,880
Totals	148	34	.....	16	.....	497,050	25,880

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLINTON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LEBANON:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	$1,800	$15,850	$2,690
Canada	15	.....	9	6	6,390	45,000	14,180
Ireland	10	.....	3	7	7,700	29,200	6,550
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,200	.....
England	8	.....	2	6	125	28,300	4,650
Total foreign born	42	24	16	26	16,015	120,550	28,070
Americans	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,350	99,454
Totals	194	24	16	26	16,015	561,900	127,524
TOWN OF OLIVE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OVID:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	20	3,000	400
Canada	5	.....	5	.....	4,750	13,700	7,940
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	500
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,300	1,750
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	1,000
Total foreign born	12	28	6	6	4,770	34,400	11,590
Americans	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,450	68,310
Totals	125	28	6	6	4,770	405,850	79,900
TOWN OF RILEY:							
Germany	47	.....	10	37	8,925	131,310	30,825
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,800	400
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	1	6,550	2,800
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	3,600	3,000
England	7	.....	2	5	12,000	23,150	5,200
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,750	150
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	800
Total foreign born	61	23	14	47	22,426	175,560	43,175
Americans	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,590	101,093
Totals	248	23	14	47	22,426	663,150	144,268

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CLINTON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF VICTOR—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	$14,250	.....
Canada	7	.....	1	6	$200	13,430	.....
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	14,300	.....
England	13	.....	3	10	1,200	36,520	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,850	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,300	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	.....
Total foreign born	32	32	4	28	1,400	89,950	.....
Americans	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,120	.....
Totals	190	32	4	28	1,400	534,070	.....
TOWN OF WATERTOWN:							
Germany	28	.....	1	27	500	80,010	23,925
Canada	3	.....	2	1	2,700	6,500	1,700
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	350
England	19	.....	1	18	257	52,975	3,073
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,500	.....
France	6	.....	1	5	25	16,675	7,000
Total foreign born	58	20	5	53	3,482	162,660	36,048
Americans	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	646,555	114,785
Totals	243	20	5	53	3,482	809,215	150,833
TOWN OF WESTPHALIA:							
Germany	100	.....	5	95	2,750	324,925	13,500
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11,100	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,400	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,000	900
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	.....
Total foreign born	111	31	5	106	2,750	351,125	14,400
Americans	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,085	12,000
Totals	211	31	5	106	2,750	649,210	26,400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CRAWFORD CO.							
TOWN OF BALL:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$1,000	$400	.....
Canada	2	.....	1	1	50	280	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
England	4	.....	2	2	2,525	1,320	$400
Total foreign born	8	26	4	4	3,575	2,320	400
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,690	230
Totals	26	26	4	4	3,575	8,010	630
TOWN OF BEAVER CREEK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BLAINE:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	20	290	.....
Sweden	4	.....	1	3	45	510	.....
Total foreign born	5	.....	2	3	65	800	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. R.	.....
Totals	13	.....	2	3	65	800	.....
TOWN OF CENTER PLAINS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREDERIC:							
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	600	.....
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,350	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	480	.....
Total foreign born	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2,430	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,270	.....
Totals	15	.....	.....	7	.....	4,700	.....
TOWN OF GRAYLING—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	300	200	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	370	.....
Total foreign born	3	37	1	2	300	570	.....
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	500
Totals	13	37	1	2	300	2,220	500

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
CRAWFORD CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GROVE:							
Germany	2		2		$ 28	$ 600	
Scotland	1			1		100	
England	2		1	1	1,600	400	
Total foreign born	5	24	3	2	1,628	1,100	
Americans	15					4,000	
Totals	20	24	3	2	1,628	5,100	
TOWN OF MAPLE FOREST:							
Canada	1			1		344	$ 100
Scotland	2		1	1	300	615	75
England	2			2		570	
Total foreign born	5	28	1	4	300	1,529	175
Americans	24					6,515	650
Totals	29	28	1	4	300	8,044	825
TOWN OF SOUTH BRANCH:							
Germany	4		1	3	5	1,375	550
Canada	2			2		580	
England	6		5	1	855	1,435	400
Norway	1			1		350	
Total foreign born	13	29	6	7	860	3,740	950
Americans	17					4,300	450
Totals	30	29	6	7	860	8,040	1,400
DELTA CO.							
TOWN OF BALDWIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BARK RIVER:							
Germany	2			2		800	200
Canada	6			6		4,970	2,075
Sweden	15		1	14	400	3,330	830

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
DELTA CO.—*Continued.*							
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 600	.....
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,055	$ 450
Total foreign born	26	12	1	25	$ 400	10,755	3,555
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377	.....
Totals	31	12	1	25	400	12,132	3,555
TOWN OF BAY DE NOC—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ESCANABA:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	300	3,900	.....
Canada	16	.....	1	15	200	18,010	1,540
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	750	300
Sweden	5	.....	1	4	100	2,460	350
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,600	1,600
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	.....
Total foreign born	29	16	3	26	600	29,120	3,790
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,060	2,300
Totals	34	16	3	26	600	35,180	6,090
TOWN OF FAIRBANKS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FORD RIVER:							
Germany	5	.....	4	1	525	1,100	.....
Canada	16	.....	7	9	1,520	6,430	350
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	610	.....
Sweden	4	.....	1	3	50	1,120	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	520	.....
Total foreign born	30	14	12	18	2,095	9,980	350
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Totals	31	14	12	18	2,095	10,180	350
TOWN OF GARDEN:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,600	300
Canada	26	.....	.....	26	.....	15,080	1,000

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
DELTA CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	2			2		$1,460	
Switzerland	1			1		480	
Total foreign born	32	19		32		18,620	$1,300
Americans	10					9,650	
Totals	42	19		32		28,270	1,300
TOWN OF MAPLE RIDGE:							
Germany	1		1		$ 20	450	
Canada	3		3		175	1,050	500
Ireland	2		2		35	1,890	600
Italy	2		2		35	*	
At sea	1			1		320	300
Total foreign born	9	24	8	1	265	3,710	1,400
Americans	2					1,180	1,100
Totals	11	24	8	1	265	4,890	2,500
TOWN OF MASONVILLE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NAHMA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SACK BAY:							
Germany	1		1		1,000	300	500
Canada	12		4	8	1,520	4,900	670
Ireland	1			1		300	
England	4		2	2	200	2,740	3,258
Sweden	1			1		50	
Norway	1		1		100	300	
Total foreign born	20	21	8	12	2,820	8,590	4,428
Americans	6					3,715	
Totals	26	21	8	12	2,820	12,305	4,423
TOWN OF WINONA—Not reported.							

* Homesteads.

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.							
TOWN OF BELLEVUE:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	$ 17	$11,000	.....
Canada	5	.....	3	2	4,920	19,270	$7,000
Ireland	11	.....	1	10	150	24,090	800
England	8	.....	1	7	7	22,400	3,400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,400	.....
Total foreign born	29	35	6	23	5,094	80,160	11,200
Americans	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	571,620	66,725
Totals	270	35	6	23	5,094	651,780	77,925
TOWN OF BENTON:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	37,100	6,000
Canada	9	.....	2	7	1,300	37,600	1,200
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	150	14,200	3,500
England	10	.....	1	9	50	24,400	12,250
Total foreign born	30	28	4	26	1,500	113,300	22,950
Americans	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	557,250	115,206
Totals	204	28	4	26	1,500	670,550	138,156
TOWN OF BROOKFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	440	17,200	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	900	800	.....
England	8	.....	.....	8	.....	22,600	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....
Total foreign born	19	33	3	16	1,340	41,300	.....
Americans	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,000	.....
Totals	238	33	3	16	1,340	423,300	.....
TOWN OF CARMEL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHESTER:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	17,400	5,600
Canada	3	.....	1	2	100	10,700	1,900

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	$ 175	$16,400	$5,300
England	14	.....	6	8	1,863	38,050	5,350
Total foreign born	28	35	9	19	2,138	82,550	18,150
Americans	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	689,820	106,123
Totals	229	35	9	19	2,138	772,370	124,273
TOWN OF DELTA:							
Germany	15	.....	3	12	270	41,550	8,800
Canada	11	.....	2	9	3,200	21,500	5,550
Ireland	13	.....	6	7	246	28,300	7,200
England	19	.....	10	9	290	43,210	900
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	.....
Total foreign born	60	30	21	39	4,006	144,860	22,450
Americans	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,180	109,945
Totals	252	30	21	39	4,006	632,040	132,395
TOWN OF EATON:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	511	12,050	5,000
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	1,500	6,200	500
England	6	.....	1	5	50	11,350	1,000
Total foreign born	13	33	4	9	2,061	29,600	6,500
Americans	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	509,275	74,105
Totals	194	33	4	9	2,061	538,875	80,605
TOWN OF EATON RAPIDS:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	500	11,000	900
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	4,000	4,700	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	1,200
England	7	.....	4	3	2,905	21,150	3,750
Total foreign born	10	30	6	4	7,405	29,750	5,850
Americans	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,250	62,312
Totals	126	30	6	4	7,405	308,000	68,162

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.							
TOWN OF BELLEVUE:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	$ 17	$11,000	.....
Canada	5	.....	3	2	4,920	19,270	$7,000
Ireland	11	.....	1	10	150	24,090	800
England	8	.....	1	7	7	22,400	3,400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,400	.....
Total foreign born	29	35	6	23	5,094	80,160	11,200
Americans	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	571,620	66,725
Totals	270	35	6	23	5,094	651,780	77,925
TOWN OF BENTON:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	37,100	6,000
Canada	9	.....	2	7	1,300	37,600	1,200
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	150	14,200	3,500
England	10	.....	1	9	50	24,400	12,250
Total foreign born	30	28	4	26	1,500	113,300	22,950
Americans	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	557,250	115,206
Totals	204	28	4	26	1,500	670,550	138,156
TOWN OF BROOKFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. I.							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	440	17,200	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	900	800	.....
England	8	.....	.....	8	.....	22,600	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....
Total foreign born	19	33	3	16	1,340	41,300	.....
Americans	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,000	.....
Totals	238	33	3	16	1,340	423,300	.....
TOWN OF CARMEL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHESTER:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	17,400	5,600
Canada	3	.....	1	2	100	10,700	1,900

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	$ 175	$16,400	$5,300
England	14	.....	6	8	1,863	38,050	5,350
Total foreign born	28	35	9	19	2,138	82,550	18,150
Americans	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	689,820	106,123
Totals	229	35	9	19	2,138	772,370	124,273
TOWN OF DELTA:							
Germany	15	.....	3	12	270	41,550	8,800
Canada	11	.....	2	9	3,200	21,500	5,550
Ireland	13	.....	6	7	246	28,300	7,200
England	19	.....	10	9	290	43,210	900
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	.....
Total foreign born	60	30	21	39	4,006	144,860	22,450
Americans	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,180	109,945
Totals	252	30	21	39	4,006	632,040	132,395
TOWN OF EATON:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	511	12,050	5,000
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	1,500	6,200	500
England	6	.....	1	5	50	11,350	1,000
Total foreign born	13	33	4	9	2,061	29,600	6,500
Americans	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	509,275	74,105
Totals	194	33	4	9	2,061	538,875	80,605
TOWN OF EATON RAPIDS:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	500	11,000	900
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	4,000	4,700	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	1,200
England	7	.....	4	3	2,905	21,150	3,750
Total foreign born	10	30	6	4	7,405	29,750	5,850
Americans	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,250	62,312
Totals	126	30	6	4	7,405	308,000	68,162

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HAMLIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF KALAMO:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	$ 850	$13,150	$1,050
Canada	7	.....	3	4	4,100	15,000	3,100
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	13,400	700
England	16	.....	3	13	1,000	35,450	2,050
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,300	.....
Finland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,100	.....
Total foreign born	38	29	7	31	5,950	83,400	6,900
Americans	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	515,530	68,321
Totals	256	29	7	31	5,950	598,930	75,221
TOWN OF ONEIDA:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	5,070	30,100	2,900
Canada	6	.....	2	4	300	17,400	3,800
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	8	9,400	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,200	500
Total foreign born	19	32	6	13	5,378	62,100	7,200
Americans	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,000	73,130
Totals	122	32	6	13	5,378	479,100	80,330
TOWN OF ROXAND:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Canada	13	.....	4	9	10,300	28,900	6,400
England	9	.....	1	8	20	20,000	2,960
Total foreign born	23	29	5	18	10,320	51,300	9,360
Americans	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	484,170	98,230
Totals	253	29	5	18	10,320	535,470	107,590
TOWN OF SUNFIELD:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	200	20,400	6,800
Canada	5	.....	1	4	700	7,000	850
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EATON CO.—*Continued.*							
England	6	.....	1	5	$ 50	$1,650	$ 800
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	400	1,600	230
Total foreign born	24	29	4	20	1,350	36,050	8,680
Americans	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,800	88,715
Totals	203	29	4	20	1,350	418,850	97,395
TOWN OF VERMONTVILLE:							
Canada	3	.....	1	2	10	8,100	700
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	200
Finland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,900	400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	1,300
Total foreign born	6	21	1	5	10	15,300	2,600
Americans	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,085	124,306
Totals	203	21	1	5	10	502,935	126,906
TOWN OF WALTON:							
Germany	8	.....	2	1	3,100	9,000	5,450
Canada	7	.....	2	5	240	16,350	4,120
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	2,600	14,350	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9,600	2,250
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	400
Isle of Man	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,500	300
Total foreign born	22	29	6	16	5,940	63,500	12,520
Americans	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	612,700	109,691
Totals	230	29	6	16	5,940	676,200	122,211
TOWN OF WINDSOR:							
Germany	14	.....	6	8	972	44,080	6,200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	150
England	3	.....	2	1	205	3,530	875
Total foreign born	18	30	8	10	1,177	48,410	7,225
Americans	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,400	136,433
Totals	231	30	8	10	1,177	576,810	143,658

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EMMET CO.							
TOWN OF BEAR CREEK:							
Germany	14	.....	5	9	$1,300	$12,400	$3,400
Canada	6	.....	4	2	3,025	3,925	600
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	500	2,000	500
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	150	1,600	650
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,200	500
Sweden	4	.....	1	3	50	2,900	625
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Total foreign born	31	23	12	19	5,025	25,025	6,275
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,500	6,925
Totals	70	23	12	19	5,025	47,125	13,200
TOWN OF BLISS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CARP LAKE:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	100	1,845	630
Canada	6	.....	3	3	3,150	1,590	650
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	3,500	495	350
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	420	.....
Total foreign born	14	19	5	9	6,750	4,350	1,630
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,635	1,000
Totals	20	19	5	9	6,750	6,985	2,630
TOWN OF CENTER:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	200	3,060	870
Canada	2	.....	1	1	500	780	.....
England	5	.....	3	2	2,000	2,390	775
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	440	300
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	490	.....
France	2	.....	1	1	2,000	1,410	900
Total foreign born	16	22	6	10	4,700	8,570	2,845
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,050	5,100
Totals	40	22	6	10	4,700	23,620	7,945

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EMMET CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CROSS VILLAGE—Not rep'd.							
TOWN OF EGGLESTON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$400	$200
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	640	320
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	500
Total foreign born	3	9	.....	3	.....	1,740	1,020
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360	450
Totals	6	9	.....	3	.....	3,100	1,470
TOWN OF FRIENDSHIP:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,970	100
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	190	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	325	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,090	1,400
Total foreign born	8	27	.....	8	.....	3,575	1,500
Americans	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,850	8,737
Totals	56	27	.....	8	.....	23,425	10,237
TOWN OF LITTLEFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LITTLE TRAVERSE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MAPLE RIVER—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No 1.							
Germany	7	.....	4	3	$1,617	.....	2,150
Canada	10	.....	6	4	7,250	.....	3,270
England	2	.....	2	.....	135	.....	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	300
Total foreign born	20	20	12	8	9,002	.....	5,720
Americans	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,545
Totals	50	20	12	8	9,002	.....	15,265
TOWN OF PLEASANT VIEW—Not reported.							
TOWN OF READMOND:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	18	1,675	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	530

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
EMMET CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1			1		$950	$350
England	3		2	1	$310	900	505
Poland	1			1		150	
Norway	1		1		5	*	
Total foreign born	11	17	4	7	333	4,325	1,875
Americans	16					8,100	4,432
Totals	27	17	4	7	333	12,425	6,307
GENESEE CO.							
TOWN OF ARGENTINE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ATLAS—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	6			6		21,700	
Canada	3		2	1	5,500	5,400	
Ireland	3		1	2	100	14,900	
England	3		2	1	80	15,600	
Total foreign born	15	33	5	10	5,680	57,600	
Americans	149					622,700	
Totals	164	33	5	10	5,680	680,300	
TOWN OF BURTON:							
Germany	2			2		9,400	800
Canada	6		3	3	1,800	40,900	3,500
Ireland	7		2	5	600	43,400	6,560
England	14		4	10	142	63,900	5,600
Wales	1		1		25	8,100	
Total foreign born	30	29	10	20	2,567	165,700	16,460
Americans	141					599,160	105,345
Totals	171	29	10	20	2,567	764,860	121,805
TOWN OF CLAYTON:							
Germany	2			2		3,800	
Canada	12			12		17,650	8,475
Ireland	9			9		25,500	10,750

* Homestead.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GENESEE CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$10,100	$5,700
England	31	.....	1	30	$500	76,200	25,900
Total foreign born	56	.....	1	55	500	133,250	50,825
Americans	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	358,450	108,687
Totals	208	.....	1	55	500	491,700	159,512
TOWN OF DAVISON—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	7,650	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,900	.....
Ireland	11	.....	.....	11	.....	32,800	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	14,800	.....
England	13	.....	1	12	2,000	56,275	.....
Total foreign born	34	38	1	33	2,000	117,425	.....
Americans	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	409,400	.....
Totals	151	38	1	33	2,000	526,825	.....
TOWN OF FENTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FLINT:							
Germany	11	.....	4	7	710	45,700	9,400
Canada	10	.....	4	6	9,050	35,800	4,100
Ireland	18	.....	3	15	640	42,750	2,650
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	1,500
England	34	.....	8	26	8,352	129,800	19,650
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	150	3,400	750
Total foreign born	75	30	20	55	18,902	259,850	38,050
Americans	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	601,400	109,315
Totals	223	30	20	55	18,902	861,250	147,365
TOWN OF FLUSHING:							
Canada	18	.....	10	8	7,740	38,250	13,634
Ireland	15	.....	2	13	600	41,880	6,025
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	700	5,660	2,700

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GENESEE CO.—*Continued.*							
England	21	.....	7	14	$2,980	$75,750	$14,800
Total foreign born	56	28	20	36	12,020	161,540	37,159
Americans	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	484,170	88,089
Totals	225	28	20	36	12,020	645,710	125,248
TOWN OF FOREST:							
Canada	32	.....	3	29	1,500	31,900	9,925
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6,450	2,560
Scotland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7,250	1,500
England	6	.....	1	5	800	12,400	2,076
Total foreign born	48	27	4	44	2,300	58,000	16,061
Americans	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,820	33,534
Totals	148	27	4	44	2,300	187,820	49,595
TOWN OF GAINES:							
Germany	6	.....	3	3	900	13,300	.....
Canada	12	.....	5	7	6,300	22,800	7,875
Ireland	26	.....	1	25	4,400	50,450	17,650
England	11	.....	1	10	35	20,350	4,100
Bohemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Total foreign born	56	35	10	46	11,035	107,700	29,625
Americans	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,400	89,870
Totals	228	35	10	46	11,035	461,100	119,495
TOWN OF GENESEE:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	1,000	9,300	1,300
Canada	6	.....	1	5	270	32,000	8,450
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	300	46,600	4,700
England	4	.....	3	1	1,168	16,500	1,800
France	3	.....	1	2	1,200	8,000	4,350
Total foreign born	25	32	7	18	3,938	112,400	20,600
Americans	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,700	55,520
Totals	122	32	7	18	3,938	507,100	76,120

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GENESEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GRAND BLANC:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$1,000	$18,000	$6,000
Canada	6	.....	2	4	2,500	15,700	4,500
Ireland	11	.....	2	9	906	44,750	6,200
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,800	19,300	.....
England	9	.....	3	6	1,900	30,600	.....
Total foreign born	29	30	9	20	8,106	128,350	16,700
Americans	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	812,100	73,670
Totals	203	30	9	20	8,106	940,450	90,370
TOWN OF MONTROSE:							
Germany	12	.....	9	3	3,700	10,330	4,090
Canada	30	.....	17	13	7,450	31,760	9,200
Ireland	9	.....	4	5	610	17,200	3,100
Scotland	12	.....	7	5	1,820	31,000	3,100
England	10	.....	4	6	1,900	9,860	1,950
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	50	500	200
Total foreign born	74	24	42	32	15,530	100,650	21,640
Americans	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,170	44,690
Totals	192	24	42	32	15,530	231,820	66,330
TOWN OF MORRIS:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	17,900	3,690
Canada	12	.....	2	10	165	30,200	7,300
Ireland	53	.....	7	46	1,760	126,400	44,577
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	1,000
England	21	.....	4	17	600	66,300	11,220
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,300	1,300
Total foreign born	95	34	13	82	2,525	249,400	69,087
Americans	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,475	73,040
Totals	223	34	13	82	2,525	662,875	142,127

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GENESEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MUNDY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$2,000	$750
Canada	8	.....	3	5	$3,325	31,000	3,650
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8,400	4,200
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
England	13	.....	4	9	1,455	52,000	12,825
France	6	.....	.....	6	.....	17,100	500
Total foreign born	31	29	7	24	4,780	111,700	21,425
Americans	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	602,310	84,357
Totals	214	29	7	24	4,780	714,010	105,782
TOWN OF RICHFIELD:							
Germany	22	.....	3	19	750	42,400	11,210
Canada	28	.....	9	19	4,220	26,760	6,577
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,000	1,000
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	2,800
England	6	.....	2	4	1,450	13,750	1,775
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
France	8	.....	1	7	120	19,950	1,300
Total foreign born	68	28	15	53	6,540	110,860	24,662
Americans	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,890	99,069
Totals	285	28	15	53	6,540	581,250	123,731
TOWN OF THETFORD:							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	750	23,200	900
Canada	17	.....	4	13	1,800	30,100	10,014
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,000	400
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	100	1,850	600
England	8	.....	1	7	500	14,475	3,300
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
Total foreign born	39	31	8	31	3,150	73,225	15,214
Americans	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	263,625	60,290
Totals	171	31	8	31	3,150	336,850	75,504

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GENESEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF VIENNA:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	$50	$11,400	$6,300
Canada	27	.....	13	14	9,105	43,400	16,250
Ireland	8	.....	1	7	200	11,500	2,850
Scotland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,200	1,100
England	18	.....	3	15	865	39,300	6,175
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	700
Europe	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
Total foreign born	65	24	18	47	10,220	114,100	33,375
Americans	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,010	64,080
Totals	198	24	18	47	10,220	375,110	97,455
GLADWIN CO.							
TOWN OF BILLINGS:							
Canada	4	.....	1	3	50	700	100
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	480	.....
Total foreign born	6	12	1	5	50	1,180	100
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,965	150
Totals	20	12	1	5	50	3,145	250
TOWN OF BUCKEYE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BUTMAN:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Canada	14	.....	.....	14	.....	1,530	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....
Total foreign born	17	21	.....	17	.....	1,830	.....
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	400
Totals	26	21	.....	17	.....	2,635	400
TOWN OF CLEMENT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GLADWIN:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	800	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GLADWIN CO.—*Continued.*							
Canada	28	.....	17	11	$7,035	$9,548	$380
England	3	.....	2	1	515	720	125
Total foreign born	33	13	19	14	7,550	11,068	1,005
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,248	2,150
Totals	55	13	19	14	7,550	18,316	3,155
TOWN OF GROUT:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Canada	28	.....	10	18	5,310	19,650	5,445
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	1,300	6,800	1,250
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	135	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	.....
Total foreign born	33	17	12	21	6,610	30,185	6,695
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,100	5,540
Totals	52	17	12	21	6,610	50,285	12,235
TOWN OF SAGE:							
Canada	7	.....	1	6	600	840	100
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....
Total foreign born	8	13	1	7	600	1,190	100
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,595	1,000
Totals	15	13	1	7	600	4,785	1,100
TOWN OF TOBACCO:							
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	640	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80	.....
Total foreign born	5	16	.....	5	.....	720	.....
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	1,341
Totals	24	16	.....	5	.....	3,330	1,341

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.							
TOWN OF BLAIR—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	9	.....	.....	9	.....	$12,750	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,450	.....
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4,790	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	19	22	.....	19	.....	23,890	.....
Americans	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,910	.....
Totals	54	22	.....	19	.....	62,800	.....
TOWN OF EAST BAY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FIFE LAKE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GARFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Canada	15	.....	2	13	$ 250	10,471	$1,600
Ireland	9	.....	2	7	200	4,915	520
England	8	.....	1	7	100	12,876	400
Total foreign born	32	25	5	27	550	28,262	2,520
Americans	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,263	12,245
Totals	101	25	5	27	550	82,525	14,765
TOWN OF GREEN LAKE:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,300	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	750	400
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	100	750	250
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	100
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	.....
Total foreign born	6	33	1	5	100	6,050	850
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,550	5,960
Totals	27	33	1	5	100	19,600	6,810

TABLE NO. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LONG LAKE:							
Germany	10	.....	3	7	$2,225	$5,100	$1,800
Canada	6	.....	2	4	1,150	3,880	750
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	10	2,340	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	400	1,180	1,100
Austria	10	.....	8	2	1,463	3,890	328
Total foreign born	33	21	15	18	5,248	16,390	3,978
Americans	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,120	10,499
Totals	95	21	15	18	5,248	40,510	14,477
TOWN OF MAYFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PARADISE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PENINSULA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TRAVERSE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF UNION:							
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Total foreign born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Americans	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,175	3,950
Totals	33	.....	.....	1	.....	10,325	3,950
TOWN OF WHITEWATER—Not report'd.							
GRATIOT CO.							
TOWN OF ARCADA:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	400	4,900	1,100
Canada	12	.....	3	9	2,300	16,600	2,025
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	500	6,700	600
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,100	300
England	6	.....	1	5	6,500	17,100	300
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	540
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	2,400
Total foreign born	28	27	7	21	9,700	51,700	8,265
Americans	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,100	52,560
Totals	147	27	7	21	9,700	276,800	60,825

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRATIOT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BETHANY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ELBA:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$ 5	$3,100	.....
Canada	11	.....	5	6	5,390	9,200	$3,100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	575	4,100	1,950
Total foreign born	19	25	8	11	5,970	17,800	5,050
Americans	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,100	27,717
Totals	110	25	8	11	5,970	107,900	32,767
TOWN OF EMERSON:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	175	8,175	1,810
Canada	19	.....	5	14	7,600	16,705	5,505
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	550	8,415	1,788
Scotland	8	.....	4	4	1,300	14,115	1,250
England	5	.....	2	3	5,600	4,860	1,200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	300
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Total foreign born	46	25	16	30	15,225	53,570	11,848
Americans	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,350	68,705
Totals	259	25	16	30	15,225	256,920	80,553
TOWN OF FULTON:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	100	10,500	300
Canada	7	.....	2	5	150	11,900	300
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	9,250	2,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,800	1,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	225
Total foreign born	22	34	3	19	250	42,050	4,225
Americans	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,850	79,463
Totals	177	34	3	19	250	364,900	83,688

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRATIOT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HAMILTON:							
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$1,250	$ 275
England	3	.....	1	2	$ 10	1,900	850
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	700
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	380	200
Total foreign born	8	30	1	7	10	4,430	2,025
Americans	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,105	30,611
Totals	100	30	1	7	10	71,535	32,636
TOWN OF ITHACA:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,900	.....
Total foreign born	1	57	.....	1	.....	3,900	.....
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,060	2,000
Totals	12	57	.....	1	.....	37,960	2,000
TOWN OF LAFAYETTE:							
Germany	15	.....	6	9	1,100	16,630	4,586
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	7,470	3,900
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	400	1,900	600
Scotland	6	.....	2	4	500	14,280	800
England	18	.....	2	16	300	15,190	5,575
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	670	400
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,150	.....
Total foreign born	51	27	11	40	2,300	57,290	15,861
Americans	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,211	74,104
Totals	229	27	11	40	2,300	230,501	89,965
TOWN OF NEWARK:							
Germany	11	.....	2	9	1,550	26,450	3,375
Canada	18	.....	8	10	9,200	34,250	5,160
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	200
England	13	.....	2	11	1,400	37,600	2,895
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,500	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRATIOT CO.—*Continued.*							
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$3,900	.....
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,900	$1,000
Total foreign born	47	25	12	35	$12,150	110,750	12,630
Americans	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,150	59,429
Totals	231	25	12	35	12,150	486,900	72,059
TOWN OF NEW HAVEN:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	9,150	1,575
Canada	18	.....	3	15	1,900	16,875	7,186
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	9,000	7,650	750
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	1,000
England	3	.....	1	2	500	4,950	1,200
Switzerland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	11,850	5,800
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	.....
Total foreign born	43	26	6	37	11,400	55,975	17,511
Americans	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,955	70,405
Totals	200	26	6	37	11,400	239,930	87,916
TOWN OF NORTH SHADE:							
Germany	13	.....	3	10	1,700	21,820	2,510
Canada	18	.....	2	16	750	22,650	7,940
Ireland	22	.....	1	21	40	42,780	16,600
Scotland	5	.....	1	4	10	10,120	1,150
England	17	.....	1	16	50	34,250	5,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,750	1,625
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	400
France	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,350	1,100
Total foreign born	80	29	8	72	2,550	137,370	36,725
Americans	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,530	82,765
Totals	278	29	8	72	2,550	405,900	119,490

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRATIOT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF NORTH STAR:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,800	$1,300
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4,650	3,175
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	850	500
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,400	1,050
Total foreign born	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8,700	6,025
Americans	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,745	54,287
Totals	200	.....	.....	8	.....	206,445	60,312
TOWN OF PINE RIVER:							
Germany	8	.....	3	5	$ 417	19,400	3,400
Canada	16	.....	5	11	9,200	24,000	6,950
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	5	1,900	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	100	7,750	3,600
Total foreign born	29	30	10	19	9,722	53,050	13,950
Americans	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,070	58,495
Totals	121	30	10	19	9,722	225,120	72,445
TOWN OF SEVILLE:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	215	1,200	1,160
Canada	12	.....	6	6	2,775	15,150	4,650
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	13,400	500
England	6	.....	2	4	255	5,300	2,050
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,150	65
Total foreign born	33	28	10	23	3,245	36,200	8,425
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,200	36,189
Totals	140	28	10	23	3,245	139,400	44,614
TOWN OF SUMNER:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,700	1,350
Canada	10	.....	1	9	500	10,150	2,825
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	40	5,500	840
England	16	.....	3	13	160	20,800	8,330
Wales	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	775
Total foreign born	32	32	5	27	700	40,650	14,120
Americans	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,325	60,586
Totals	183	32	5	27	700	224,975	74,706

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
GRATIOT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WASHINGTON—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	$3,000	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	800	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	.....
England	11	.....	1	10	$ 450	17,300	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	740	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Total foreign born	25	33	1	24	450	26,240	.....
Americans	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,726	.....
Totals	203	33	1	24	450	228,966	.....
TOWN OF WHEELER:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	890	$ 685
Canada	8	.....	4	4	2,100	6,610	3,650
England	2	.....	1	1	375	2,020	1,600
Australia	1	.....	1	.....	150	380	170
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	340	130
Total foreign born	14	20	6	8	2,625	10,240	6,235
Americans	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,050	32,194
Totals	92	20	6	8	2,625	61,290	38,429
HILLSDALE CO.							
TOWN OF ADAMS:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,620	7,000
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,720	2,800
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	385	36,990	9,830
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	30	2,900	.....
England	11	.....	1	10	200	27,680	5,830
Total foreign born	26	36	5	21	615	83,910	25,460
Americans	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	660,935	111,170
Totals	229	36	5	21	615	744,845	136,630

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HILLSDALE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ALLEN:							
Germany	9	.....	4	5	$1,267	$29,200	$8,700
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Ireland	16	.....	3	13	506	43,200	3,960
England	15	.....	.....	15	.....	47,900	1,400
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,000	.....
West Indies	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	500
Total foreign born	43	39	7	36	1,773	129,900	9,560
Americans	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,140	17,090
Totals	164	39	7	36	1,773	600,040	26,650
TOWN OF AMBOY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CAMBRIA:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,950	2,300
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	8,800	500
Ireland	11	.....	1	10	5,000	27,025	1,850
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
England	7	.....	1	6	700	27,000	1,100
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Total foreign born	28	35	2	26	5,700	73,175	5,750
Americans	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	509,775	61,760
Totals	185	35	2	26	5,700	582,950	67,510
TOWN OF CAMDEN:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	20	30,500	5,750
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	1,100
England	8	.....	1	7	1,000	17,800	900
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	.....
Total foreign born	22	26	2	20	1,020	53,000	7,750
Americans	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	489,306	94,374
Totals	285	26	2	20	1,020	541,306	102,124

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HILLSDALE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FAYETTE—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$12,600	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,750	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	$ 100	6,700	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,100	.....
Total foreign born	5	36	1	4	100	25,150	.....
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,600	.....
Totals	48	36	1	4	100	205,750	.....
TOWN OF HILLSDALE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF JEFFERSON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LITCHFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MOSCOW:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	5	18,600	$1,800
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	2,000	14,700	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
England	13	.....	1	12	60	43,160	5,100
Italy	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Total foreign born	23	18	3	20	2,065	78,960	6,900
Americans	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	678,520	112,920
Totals	214	18	3	20	2,065	757,480	119,820
TOWN OF PITTSFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RANSOM—Not reported.							
TOWN OF READING:							
Germany	8	.....	1	7	150	16,900	6,200
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,300	.....
Total foreign born	10	25	1	9	150	22,200	6,200
Americans	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	580,060	84,535
Totals	157	25	1	9	150	602,260	90,735
TOWN OF SCIPIO—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SOMERSET—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HILLSDALE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WHEATLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WOODBRIDGE—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$300	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,130	.....
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	15,630	.....
England	14	.....	.....	14	.....	38,590	.....
Total foreign born	21	37	.....	21	.....	60,150	.....
Americans	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	468,240	.....
Totals	227	37	.....	21	.....	528,390	.....
HILLSDALE CITY—3d and 4th wards.							
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100	$3,000
Totals	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100	3,000
HURON CO.							
TOWN OF BINGHAM—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BROOKFIELD:							
Germany	22	.....	10	12	1,676	11,500	7,900
Canada	29	.....	16	13	7,053	17,900	18,040
Ireland	10	.....	7	3	7,600	4,700	5,100
Scotland	9	.....	5	4	2,870	5,200	2,800
England	3	.....	1	2	100	1,300	870
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	275	500
Total foreign born	74	14	39	35	19,299	40,875	35,210
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,775	2,580
Totals	88	14	39	35	19,299	49,650	37,790
TOWN OF CASEVILLE:							
Germany	25	.....	12	13	5,544	35,160	7,435
Canada	29	.....	8	21	14,042	27,670	5,985
Ireland	6	.....	4	2	2,540	7,130	700
Scotland	10	.....	5	5	724	18,875	2,550
England	6	.....	3	3	700	5,530	700

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	$600	$1,120	$550
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	500	760	.....
Total foreign born	79	21	34	45	24,650	96,245	17,870
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,350	10,286
Totals	104	21	34	45	24,650	147,595	28,156
TOWN OF CHANDLER:							
Germany	11	.....	3	8	2,200	6,150	2,975
Canada	61	.....	29	32	30,510	58,450	16,895
Ireland	9	.....	3	6	1,200	9,150	2,400
Scotland	10	.....	5	5	9,500	12,550	1,700
England	8	.....	2	6	4,500	8,725	2,800
Italy	1	.....	1	.....	250	500	.....
Total foreign born	100	15	43	57	48,160	90,525	26,770
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,250	7,305
Totals	128	15	43	57	48,160	109,775	34,075
TOWN OF COLFAX—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DWIGHT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FAIR HAVEN:							
Germany	38	.....	11	27	4,530	28,910	9,050
Canada	15	.....	10	5	7,950	10,055	3,200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	710	200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	710	200
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	520	.....
Total foreign born	58	20	21	37	12,480	42,305	12,650
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,155	9,490
Totals	70	20	21	37	12,480	59,460	22,140
TOWN OF GORE:							
Germany	17	.....	4	13	605	25,950	3,150
Canada	9	.....	4	5	1,185	13,000	2,750
Ireland	4	.....	4	2	1,600	7,200	1,000

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	$400	$1,600	$500
England	1	.....	1	.....	1,800	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	33	14	12	21	5,590	48,750	7,400
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,210	1,760
Totals	40	14	12	21	5,590	51,960	9,160
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,170	.....
Canada	50	.....	2	48	950	24,880	2,925
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,230	.....
Scotland	8	.....	1	7	600	7,170	800
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	7,520	2,740
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	280
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	220	.....
Total foreign born	71	16	3	68	1,550	44,420	6,725
Americans	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,410	4,715
Totals	106	16	3	68	1,550	62,830	11,440
TOWN OF HUME:							
Germany	20	.....	10	10	1,880	16,310	4,830
Canada	51	.....	31	20	29,452	50,745	15,280
Ireland	17	.....	14	3	10,800	27,295	8,420
Scotland	6	.....	6	.....	3,130	9,900	1,800
England	7	.....	6	1	3,781	7,937	275
Total foreign born	101	20	67	34	48,493	112,187	30,615
Americans	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,025	5,240
Totals	117	20	67	34	48,493	125,212	35,855
TOWN OF HURON:							
Germany	12	.....	4	8	983	5,975	2,275
Canada	32	.....	20	12	9,542	20,175	10,195
Ireland	13	.....	10	3	5,240	12,200	3,235
Scotland	9	.....	7	2	2,425	6,675	2,450

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
England	9	.....	3	6	$660	$7,420	$1,710
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,100	1,350
Europe	3	.....	1	2	250	1,400	1,250
Total foreign born	79	.....	45	34	19,100	54,945	22,465
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,675	1,365
Totals	90	.....	45	34	19,100	78,620	23,830
TOWN OF LAKE:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	600	450	500
Canada	24	.....	7	17	3,625	18,925	8,625
Ireland	5	.....	4	1	2,250	5,125	1,700
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	2,150	4,475	1,400
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Total foreign born	37	19	14	23	8,625	31,175	12,225
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,090	3,145
Totals	44	19	14	23	8,625	36,265	15,370
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	400	820	380
Canada	28	.....	16	12	12,400	15,639	5,120
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,140	2,350
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	5	550	250
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....
Bohemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	800
Total foreign born	38	15	18	20	12,805	20,999	8,900
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,026	2,470
Totals	47	15	18	20	12,805	25,025	11,370
TOWN OF MEADE:							
Germany	8	.....	2	6	1,225	7,690	3,850
Canada	57	.....	23	34	30,790	54,450	21,979
Ireland	9	.....	5	4	4,600	7,810	1,720

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	$670	$4,480	$700
England	10	.....	1	9	1,600	7,970	3,850
Norway	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6,590	1,700
Total foreign born	94	14	32	62	38,885	88,990	33,799
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,840	5,760
Totals	111	14	32	62	38,885	100,830	39,559
TOWN OF OLIVER:							
Germany	17	.....	10	7	5,637	8,724	5,090
Canada	20	.....	12	8	2,063	9,199	6,125
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	171	650
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	2,000	1,657	400
England	2	.....	2	.....	550	1,220	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	400	535	228
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	30	508	130
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	300
Total foreign born	46	12	28	18	10,700	22,514	12,923
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,317	5,300
Totals	66	12	28	18	10,700	32,831	18,223
TOWN OF PARIS:							
Germany	176	.....	34	142	9,808	143,370	35,895
Canada	16	.....	5	11	2,850	17,500	3,100
Scotland	7	.....	4	3	3,000	11,500	3,200
England	3	.....	2	1	650	2,800	1,000
France	4	.....	3	1	3,380	10,100	.....
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Total foreign born	207	20	48	159	19,688	185,570	43,195
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,320	4,341
Totals	228	20	48	159	19,688	199,890	47,536
TOWN OF PORT AUSTIN:							
Germany	14	.....	4	10	3,975	8,050	3,650
Canada	13	.....	1	12	100	18,250	6,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	8	.....	4	4	$ 560	$6,775	$1,808
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	75	1,105	209
England	6	.....	3	3	330	5,600	1,500
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	.....
Isle of Man	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	600
Total foreign born	47	23	13	34	5,040	41,830	14,258
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,825	800
Totals	53	23	13	34	5,040	46,655	15,058
TOWN OF RUBICON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SAND BEACH:							
Germany	13	.....	6	7	698	12,410	3,900
Canada	21	.....	8	13	9,820	15,255	8,300
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	2,300	4,600	550
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	490	400
England	2	.....	1	1	100	1,350	1,100
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	1,130	500
Total foreign born	42	16	18	24	13,918	35,235	14,750
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,075	1,700
Totals	50	16	18	24	13,918	46,310	16,450
TOWN OF SEBEWAING:							
Germany	88	.....	13	75	5,450	180,797	29,100
Canada	4	.....	2	2	450	4,925	700
Total foreign born	92	29	15	77	5,900	185,722	29,800
Americans	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,180	37,210
Totals	148	29	15	77	5,900	303,902	67,010
TOWN OF SHERIDAN:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	120	2,020	.....
Canada	25	.....	16	9	18,620	26,965	9,600
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	50	760	.....
Scotland	35	.....	27	8	20,945	40,250	8,645

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
England	1	.....	1	.....	$ 50	$ 940	$ 300
Total foreign born	64	13	47	17	39,785	70,935	18,545
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	250
Totals	67	13	47	17	39,785	73,135	18,795
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	98	.....	21	77	5,475	94,953	15,127
Canada	38	.....	10	28	10,200	27,515	9,000
Ireland	18	.....	12	6	12,600	16,480	3,635
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	880	.....
England	5	.....	1	4	2,000	6,380	1,400
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,590	1,500
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	200
Austria	4	.....	2	2	1,200	2,420	1,340
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,260	.....
Total foreign born	169	18	47	122	32,475	152,928	32,202
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,483	6,945
Totals	195	18	47	122	32,475	176,411	39,147
TOWN OF SIGEL:							
Germany	12	.....	4	8	1,000	8,050	4,850
Canada	19	.....	6	13	4,980	11,350	11,480
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	250	950	1,600
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	250	700	700
England	3	.....	1	2	700	3,400	200
Poland	15	.....	6	9	2,680	6,000	4,150
Total foreign born	53	14	19	34	9,860	30,450	22,980
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	2,320
Totals	59	14	19	34	9,860	33,150	25,300
TOWN OF VERONA:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	1,520	6,200	2,900
Canada	40	.....	19	21	19,435	40,575	13,760
Ireland	8	.....	2	6	700	7,600	1,000

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
HURON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	7	.....	3	4	$675	$10,000	$885
England	6	.....	4	2	920	4,370	710
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	100
Total foreign born	67	18	30	37	23,250	69,045	19,355
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,910	6,751
Totals	85	18	30	37	23,250	83,955	26,106
TOWN OF WHITE ROCK:							
Germany	4	.....	3	1	950	2,190	550
Canada	12	.....	2	10	1,200	6,908	1,860
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	5,004	100
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,298	50
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	220	.....
Total foreign born	28	21	5	23	2,150	17,615	2,560
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,305	.....
Totals	37	21	5	23	2,150	25,920	2,560
TOWN OF WINSOR:							
Germany	59	.....	23	36	27,710	39,080	23,448
Canada	29	.....	10	19	4,150	15,545	11,780
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	500	1,945	700
Total foreign born	90	18	34	56	32,360	56,570	35,928
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,165	5,715
Totals	109	18	34	56	32,360	68,735	41,643
INGHAM CO.							
TOWN OF ALAIEDON:							
Germany	22	.....	7	15	1,390	60,500	5,220
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	400	2,600	1,200
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	14	20,060	.....
England	6	.....	1	5	50	14,200	3,600
Total foreign born	32	31	11	21	1,854	97,360	10,020
Americans	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,390	119,362
Totals	248	31	11	21	1,854	625,750	129,382

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
INGHAM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF AURELIUS:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$12,800	$8,500
Canada	3	.....	1	2	$1,900	11,800	.....
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	60	18,800	4,650
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,200	400
England	13	.....	2	11	15	38,300	4,200
Total foreign born	25	50	5	20	1,975	88,900	12,750
Americans	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,750	116,617
Totals	204	50	5	20	1,975	546,650	129,367
TOWN OF BUNKER HILL:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	1,400	10,000	3,000
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,500	1,700
Ireland	26	.....	3	23	1,400	71,200	17,360
England	5	.....	1	4	300	10,050	250
Total foreign born	36	33	5	31	3,100	93,750	22,310
Americans	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,355	77,023
Totals	172	33	5	31	3,100	505,105	99,333
TOWN OF DELHI:							
Germany	44	.....	18	26	11,934	114,250	17,143
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,000	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,400	400
Scotland	6	.....	2	4	357	42,700	800
England	8	.....	4	4	1,650	19,800	4,300
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,100	.....
Total foreign born	64	30	24	40	13,941	188,250	22,643
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,960	78,373
Totals	217	30	24	40	13,941	564,210	101,016
TOWN OF INGHAM:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,000	.....
Canada	5	.....	2	3	91	15,920	2,100
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	230	18,770	3,400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
INGHAM CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	$ 100	$5,800	$1,200
England	9	.....	3	6	102	31,150	.....
Total foreign born	22	32	9	13	523	75,640	6,700
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	501,060	64,750
Totals	175	32	9	13	523	576,700	71,450
TOWN OF LANSING:							
Germany	16	.....	.....	16	.....	35,900	4,500
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,800	500
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	20,500	500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
England	7	.....	1	6	1,000	19,200	2,600
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	600
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,000	4,000
Total foreign born	34	30	1	33	1,000	88,100	12,700
Americans	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,900	60,850
Totals	128	30	1	33	1,000	401,000	73,550
TOWN OF LE ROY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LESLIE:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	12,300	.....
Canada	3	.....	1	2	350	10,600	450
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6,800	2,550
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,300	.....
England	5	.....	1	4	750	17,400	1,500
Total foreign born	17	32	2	15	1,100	52,400	4,500
Americans	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,650	67,750
Totals	108	32	2	15	1,100	425,050	72,250
TOWN OF LOCKE:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	5	6,800	1,900
Canada	10	.....	1	9	1,300	29,300	3,000
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	10	12,900	2,000

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
INGHAM CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$5,400	$ 466
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,300	700
Total foreign born	21	36	3	18	$1,315	58,700	8,066
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,150	62,507
Totals	128	36	3	18	1,315	324,850	70,573
TOWN OF MERIDIAN:							
Germany	27	.....	3	24	580	72,550	7,800
Canada	5	.....	1	4	75	27,950	2,000
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	11,200	.....
England	8	.....	1	7	900	26,750	700
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,400	2,400
Russia	3	.....	1	2	250	2,700	2,385
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	1,300	1,200	.....
Total foreign born	51	32	7	44	3,105	145,750	15,285
Americans	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,780	54,525
Totals	185	32	7	44	3,105	520,530	69,810
TOWN OF ONONDAGA:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	700
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	18,300	2,500
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,400	.....
England	7	.....	1	6	200	30,450	3,000
Russia	1	.....	1	.....	400	1,050	900
Total foreign born	16	34	2	14	600	56,400	7,100
Americans	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	593,360	103,700
Totals	221	34	2	14	600	649,760	110,800
TOWN OF STOCKBRIDGE:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	350	20,200	3,800
Canada	5	.....	2	3	900	15,800	700
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,900	2,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
INGHAM CO.—*Continued.*							
England	16	.....	4	12	$ 940	$42,300	$1,450
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	1,000
Total foreign born	31	36	8	23	2,190	88,270	14,450
Americans	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,980	56,665
Totals	149	36	8	23	2,190	452,180	71,115
TOWN OF VEVAY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,600	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,900	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,000	.....
Total foreign born	4	27	.....	4	.....	14,300	.....
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,900	105,515
Totals	157	27	.....	4	.....	517,200	105,515
TOWN OF WHEATFIELD:							
Germany	17	.....	4	13	995	71,600	10,950
Canada	5	.....	2	3	240	10,050	500
England	11	.....	1	10	1,400	31,700	4,450
Total foreign born	33	31	7	26	2,635	113,350	15,900
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,950	85,935
Totals	142	31	7	26	2,635	453,300	101,835
TOWN OF WHITE OAK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WILLIAMSTON:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	400	27,300	3,500
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	11,950	2,300
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	250	16,400	500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,400	3,400
England	7	.....	2	5	310	27,900	4,950
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	1,300
Total foreign born	27	34	4	23	960	90,550	15,950
Americans	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,000	67,876
Totals	153	34	4	23	960	483,550	83,826

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IONIA CO.							
TOWN OF BERLIN—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	18	.....	.....	18	.....	$34,650	.....
Canada	18	.....	.....	18	.....	45,000	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,050	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
England	20	.....	.....	20	.....	52,830	.....
Total foreign born	59	30	.....	59	.....	138,330	.....
Americans	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,355	.....
Totals	260	30	.....	59	.....	737,685	.....
TOWN OF BOSTON:							
Germany	5	.....	3	2	$1,210	7,600	$1,000
Canada	16	.....	2	14	200	28,350	2,960
England	10	.....	.....	10	.....	12,850	1,700
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
Total foreign born	32	30	5	27	1,410	50,400	5,660
Americans	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,600	53,548
Totals	193	30	5	27	1,410	405,000	59,208
TOWN OF CAMPBELL:							
Germany	7	.....	4	3	702	17,220	400
Canada	39	.....	13	26	9,566	66,340	12,880
Ireland	4	.....	3	1	415	12,340	1,060
Scotland	5	.....	2	3	440	19,370	1,000
England	9	.....	3	6	270	11,390	1,650
Europe	9	.....	4	5	2,700	19,720	3,400
Total foreign born	73	26	29	44	14,093	146,380	19,900
Americans	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,165	85,868
Totals	287	26	29	44	14,093	514,545	105,768
TOWN OF DANBY:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	120	10,210	4,100
Canada	4	.....	2	2	95	6,220	3,150
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,370	2,100

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IONIA CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,850	$2,000
England	13	.....	7	6	$9,255	22,220	4,690
Total foreign born	28	30	10	18	9,470	48,870	16,040
Americans	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,340	139,530
Totals	245	30	10	18	9,470	476,210	155,570
TOWN OF EASTON:							
Germany	15	.....	1	14	300	29,000	4,200
Canada	15	.....	.....	15	.....	37,920	3,900
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	25	4,900	120
Scotland	8	.....	2	6	310	12,850	3,500
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	12,961	4,300
Total foreign born	44	27	4	40	635	97,631	16,020
Americans	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	507,450	51,935
Totals	252	27	4	40	635	605,081	67,955
TOWN OF IONIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF KEENE:							
Germany	13	.....	1	12	50	37,250	3,100
Canada	35	.....	4	31	3,545	93,700	24,300
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Scotland	6	.....	1	5	150	19,900	.....
England	8	.....	.....	8	.....	34,000	2,500
France	5	.....	.....	5	.....	12,430	600
Austria	4	.....	2	2	2,650	6,650	2,200
Total foreign born	72	32	7	65	6,395	206,330	32,700
Americans	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,590	76,760
Totals	214	32	7	65	6,395	596,920	109,460
TOWN OF LYONS:							
Germany	11	.....	5	6	4,030	34,600	8,950
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	15,200	3,600

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IONIA CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	$ 10	$9,480	$1,800
England	4	.....	1	3	150	12,190	8,075
Total foreign born	23	31	8	15	4,390	71,470	22,425
Americans	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,240	98,655
Totals	156	31	8	15	4,390	516,710	121,080
TOWN OF NORTH PLAINS:							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,950	200
Ireland	56	.....	23	33	10,998	200,750	49,450
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	80	5,800	.....
England	8	.....	4	4	677	21,200	5,680
Total foreign born	67	31	28	39	11,755	231,500	55,330
Americans	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	419,100	86,845
Totals	171	31	28	39	11,755	650,600	142,175
TOWN OF ODESSA:							
Germany	12	.....	6	6	2,027	19,550	4,300
Canada	3	.....	1	2	700	4,600	1,500
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	5	2,900	.....
England	4	.....	2	2	26	7,100	1,160
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	11	800	250
France	1	.....	1	.....	8	900	500
Total foreign born	22	27	12	10	2,777	35,850	7,710
Americans	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	327,840	88,601
Totals	218	27	12	10	2,777	363,690	96,311
TOWN OF ORANGE:							
Germany	10	.....	3	7	2,700	27,900	9,800
Canada	13	.....	8	5	5,812	29,600	12,425
Ireland	8	.....	3	5	800	25,000	5,300
England	10	.....	4	6	2,380	21,800	4,500
France	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	2,500	1,250
Isle of Man	1	.....	1	.....	20	2,800	4,500
Total foreign born	43	30	20	23	12,892	109,600	37,775
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,120	120,210
Totals	196	30	20	23	12,892	526,720	157,985

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IONIA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ORLEANS:							
Canada	12	.....	4	8	$1,670	$19,680	$7,300
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	5	10,000	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,200	.....
England	9	.....	1	8	200	23,050	2,500
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....
Total foreign born	25	33	6	19	1,875	61,430	9,800
Americans	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,410	46,125
Totals	140	33	6	19	1,875	399,840	55,925
TOWN OF OTISCO:							
Germany	26	.....	3	23	605	41,150	6,733
Canada	14	.....	2	12	1,250	30,290	3,125
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	20	2,850	200
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	11,960	5,700
Total foreign born	47	30	6	41	1,875	86,250	15,758
Americans	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,910	84,285
Totals	212	30	6	41	1,875	550,160	100,043
TOWN OF PORTLAND:							
Germany	21	.....	.....	21	.....	48,820	27,675
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	1,000
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	12,400	1,500
Total foreign born	26	31	.....	26	.....	62,620	30,175
Americans	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,540	117,850
Totals	146	31	.....	26	.....	443,160	148,025
TOWN OF RONALD:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	800
Canada	11	.....	1	10	900	29,540	8,400
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	602	6,550	1,934
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,600	1,400
England	10	.....	1	9	6	18,900	3,600
Total foreign born	28	30	4	24	1,508	61,290	16,134
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	533,160	96,260
Totals	181	30	4	24	1,508	594,450	112,394

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IONIA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SEBEWA:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	$200	$22,800	$6,600
Canada	7	.....	3	4	1,300	10,800	1,600
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	11,500	9,880
England	12	.....	1	11	200	24,200	7,150
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Total foreign born	35	32	5	30	1,700	71,800	25,230
Americans	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,750	101,875
Totals	230	32	5	30	1,700	405,050	127,105
IOSCO CO.							
TOWN OF ALABASTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF AU SABLE:							
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	.....
Totals	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	.....
TOWN OF BALDWIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BURLEIGH:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	280
Canada	14	.....	2	12	250	4,625	660
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,000	900
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	750	.....
Total foreign born	20	19	2	18	250	7,575	1,850
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	940
Totals	30	19	2	18	250	14,375	2,780
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	320	181
Canada	13	.....	4	9	3,000	5,000	1,975
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	760	100
Total foreign born	16	14	4	12	3,000	6,080	2,256
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	150
Totals	23	14	4	12	3,000	8,000	2,406

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IOSCO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF OSCODA:							
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	$2,400	$ 800
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,350	250
Total foreign born	6	29	.....	6	.....	4,750	1,050
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,060	.....
Totals	9	29	.....	6	.....	7,810	1,050
TOWN OF PLAINFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	10	.....	4	6	$ 520	1,318	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Total foreign born	11	13	4	7	520	1,478	.....
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....
Totals	22	13	4	7	520	3,058	.....
TOWN OF RENO:							
Canada	8	.....	6	2	795	1,285	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	200	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	340	.....
England	4	.....	3	1	850	1,035	260
Total foreign born	14	12	10	4	4,645	2,870	260
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805	100
Totals	23	12	10	4	4,645	4,675	360
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	1,150	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	550	800
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	25	250	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	325	.....
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	270	200
Total foreign born	18	20	1	17	25	2,845	1,000
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	120
Totals	22	20	1	17	25	3,570	1,120

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
IOSCO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TAWAS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF THOMPSON:							
Canada	2			2		$1,600	
Ireland	1			1		2,000	
Total foreign born	3	22		3		3,600	
Americans							
Totals	3	22		3		3,600	
TOWN OF WILBER—Not reported.							
ISABELLA CO.							
TOWN OF BROOMFIELD:							
Germany	9		4	5	$1,100	6,605	$1,000
Canada	8		4	4	3,720	13,790	5,600
Ireland	1			1		500	
Scotland	1		1		40	3,600	
England	1		1		10	4,400	
Sweden	2			2		2,250	1,600
France	1		1		800	800	150
Total foreign born	23	20	11	12	5,670	31,945	8,350
Americans	48					33,560	7,775
Totals	71	20	11	12	5,670	65,505	16,125
TOWN OF CHIPPEWA:							
Canada	7		4	3	6,010	18,500	2,100
Ireland	4			4		6,150	600
Total foreign born	11	27	4	7	6,010	24,650	2,700
Americans	42					74,250	22,560
Totals	53	27	4	7	6,010	98,900	25,260
TOWN OF COE:							
Germany	3			3		4,590	2,700
Canada	10		5	5	1,900	17,350	1,350
Ireland	7			7		15,600	600

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ISABELLA CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	$ 200	$3,250	$ 500
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4,120	1,250
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,550	.....
Total foreign born	30	28	6	24	2,100	48,460	6,300
Americans	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,380	49,256
Totals	202	28	6	24	2,100	278,840	55,556
TOWN OF COLDWATER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Canada	5	.....	2	3	850	1,630	850
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Total foreign born	8	15	2	6	850	2,850	850
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,995	6,430
Totals	44	15	2	6	850	12,845	7,280
TOWN OF DEERFIELD:							
Germany	7	.....	5	2	3,300	3,550	3,150
Canada	33	.....	25	8	10,277	10,400	11,070
Ireland	10	.....	5	5	4,916	4,550	3,950
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	1,750	900	1,000
England	1	.....	1	.....	4	250	350
Switzerland	3	.....	1	2	200	950	1,250
Total foreign born	56	11	39	17	20,447	20,600	20,770
Americans	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,050	29,032
Totals	138	11	39	17	20,447	57,650	49,802
TOWN OF DENVER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREMONT:							
Germany	10	.....	.....	10	.....	9,660	2,000
Canada	9	.....	5	4	1,510	10,350	3,500
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	200	3,100	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	850	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ISABELLA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	3	.....	1	2	$200	$2,170	$250
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	700	230	300
Total foreign born	25	27	8	17	2,610	26,260	6,050
Americans	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,260	20,190
Totals	84	27	8	17	2,610	75,520	26,240
TOWN OF GILMORE:							
Canada	10	.....	4	6	3,650	10,220	4,725
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	480	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	100	3,320	300
Total foreign born	15	20	5	10	3,750	14,020	5,025
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,320	8,270
Totals	51	20	5	10	3,750	40,340	13,295
TOWN OF ISABELLA:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,530	1,450
Canada	72	.....	22	50	24,300	45,665	17,855
Ireland	23	.....	5	18	4,320	16,135	12,200
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	2,100	1,600	.....
England	9	.....	5	4	11,250	7,050	2,300
France	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,725	800
Total foreign born	115	15	34	81	41,970	76,705	34,605
Americans	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,520	18,200
Totals	173	15	34	81	41,970	114,225	52,805
TOWN OF LINCOLN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NOTTAWA:							
Germany	29	.....	8	21	3,248	14,630	13,408
Canada	17	.....	10	7	5,900	11,435	5,375
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	500	450	200
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	400	600	500
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	1,450
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,050	900

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ISABELLA CO.—*Continued.*							
Hayti	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 600	$ 450
Total foreign born	52	16	20	32	$10,048	30,265	22,278
Americans	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,410	14,678
Totals	97	16	20	32	10,048	61,675	36,956
TOWN OF ROLLAND:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	400	625
Canada	4	.....	1	3	50	1,520	1,350
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	200	550	300
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	300	262
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	200
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	450	1,000	900
Total foreign born	13	25	3	10	700	3,970	3,637
Americans	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,560	16,995
Totals	59	25	3	10	700	24,530	20,632
TOWN OF SHERMAN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF UNION:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,500	475
Canada	27	.....	8	19	9,521	40,600	9,225
Ireland	8	.....	3	5	700	7,350	2,000
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	200	7,900	5,200
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	250
Total foreign born	44	23	12	32	10,421	60,350	17,150
Americans	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,000	28,135
Totals	115	23	12	32	10,421	190,350	45,285
TOWN OF VERNON:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	200	4,880	1,200
Canada	36	.....	.....	36	.....	25,475	11,810
Ireland	12	.....	6	6	4,407	10,580	2,600
Scotland	6	.....	2	4	1,000	5,000	1,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ISABELLA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	6	.....	3	3	$2,500	$5,975	$2,200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	.....
Total foreign born	67	17	12	55	8,107	52,360	19,310
Americans	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,725	10,549
Totals	108	17	12	55	8,107	78,085	29,859
TOWN OF WISE:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	200	.....	160
Canada	33	.....	24	9	7,624	12,260	8,180
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	1,000	600	600
England	1	.....	1	.....	300	.....	250
France	1	.....	1	.....	20	320	.....
Total foreign born	38	11	29	9	9,144	13,180	9,190
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,230	4,544
Totals	60	11	29	9	9,144	22,410	13,734
JACKSON CO.							
TOWN OF BLACKMAN:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	3,000	20,700	8,297
Canada	6	.....	3	3	1,200	16,700	3,780
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	1,400	12,200	3,000
England	12	.....	2	10	2,100	34,220	8,250
Total foreign born	29	29	7	22	7,700	83,820	23,327
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	457,050	45,595
Totals	138	29	7	22	7,700	540,870	68,922
TOWN OF COLUMBIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CONCORD:							
Germany	8	.....	1	7	100	22,940	10,300
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9,100	2,400
England	18	.....	1	17	1,500	64,380	11,200
Total foreign born	27	31	2	25	1,600	96,420	23,900
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	479,730	77,985
Totals	134	31	2	25	1,600	576,150	101,885

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
JACKSON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GRASS LAKE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HANOVER:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$ 400	$3,050	$ 250
Canada	6	.....	1	5	75	24,860	2,500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,100	500
England	7	.....	3	4	535	26,840	.....
Total foreign born	16	30	5	11	1,010	55,850	3,250
Americans	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,330	110,020
Totals	168	30	5	11	1,010	655,180	113,270
TOWN OF HENRIETTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LEONI—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LIBERTY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NAPOLEON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NORVELL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PARMA:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	350	4,200	2,000
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	22,600	7,700
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,600	6,000
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,050	775
Total foreign born	10	26	2	8	350	35,450	16,475
Americans	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,940	86,520
Totals	161	26	2	8	350	538,390	102,995
TOWN OF PULASKI—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RIVES:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11,000	6,600
Canada	6	.....	1	5	2,000	19,800	4,200
Ireland	16	.....	.....	16	.....	43,980	23,225
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	.....
England	13	.....	1	12	400	34,000	3,000
Total foreign born	40	32	2	38	2,400	113,130	37,025
Americans	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,190	123,467
Totals	198	32	2	38	2,400	578,320	160,492

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
JACKSON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SANDSTONE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPRING ARBOR:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$4,350	$500
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	20,300	3,100
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	14,700	.....
Total foreign born	7	.....	.....	7	.....	39,750	3,600
Americans	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	594,371	146,168
Totals	137	.....	.....	7	.....	634,121	154,768
TOWN OF SPRINGPORT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SUMMIT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TOMPKINS—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Canada	2	.....	1	1	$1,000	5,400	.....
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	N. R.	.....
England	18	.....	3	15	700	35,870	.....
Total foreign born	26	32	4	22	1,700	41,270	.....
Americans	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,610	.....
Totals	108	32	4	22	1,700	182,880	.....
TOWN OF WATERLOO:							
Germany	42	.....	13	29	2,323	128,600	20,503
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,350	.....
England	5	.....	1	4	500	22,750	900
France	2	.....	1	1	1	5,300	500
Total foreign born	53	30	15	38	2,824	169,700	21,903
Americans	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,630	73,353
Totals	183	30	15	38	2,824	628,330	95,256

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALAMAZOO CO.							
TOWN OF ALAMO:							
Germany	2			2		$2,500	$850
Canada	5			5		8,850	650
Ireland	9		2	7	$525	18,700	5,650
England	5		1	4	300	13,050	5,400
Holland	10			10		14,850	10,420
Sweden	1			1		900	1,000
Switzerland	1			1		1,800	2,000
France	1			1		600	100
Total foreign born	34	24	3	31	825	61,250	26,070
Americans	152					393,020	64,968
Totals	186	24	3	31	825	454,270	91,038
TOWN OF BRADY:							
Germany	7			7		14,500	5,900
Ireland	2			2		4,100	
Scotland	1			1		150	146
England	8		1	7	65	14,360	3,110
Holland	1			1		1,300	1,000
France	2			2		1,600	
Total foreign born	21	36	1	20	65	36,010	10,156
Americans	65					181,910	28,445
Totals	86	36	1	20	65	217,920	38,601
TOWN OF CHARLESTON:							
Germany	1			1		4,100	3,500
Canada	4			4		8,200	1,100
Ireland	8			8		20,250	2,750
Scotland	1			1		8,900	4,500
England	5		3	2	3,525	21,100	2,500
Total foreign born	19	38	3	16	3,525	62,550	14,350
Americans	115					475,350	64,850
als	134	38	3	16	3,525	537,900	79,200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival. Yes.	No.	Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
KALAMAZOO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CLIMAX:							
Germany	9	.....	1	8	$ 36	$22,100	$2,600
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,150	400
England	4	.....	1	3	5	6,550	700
Total foreign born	15	29	2	13	41	38,800	3,700
Americans	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	431,360	75,818
Totals	129	29	2	13	41	470,160	79,518
TOWN OF COMSTOCK:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	31,850	5,200
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	50	11,750	5,050
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	100	19,000	4,000
England	10	.....	2	8	1,800	49,080	7,200
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,800	1,300
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	300
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,300	.....
Total foreign born	28	35	4	24	1,950	121,580	23,150
Americans	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,590	124,750
Totals	184	35	4	24	1,950	759,170	147,900
TOWN OF COOPER:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	600	33,600	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	19,100	2,000
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9,200	1,300
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,800	.....
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	20,300	2,900
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,600	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	200	1,400	1,500
Total foreign born	24	31	2	22	800	98,000	7,700
Americans	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,150	97,700
Totals	160	31	2	22	800	666,150	105,400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALAMAZOO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF KALAMAZOO:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	$ 900	$19,950	$6,625
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,400	1,365
Ireland	15	.....	.....	15	.....	43,600	8,350
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,500	600
England	19	.....	1	18	700	38,150	7,100
Holland	102	.....	1	101	300	82,360	21,000
Total foreign born	150	17	3	147	1,900	187,960	45,040
Americans	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	667,295	119,800
Totals	309	17	3	147	1,900	855,255	164,840
TOWN OF OSHTEMO:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	17,600	3,800
Canada	2	.....	1	1	1,500	3,460	.....
Ireland	20	.....	2	18	475	33,850	7,275
Scotland	7	.....	1	6	600	22,470	725
England	19	.....	6	13	8,200	64,350	9,930
Holland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	13,100	4,700
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,600	500
Total foreign born	61	30	10	51	10,775	157,430	26,930
Americans	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	536,680	66,320
Totals	223	30	10	51	10,775	694,110	93,250
TOWN OF PAVILION:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	11	28,510	1,700
Canada	6	.....	2	4	7,000	6,210	125
Ireland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	21,640	3,350
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9,760	5,200
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7,060	425
Holland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	15,160	5,150
Total foreign born	37	33	3	34	7,011	88,340	15,950
Americans	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	519,990	35,750
Totals	172	33	3	34	7,011	608,330	51,700

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALAMAZOO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF PORTAGE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$3,500	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
Ireland	5	.....	3	2	$ 918	20,340	$2,300
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	28,640	3,000
England	6	.....	3	3	565	27,010	1,000
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,600	.....
Isle of Man	1	.....	1	.....	5	1,650	.....
Total foreign born	18	36	7	11	1,488	87,340	6,300
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,820	71,360
Totals	119	36	7	11	1,488	574,160	77,660
TOWN OF PRAIRIE RONDE:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	17,700	24,600
England	4	.....	2	2	160	18,750	1,100
Total foreign born	7	30	2	5	160	36,450	25,700
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	643,370	115,495
Totals	132	30	2	5	160	679,820	141,195
TOWN OF RICHLAND:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	13,600	1,000
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	25,600	5,600
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	16,000	1,750
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	29,500	3,750
England	10	.....	.....	10	.....	45,730	700
Holland	7	.....	1	6	225	15,930	5,000
Total foreign born	34	21	1	33	225	146,360	17,800
Americans	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	532,730	87,110
Totals	129	21	1	33	225	679,090	104,910
TOWN OF ROSS:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	75	6,500	3,600
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,350	700
Ireland	9	.....	2	7	160	29,100	8,700
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALAMAZOO CO.—*Continued.*							
England	9	.....	2	7	$ 120	$27,930	$8,485
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,600	872
Total foreign born	26	35	5	21	355	70,780	22,357
Americans	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,480	70,275
Totals	160	35	5	21	355	456,260	92,632
TOWN OF SCHOOLCRAFT:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	2,000
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	400	3,350	825
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	18,300	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8,800	.....
Total foreign born	6	50	1	5	400	32,450	2,825
Americans	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	407,370	50,800
Totals	80	50	1	5	400	439,820	53,625
TOWN OF TEXAS:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,150	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,600	.....
Ireland	15	.....	3	12	1,225	34,650	1,150
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,850	.....
England	15	.....	3	12	800	56,800	125
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,600	.....
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,900	.....
Total foreign born	38	30	6	32	2,025	110,550	1,275
Americans	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	359,180	22,140
Totals	159	30	6	32	2,025	469,730	23,415
TOWN OF WAKESHMA:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	700	21,320	5,100
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,740	3,000
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	300	7,650	4,600
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	9,880	.....
Total foreign born	14	28	2	12	1,000	47,590	12,700
Americans	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,600	13,895
Totals	93	28	2	12	1,000	229,190	26,595

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALKASKA CO.							
TOWN OF BOARDMAN:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$1,130	$ 900
Canada	10	.....	6	4	$2,330	6,195	3,365
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,040	380
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,018	800
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	380	275
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	150
Total foreign born	19	.....	6	13	2,330	10,013	5,850
Americans	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,795	9,410
Totals	70	16	6	13	2,330	35,808	15,260
TOWN OF CLEARWATER:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	625	4,760	125
Canada	11	.....	3	8	2,215	7,580	1,600
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	800	2,940	450
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	600	1,150	.....
England	10	.....	5	5	325	10,820	1,190
Total foreign born	29	.....	12	17	4,565	27,250	3,365
Americans	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,870	4,000
Totals	62	.....	12	17	4,565	44,120	7,365
TOWN OF COLD SPRINGS:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	.....
Canada	4	.....	3	1	3,740	2,960	2,080
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	115	2,300	410
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	500	800	350
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	11	.....	6	5	4,355	7,010	2,810
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,805	4,500
Totals	32	.....	6	5	4,355	18,815	7,310
TOWN OF EXCELSIOR:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	1,000	1,930	542
Canada	8	.....	2	6	1,225	2,760	1,300

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALKASKA CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	1			1		$1,265	$ 650
England	14		3	11	$ 400	8,940	3,585
Total foreign born	28	18	6	22	2,625	14,895	6,077
Americans	40					18,098	9,131
Totals	68	18	6	22	2,625	32,993	15,208
TOWN OF GARFIELD:							
Germany	1			1		410	200
Canada	2			2		750	80
England	3		1	2	1,000	1,555	
Norway	1			1		450	
Denmark	3		1	2	1,000	800	
Total foreign born	10	18	2	8	2,000	3,965	280
Americans	22					10,327	2,035
Totals	32	18	2	8	2,000	14,292	2,315
TOWN OF GLADE:							
Americans	6					2,280	
Totals	6					2,280	
TOWN OF KALKASKA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OLIVER:							
Americans	10					4,125	896
Totals	10					4,125	896
TOWN OF ORANGE:							
Germany	4		1	3	100	2,495	710
Canada	10		4	6	1,625	5,560	2,010
Ireland	1			1		560	
England	3		3		2,250	925	275
Sweden	4			4		2,830	525
Switzerland	1			1		410	
Total foreign born	23	16	8	15	3,975	12,780	3,520
Americans	62					35,275	11,720
Totals	85	16	8	15	3,975	48,055	15,240

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KALKASKA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF RAPID RIVER:							
Canada	6	.....	2	4	$ 390	$3,055	$ 900
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	150
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	200
England	5	.....	2	3	1,350	2,390	1,025
Total foreign born	13	24	4	9	1,740	6,235	2,275
Americans	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,830	7,294
Totals	50	24	4	9	1,740	21,065	9,569
TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	15	575	350
Canada	4	.....	4	.....	3,700	3,065	600
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	2,020	2,456	850
England	3	.....	1	2	300	1,605	800
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	475	148
Total foreign born	13	18	8	5	6,035	8,176	2,748
Americans	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,317	7,700
Totals	57	18	8	5	6,035	32,493	10,448
TOWN OF WILSON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	150
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	235	865	400
Ireland	4	.....	4	.....	331	1,750	25
England	1	.....	1	.....	600	710	420
Total foreign born	8	22	7	1	1,166	3,645	995
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,404	1,225
Totals	19	22	7	1	1,166	9,049	2,220
KENT CO.							
TOWN OF ADA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ALGOMA:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	125	9,200	1,400
Canada	19	.....	4	15	400	21,650	8,150
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	850	11,775	760
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	500	2,850	600
England	12	.....	2	10	2,200	8,650	2,800

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
Holland	6	.....	1	5	$ 500	$4,700	$3,540
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	50	1,200	950
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	120
Denmark	2	.....	1	1	600	2,350	3,000
Total foreign born	57	25	14	43	5,225	61,925	21,260
Americans	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,475	49,602
Totals	217	25	14	43	5,225	255,400	70,862
TOWN OF ALPINE:							
Germany	42	.....	6	36	3,332	157,550	22,200
Canada	19	.....	8	11	4,700	36,200	10,080
Ireland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4,100	950
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,200	1,000
England	3	.....	2	1	800	3,300	300
Holland	4	.....	2	2	450	3,500	4,500
Sweden	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11,600	1,750
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,700	1,200
Austria	2	.....	2	.....	1,400	7,300	.....
France	2	.....	2	.....	1,100	4,400	.....
Total foreign born	87	33	22	65	11,782	245,350	41,980
Americans	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,250	77,212
Totals	266	33	22	65	11,782	737,600	119,192
TOWN OF BOWNE:							
Germany	12	.....	1	11	2,000	30,000	2,860
Canada	24	.....	5	19	4,075	58,730	18,465
Ireland	16	.....	3	13	1,200	37,300	10,200
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,500	.....
England	15	.....	3	12	1,700	31,300	5,000
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,100	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,700	935
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,200	.....
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,725	800
Total foreign born	76	28	12	64	8,975	178,555	38,260
Americans	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	336,800	77,855
Totals	212	28	12	64	8,975	515,355	116,115

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BYRON:							
Germany	30	.....	7	23	$2,990	$73,500	$3,550
Canada	4	.....	2	2	1,225	7,500	2,700
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	6,900	700
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	400	1,700	400
England	11	.....	2	9	120	12,350	3,150
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,300	4,000
Total foreign born	54	30	12	42	4,735	105,250	14,500
Americans	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,725	21,150
Totals	232	30	12	42	4,735	449,975	35,650
TOWN OF CALEDONIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CANNON:							
Canada	11	.....	1	10	500	35,750	8,425
Ireland	12	.....	.....	12	.....	31,880	6,450
England	12	.....	3	9	3,150	35,900	5,750
Total foreign born	35	37	4	31	3,650	103,530	20,625
Americans	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	349,925	66,975
Totals	154	37	4	31	3,650	453,455	87,600
TOWN OF CASCADE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COURTLAND:							
Germany	7	.....	7	.....	1,500	10,100	1,350
Ireland	7	.....	6	1	800	6,120	950
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	450
Total foreign born	15	23	13	2	2,300	16,520	2,750
Americans	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,910	69,915
Totals	228	23	13	2	2,300	429,430	72,665
TOWN OF GAINES:							
Germany	13	.....	4	9	800	28,000	6,350
Canada	38	.....	5	33	11,400	122,450	21,550
Ireland	11	.....	1	10	500	38,200	3,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
England	7	.....	3	4	$1,800	$23,000	$2,700
Holland	7	.....	1	6	500	12,750	11,070
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,050	800
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,700	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Total foreign born	82	27	14	68	15,000	239,950	46,470
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,020	55,355
Totals	191	27	14	68	15,000	590,970	101,825
TOWN OF GRAND RAPIDS:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	85	19,400	2,150
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,800	4,500
Portugal	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
Total foreign born	12	36	1	11	85	30,500	6,650
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,050	17,875
Totals	34	36	1	11	85	93,550	24,525
TOWN OF GRATTAN:							
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7,620	2,400
Ireland	20	.....	2	18	600	51,320	9,150
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,000	185
Total foreign born	26	34	2	24	600	62,940	11,735
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,900	29,760
Totals	69	34	2	24	600	198,840	41,495
TOWN OF LOWELL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NELSON:							
Germany	9	.....	4	5	320	4,920	4,250
Canada	12	.....	2	10	1,000	5,285	2,095
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	16	2,650	550
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
England	11	.....	4	7	$260	$7,925	$3,450
Total foreign born	37	31	11	26	1,596	21,380	10,345
Americans	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,060	58,291
Totals	191	31	11	26	1,596	136,440	68,636
TOWN OF OAKFIELD:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	13,075	1,890
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	17,250	4,000
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,250	1,700
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,950	300
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	500	600	300
Total foreign born	21	19	1	20	500	48,825	8,180
Americans	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	308,375	53,300
Totals	152	19	1	20	500	357,200	61,480
TOWN OF PARIS:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	150	10,400	500
Canada	6	.....	3	3	6,300	22,600	.....
Ireland	16	.....	1	15	200	48,500	7,950
Scotland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	14,950	.....
England	12	.....	2	10	2,000	59,975	100
Holland	42	.....	4	38	5,100	83,475	25,650
Total foreign born	85	26	11	74	13,650	239,900	34,200
Americans	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,485	39,400
Totals	215	26	11	74	13,650	703,385	73,600
TOWN OF PLAINFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SOLON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPARTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPENCER:							
Germany	13	.....	2	11	28	9,610	2,595
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2,640	1,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	$8,360	$230
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4,170	2,600
Denmark	35	.....	7	28	$832	15,510	12,950
Total foreign born	65	21	9	56	860	40,530	19,875
Americans	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,081	29,145
Totals	168	21	9	56	860	107,611	49,020
TOWN OF TYRONE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF VERGENNES:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Canada	29	.....	5	24	7,622	91,240	10,387
Ireland	22	.....	4	18	119	54,270	11,045
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	2,070	500
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,700	3,400
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	40	860	550
Switzerland	5	.....	2	3	1,000	10,430	7,300
Mexico	1	.....	1	.....	600	1,070	600
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	920	.....
Total foreign born	63	34	14	49	9,481	166,360	33,782
Americans	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,000	61,623
Totals	206	34	14	49	9,481	542,360	95,405
TOWN OF WALKER:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	13,000	1,800
Canada	16	.....	.....	16	.....	59,050	6,400
Ireland	13	.....	.....	13	.....	28,000	4,800
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	21,800	.....
Holland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,900	1,400
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	43	34	.....	43	.....	125,250	14,400
Americans	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,800	39,900
Totals	158	34	.....	43	.....	482,050	54,300

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KENT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WYOMING:							
Germany	24	.....	4	20	$1,550	$24,355	$11,725
Canada	7	.....	4	3	2,700	9,310	6,050
Ireland	28	.....	2	26	175	28,450	4,105
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	250
England	10	.....	1	9	1,700	21,690	5,520
Holland	59	.....	7	52	4,150	71,120	41,247
Poland	2	.....	1	1	100	2,100	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	500
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	200
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	400
Total foreign born	134	23	19	115	10,375	158,125	69,997
Americans	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,345	62,061
Totals	323	23	19	115	10,375	473,470	132,058
KEWEENAW CO.							
TOWN OF ALLOUEZ—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CLIFTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COPPER HARBOR:							
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	50	1,700	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	100	580	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	600	200	.....
Total foreign born	3	.....	3	.....	750	2,480	.....
Americans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3	.....	3	.....	750	2,480	.....
TOWN OF EAGLE HARBOR—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GRANT—No farms in township.							
TOWN OF HOUGHTON:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1,650	.....
England	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2,880	.....
Total foreign born	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4,530	.....
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293	.....
Totals	6	.....	4	.....	.....	5,823	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
KEWEENAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	1					$3,200	
England	1					1,000	
Total foreign born	2					4,200	
Americans							
Totals	2					4,200	
LAKE CO.							
TOWN OF CENTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHASE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHERRY VALLEY:							
Canada	2		2		$1,300	1,300	$ 400
England	2			2		1,400	
Total foreign born	4	22	2	2	1,300	2,700	400
Americans	6					2,775	600
Totals	10	22	2	2	1,300	5,475	1,000
TOWN OF DOVER:							
Germany	2		2		160	980	600
Scotland	2			2		1,100	275
England	1			1		350	180
Total foreign born	5	19	2	3	160	2,380	1,055
Americans	27					7,120	3,870
Totals	32	19	2	3	160	9,500	4,925
TOWN OF EDEN:							
Americans	3					1,300	
Totals	3					1,300	
TOWN OF ELK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GLENCOE:							
Americans	4					480	
Totals	4					480	

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAKE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LAKE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PINORA:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	$ 440	$1,475	$ 350
Canada	14	.....	6	8	13,100	7,200	4,750
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	650	300
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	600	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	375	200
Total foreign born	23	16	9	14	16,540	10,300	6,100
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,965	3,700
Totals	42	16	9	14	16,540	19,265	9,800
TOWN OF PLEASANT PLAINS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WEBBER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Canada	4	.....	1	3	600	980	575
Total foreign born	5	33	1	4	600	1,280	575
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,545	741
Totals	25	33	1	4	600	6,825	1,316
TOWN OF YATES—Not reported.							
LAPEER CO.							
TOWN OF ALMONT:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	1,650	14,610	5,775
Canada	12	.....	3	9	1,200	48,850	6,600
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	400	7,300	2,000
Scotland	27	.....	3	24	552	113,540	11,350
England	7	.....	3	4	1,200	24,060	800
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,850	.....
Total foreign born	55	33	12	43	5,062	215,210	26,425
Americans	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,280	23,975
Totals	168	33	12	43	5,062	680,490	50,400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ARCADA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ATTICA:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$9,140	$3,200
Canada	22	.....	12	10	$7,665	56,580	7,220
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	1,400	2,900	900
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	50	5,500	1,000
England	7	.....	3	4	3,250	19,110	2,030
Total foreign born	35	29	17	18	12,365	93,230	14,350
Americans	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,740	37,935
Totals	127	29	17	18	12,365	326,970	52,285
TOWN OF BURLINGTON:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	1,900	500
Canada	119	.....	40	79	48,129	190,395	41,610
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	4,700	11,150	100
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	7,500	6,000	1,700
England	14	.....	7	7	4,700	18,925	2,890
Total foreign born	142	21	52	90	66,229	228,370	46,800
Americans	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,850	27,148
Totals	217	21	52	90	66,229	339,220	73,948
TOWN OF BURNSIDE:							
Germany	39	.....	10	29	6,780	45,740	21,086
Canada	100	.....	37	63	59,200	138,550	59,900
Ireland	16	.....	5	11	1,386	38,410	4,600
Scotland	13	.....	4	9	4,140	33,800	8,870
England	24	.....	3	21	1,000	27,190	5,395
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,670	2,960
France	2	.....	1	1	400	4,570	1,300
Total foreign born	197	22	60	137	72,906	292,930	104,111
Americans	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,050	40,219
Totals	283	22	60	137	72,906	449,980	144,330

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF DEERFIELD:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 100	$ 400	.....
Canada	21	.....	9	12	5,015	19,260	$5,580
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	575	650
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	200
Total foreign born	25	20	10	15	5,115	23,135	6,430
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,980	9,200
Totals	51	20	10	15	5,115	51,115	15,630
TOWN OF DRYDEN:							
Germany	14	.....	4	10	2,226	47,800	3,500
Canada	14	.....	2	12	3,250	72,450	2,646
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	2,127	9,000	.....
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	550	6,600	3,000
England	2	.....	1	1	2	8,600	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Total foreign born	36	32	11	25	8,155	145,450	9,146
Americans	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,700	28,400
Totals	116	32	11	25	8,155	517,150	37,546
TOWN OF ELBA:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	10	13,310	800
Canada	8	.....	2	6	3,600	11,300	4,800
Ireland	19	.....	1	18	5	46,750	6,120
Scotland	6	.....	1	5	100	17,760	11,070
England	9	.....	1	8	200	19,550	9,850
France	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10,700	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,750	2,320
Total foreign born	53	30	6	47	3,915	122,120	34,960
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,830	52,810
Totals	154	30	6	47	3,915	442,950	87,770

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GOODLAND:							
Germany	28	.....	5	23	$1,150	$31,550	$19,680
Canada	60	.....	19	41	28,310	94,500	34,284
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	1,300	10,800	3,400
Scotland	8	.....	4	4	3,400	17,300	11,500
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,400	200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
Total foreign born	106	21	30	76	34,160	160,850	69,064
Americans	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,730	46,737
Totals	183	21	30	76	34,160	276,580	115,801
TOWN OF HADLEY:							
Germany	48	.....	16	32	8,075	92,130	16,220
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,800	2,400
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	100	4,400	1,500
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,600	2,400	1,000
England	2	.....	1	1	250	3,600	1,080
Total foreign born	55	25	19	36	10,025	113,330	22,200
Americans	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,180	47,290
Totals	201	25	19	36	10,025	588,510	69,499
TOWN OF IMLAY:							
Germany	64	.....	1	63	50	48,900	46,790
Canada	58	.....	19	39	20,585	68,040	26,747
Ireland	13	.....	3	10	1,710	14,150	3,100
Scotland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	11,250	2,450
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,580	2,400
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	250	1,100	1,100
Total foreign born	147	22	24	123	22,595	147,020	82,587
Americans	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,910	36,550
Totals	232	22	24	123	22,595	278,930	119,137

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LAPEER:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	$2,000	$5,100	$4,550
Canada	17	.....	4	13	1,700	71,470	25,100
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,280	3,900
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,250	450
England	8	.....	1	7	50	52,090	3,100
Total foreign born	32	33	6	26	3,750	137,190	37,100
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,930	30,050
Totals	97	33	6	26	3,750	388,120	67,150
TOWN OF MARATHON:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	27,810	.....
Canada	39	.....	19	20	9,630	49,700	9,298
Ireland	9	.....	3	6	4,700	16,900	1,960
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,650	700
England	10	.....	6	4	1,388	17,600	2,175
Total foreign born	63	25	28	35	15,718	113,660	14,133
Americans	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,410	42,165
Totals	180	25	28	35	15,718	309,070	56,298
TOWN OF MAYFIELD:							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	205	10,000	7,950
Canada	16	.....	3	13	1,020	25,720	4,498
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	175	2,320	100
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	800	3,710	1,700
England	5	.....	2	3	250	8,755	2,875
Total foreign born	34	21	10	24	2,450	50,505	17,123
Americans	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,850	27,703
Totals	111	21	10	24	2,450	170,355	44,826
TOWN OF METAMORA:							
Germany	8	.....	1	7	100	17,610	4,620
Canada	7	.....	2	5	4,500	21,460	1,800

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$6,350	$2,100
Scotland	16	.....	1	15	$200	68,280	11,800
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,970	.....
Isle of Man	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11,070	.....
Total foreign born	36	33	4	32	4,800	130,740	19,820
Americans	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	461,200	48,531
Totals	158	33	4	32	4,800	591,940	68,351
TOWN OF NORTH BRANCH:							
Germany	26	.....	1	25	800	16,060	7,630
Canada	70	.....	21	49	24,000	87,990	40,400
Ireland	7	.....	5	2	17,900	12,250	2,220
Scotland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	7,170	4,100
England	9	.....	1	8	1,700	11,380	3,550
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	200	650	1,000
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,100	700
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,230	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Total foreign born	123	22	29	94	44,800	139,130	59,600
Americans	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,070	33,730
Totals	206	22	29	94	44,600	253,200	93,330
TOWN OF OREGON:							
Germany	30	.....	10	20	1,396	49,950	13,690
Canada	28	.....	8	20	5,580	39,600	11,725
Ireland	11	.....	2	9	250	19,770	5,150
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	30	2,750	2,000
England	8	.....	5	3	1,102	18,060	4,550
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	300
Total foreign born	80	24	26	54	8,358	130,580	37,415
Americans	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,000	47,980
Totals	189	24	26	54	8,358	297,580	85,395

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LAPEER CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF RICH:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	$1,400	$8,700	$2,800
Canada	54	.....	16	38	6,715	62,340	14,690
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
Scotland	5	.....	2	3	500	7,950	1,300
England	17	.....	4	13	4,700	21,200	4,050
Total foreign born	85	22	26	59	13,315	102,490	22,840
Americans	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,522	35,900
Totals	163	22	26	59	13,315	210,012	58,740
LEELANAW CO.							
TOWN OF BINGHAM:							
Germany	29	.....	13	16	2,890	11,645	2,595
Canada	8	.....	2	6	800	4,740	1,220
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	1,400	350	300
England	2	.....	2	.....	170	2,375	550
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	340	160
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	615	540
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	500	550	450
Total foreign born	45	19	19	26	5,660	20,615	5,825
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,260	5,105
Totals	70	19	19	26	5,660	29,875	10,930
TOWN OF CENTERVILLE:							
Germany	15	.....	.....	15	.....	9,045	4,761
Canada	9	.....	1	8	600	4,595	2,350
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	610	325
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	750	350
Sweden	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,915	650
Poland	15	.....	2	13	45	6,475	1,400
Norway	2	.....	1	1	50	1,256	500
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	280	150
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	380	200
Total foreign born	50	19	5	45	1,195	25,256	10,686
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	250
Totals	51	19	5	45	1,195	25,596	10,936

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LEELANAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CLEVELAND:							
Germany	21	.....	7	14	$1,138	$8,470	$1,340
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	515	75
Ireland		.....	2	.....	60	1,065	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	2,000	430	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	100
Austria	27	.....	13	14	7,125	11,720	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	300	210	160
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	56	24	24	32	10,623	23,220	1,675
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,810	1,455
Totals	75	24	24	32	10,623	29,030	3,130
TOWN OF ELMWOOD:							
Germany	6	.....	5	1	1,090	2,610	250
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	25	190	.....
Total foreign born	7	28	6	1	1,115	2,800	250
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Totals	8	28	6	1	1,115	3,150	250
TOWN OF EMPIRE:							
Germany	7	.....	5	2	715	3,440	280
Canada	11	.....	4	7	1,640	5,160	1,727
Ireland	11	.....	8	3	3,005	5,585	300
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	310	.....
England	5	.....	4	1	805	2,555	100
Total foreign born	35	27	21	14	6,165	17,050	2,387
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,610	1,185
Totals	60	27	21	14	6,165	26,660	3,572

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LEELANAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GLEN ARBOR:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 40	$ 650	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,965	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	75	240	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	60	500	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	960	.....
Total foreign born	8	36	3	5	175	6,315	.....
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200	$2,955
Totals	28	36	3	5	175	16,515	2,955
TOWN OF KASSON:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	13	480	300
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,050	.....
England	2	.....	2	.....	350	1,330	200
Total foreign born	5	24	3	2	363	2,860	500
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,943	7,020
Totals	65	24	3	2	363	28,803	7,520
TOWN OF LEELANAW:							
Germany	12	.....	5	7	3,150	3,890	1,830
Canada	13	.....	4	9	4,400	8,630	1,350
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	1,400	2,880	200
England	14	.....	2	12	600	4,385	1,300
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	200
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,660	1,300
Switzerland	3	.....	1	2	100	2,160	.....
Norway	15	.....	1	14	25	5,590	2,855
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	740	.....
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	250
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	710	.....
Austria	12	.....	5	7	239	5,290	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	570	.....
Total foreign born	82	22	20	62	9,914	36,975	9,185
Americans	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,450	9,673
Totals	138	22	20	62	9,914	60,425	18,858

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LEELANAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LELAND:							
Germany	35	.....	17	18	$1,862	$19,660	$3,175
Canada	15	.....	2	13	405	7,010	3,028
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	5	730	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	300
Austria	10	.....	6	4	2,255	4,620	630
France	2	.....	1	1	10	1,290	.....
Total foreign born	64	25	27	37	4,537	33,470	6,133
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,060	2,625
Totals	81	25	27	37	4,537	43,530	8,758
TOWN OF SOLON:							
Germany	12	.....	3	9	1,190	7,405	2,011
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,710	400
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	58	2,055	375
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	375	1,430	600
England	2	.....	1	1	100	2,600	800
Austria	13	.....	9	4	4,900	15,015	5,910
Total foreign born	37	22	16	21	6,623	30,215	10,096
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,335	3,380
Totals	57	22	16	21	6,623	41,550	13,476
TOWN OF SUTTONS BAY:							
Germany	18	.....	5	13	570	6,550	1,850
Canada	16	.....	2	14	1,300	5,920	1,540
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Switzerland	4	.....	2	2	202	660	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	130	.....
Norway	33	.....	8	25	5,651	7,250	3,212
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	500	325	.....
Total foreign born	74	17	18	56	8,223	20,985	6,602
Americans	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,878	4,130
Totals	90	17	18	56	8,223	26,863	10,732

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LENAWEE CO.							
TOWN OF ADRIAN:							
Germany	7	.....	6	1	$2,650	$36,000	$4,000
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	625	15,350	5,250
England	3	.....	1	2	20	7,150	1,400
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,400	.....
Total foreign born	18	30	10	8	3,295	61,900	10,650
Americans	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,450	44,450
Totals	91	30	10	8	3,295	375,350	55,100
TOWN OF BLISSFIELD:							
Germany	44	.....	14	30	4,914	67,650	27,725
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,600	1,100
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,500	1,800
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,300	700
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	19,750	1,750
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	.....
Total foreign born	59	28	14	45	4,914	96,450	33,075
Americans	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	257,510	46,273
Totals	159	28	14	45	4,914	353,960	79,348
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8,750	5,000
Ireland	13	.....	.....	13	.....	36,890	3,500
England	3	.....	3	.....	1,700	11,600	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Total foreign born	18	33	3	15	1,700	59,640	8,500
Americans	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	569,880	53,350
Totals	146	33	3	15	1,700	629,520	61,850
TOWN OF CLINTON:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	200	22,800	1,400
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	600	46,170	3,400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,000	.....
Total foreign born	14	34	2	12	800	74,970	4,800
Americans	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,015	67,615
Totals	85	34	2	12	800	486,985	72,415

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LENAWEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF DEERFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DOVER:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	$ 400	$7,500	$1,700
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,600	2,000
Ireland	10	.....	1	9	500	41,700	5,700
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,750	.....
England	11	.....	1	10	25	46,550	1,800
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,100	1,900
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	300
Total foreign born	29	37	3	26	925	110,500	13,400
Americans	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	766,375	62,855
Totals	241	37	3	26	925	876,875	76,255
TOWN OF FAIRFIELD:							
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,300	2,100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,800	.....
England	5	.....	1	4	5	9,450	600
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	75	2,800	.....
Total foreign born	11	34	2	9	80	22,350	2,700
Americans	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	650,210	110,426
Totals	223	34	2	9	80	672,560	113,126
TOWN OF FRANKLIN:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	18,900	14,800
Canada	3	.....	1	2	2,500	11,600	3,600
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	3,000	22,300	9,400
England	12	.....	2	10	110	41,800	1,850
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	5	1,600	.....
Total foreign born	27	32	7	20	5,615	96,200	29,650
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	614,300	114,539
Totals	180	32	7	20	5,615	710,500	144,189
TOWN OF HUDSON—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LENAWEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MACON:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	$23,650	$3,700
Canada	2	.....	1	1	$3,000	11,400	4,000
Ireland	39	.....	4	35	1,460	113,800	20,125
England	12	.....	2	10	210	38,350	3,600
Total foreign born	61	30	7	54	4,670	187,200	31,425
Americans	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	598,700	74,530
Totals	222	30	7	54	4,670	785,900	105,955
TOWN OF MADISON:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	100	19,200	3,000
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,400	1,600
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,500	1,400
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,300	600
Total foreign born	12	28	1	11	100	35,600	6,600
Americans	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	894,900	105,125
Totals	196	28	1	11	100	930,500	111,725
TOWN OF MEDINA:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,800	1,300
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,200	800
Ireland	17	.....	1	16	50	81,550	4,100
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,700	1,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	19,100	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600	.....
Isle of Man	2	.....	1	1	100	10,100	500
Total foreign born	32	40	2	30	150	147,450	7,700
Americans	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	919,680	83,450
Totals	256	40	2	30	150	1,067,130	91,150

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LENAWEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF OGDEN:							
Germany	22	.....	4	18	$1,225	$56,800	$15,300
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	13,700	1,900
Ireland	10	.....	3	7	675	43,200	6,700
England	6	.....	2	4	150	15,400	2,700
Total foreign born	43	33	10	33	2,250	129,100	26,600
Americans	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,350	68,150
Totals	172	33	10	33	2,250	517,450	94,750
TOWN OF PALMYRA:							
Germany	10	.....	3	7	1,300	24,900	9,300
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,300	.....
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	20	6,550	5,090
England	2	.....	1	1	3,000	1,000	1,500
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	.....
Total foreign born	20	28	5	15	4,320	39,450	15,890
Americans	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,415	27,500
Totals	70	28	5	15	4,320	137,865	43,390
TOWN OF RAISIN:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	497	20,900	1,300
Canada	10	.....	5	5	1,195	31,550	3,700
Ireland	13	.....	4	9	300	43,680	8,600
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10,200	1,450
England	8	.....	5	3	7,760	26,070	2,150
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8,600	.....
Total foreign born	42	35	18	24	9,752	140,950	17,200
Americans	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	853,100	169,690
Totals	235	35	18	24	9,752	994,050	186,890
TOWN OF RIDGEWAY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RIGA:							
Germany	144	.....	36	108	23,135	195,050	53,975
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,050	.....
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,850	1,000

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LENAWEE CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 900	$ 800
England	8	.....	1	7	$ 750	11,750	2,850
Switzerland	9	.....	2	7	3,100	15,900	3,400
Russia	1	.....	1	.....	1,800	1,500	1,400
Total foreign born	169	23	40	129	28,785	234,000	63,425
Americans	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,750	51,247
Totals	304	23	40	129	28,785	420,750	114,672
TOWN OF ROLLIN:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	11,050	2,710
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,600	.....
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	5	8,700	400
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,300	.....
England	6	.....	2	4	27,000	31,800	11,850
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,800	.....
Isle of Man	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	8,400	1,500
Total foreign born	23	39	4	19	28,005	76,650	16,460
Americans	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	584,050	75,778
Totals	224	39	4	19	28,005	660,700	92,238
TOWN OF ROME—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SENECA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TECUMSEH:							
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	100	44,000	8,409
Total foreign born	9	23	1	8	100	44,000	8,409
Americans	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	583,700	54,022
Totals	94	23	1	8	100	627,700	62,431
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	900	2,600	.....
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,450	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	22	3,000	1,300
Total foreign born	8	35	2	6	922	14,050	1,300
Americans	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,170	78,200
Totals	168	35	2	6	922	413,220	79,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LIVINGSTON CO.							
TOWN OF BRIGHTON:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	$1,900	$16,300	$2,750
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	100	2,900	.....
Ireland	14	.....	.....	14	.....	46,700	14,800
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	500	7,800	2,250
England	17	.....	4	13	1,200	51,400	5,200
Total foreign born	42	34	8	34	3,700	125,100	25,000
Americans	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	477,250	59,192
Totals	177	34	8	34	3,700	602,350	84,192
TOWN OF COHOCTAH:							
Germany	17	.....	.....	17	.....	52,500	8,350
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,800	200
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	17,800	2,000
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,900	.....
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	20,900	5,680
Denmark	6	.....	.....	6	.....	12,900	5,850
Total foreign born	42	30	.....	42	.....	113,800	22,080
Americans	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,150	86,574
Totals	172	30	.....	42	.....	469,950	108,654
TOWN OF CONWAY:							
Germany	17	.....	6	11	1,122	39,800	9,100
Canada	4	.....	1	3	200	7,600	1,100
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,000	4,500
England	13	.....	5	8	182	27,450	4,100
Total foreign born	36	26	12	24	1,504	80,850	18,800
Americans	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,990	78,654
Totals	228	26	12	24	1,504	475,840	97,454
TOWN OF DEERFIELD:							
Germany	9	.....	1	8	100	23,460	2,090
Canada	3	.....	2	1	851	5,970	713
Ireland	12	.....	1	11	35	37,900	2,000
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	1,900	6,800	950

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Continued.*							
England	12	.....	6	6	$1,700	$48,700	$5,700
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Total foreign born	40	36	11	29	4,436	124,630	11,453
Americans	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	484,000	78,734
Totals	184	36	11	29	4,436	608,630	90,187
TOWN OF GENOA:							
Germany	46	.....	2	44	450	187,080	22,325
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	600	.....
Ireland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	20,700	2,900
England	3	.....	1	2	2	8,650	2,250
Russia	2	.....	.....	2	.....	16,400	.....
Total foreign born	60	33	4	56	1,452	233,430	27,475
Americans	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,070	71,950
Totals	164	33	4	56	1,452	626,500	98,425
TOWN OF GREEN OAK:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	300	13,100	8,000
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	21,700	1,000
Ireland	12	.....	2	10	110	28,810	4,495
England	18	.....	8	10	7,435	66,320	14,375
Total foreign born	36	38	12	24	7,845	129,930	27,870
Americans	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	499,730	105,510
Totals	156	38	12	24	7,845	629,660	133,380
TOWN OF HAMBURG:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	200	10,850	.....
Ireland	8	.....	2	6	105	23,330	7,500
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	4,400	500
England	4	.....	3	1	1,600	10,650	1,570
Total foreign born	16	35	7	9	2,005	49,230	9,570
Americans	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,590	47,280
Totals	107	35	7	9	2,005	393,870	56,850

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HANDY:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	$ 200	$16,600	$2,350
Canada	4	.....	1	3	200	8,100	2,150
Ireland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	21,600	5,300
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	15,800	2,200
England	9	.....	2	7	1,100	25,250	3,750
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	350
Total foreign born	29	36	4	25	1,500	89,150	16,100
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,790	86,166
Totals	154	36	4	25	1,500	536,940	102,266
TOWN OF HARTLAND:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	100	12,130	1,850
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,870	2,400
Ireland	15	.....	2	13	110	42,450	6,900
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10,600	.....
England	17	.....	4	13	5,300	49,750	15,320
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	425
Total foreign born	44	34	7	37	5,510	121,700	26,895
Americans	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,880	79,565
Totals	181	34	7	37	5,510	588,580	106,460
TOWN OF HOWELL:							
Germany	11	.....	4	7	625	43,070	11,900
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9,000	1,000
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	5	3,500	1,100
England	15	.....	6	9	690	45,150	8,067
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....
Total foreign born	30	28	12	18	1,520	100,720	22,067
Americans	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,370	83,544
Totals	165	28	12	18	1,520	564,090	105,611
TOWN OF IOSCO:							
Germany	8	.....	.....	8	.....	15,650	4,300
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	14,900	5,500
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,310	3,400

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$3,000	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	11,000	$1,000
Total foreign born	23	32	.....	23	.....	48,860	14,200
Americans	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	352,270	69,800
Totals	156	32	.....	23	.....	401,130	84,000
TOWN OF MARION:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	19,250	6,300
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,800	2,450
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	$2	10,850	8,815
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	9,200	.....
England	20	.....	4	16	65	70,350	6,300
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8,500	.....
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,200	.....
Total foreign born	38	37	5	33	67	128,150	24,865
Americans	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	512,485	127,780
Totals	169	37	5	33	67	640,635	152,145
TOWN OF OSCEOLA:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	.....
Ireland	19	.....	2	17	210	76,560	15,800
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	2	9,000	1,900
England	5	.....	3	2	750	22,850	2,000
Total foreign born	28	38	6	22	962	109,510	19,200
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	596,760	73,475
Totals	155	38	6	22	962	706,270	92,675
TOWN OF PUTNAM:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	4,000
Canada	2	.....	1	1	100	4,200	700
Ireland	16	.....	1	15	1	48,600	17,500
England	10	.....	2	8	204	35,400	10,300
Total foreign born	29	33	4	25	305	91,200	32,500
Americans	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,100	96,600
Totals	111	33	4	25	305	415,300	129,100

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TYRONE:							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	$ 700	$40,910	$12,500
Canada	5	.....	5	.....	11,800	18,200	4,870
Ireland	14	.....	2	12	550	48,650	3,900
England	15	.....	3	12	601	51,680	19,550
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
Total foreign born	44	32	12	32	13,651	160,640	40,320
Americans	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	512,920	120,575
Totals	197	32	12	32	13,651	673,560	160,895
TOWN OF UNADILLA:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	5	2,500	3,000
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,900	2,000
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	14,400	2,500
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	250	6,450	.....
England	11	.....	3	8	250	48,400	12,300
Total foreign born	22	31	6	16	505	79,650	19,800
Americans	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,400	49,850
Totals	107	31	6	16	505	455,050	69,650
MACKINAC CO.							
TOWN OF BREVORT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GARFIELD:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Canada	15	.....	.....	15	.....	2,330	.....
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	50	550	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Total foreign born	22	16	1	21	50	3,360	.....
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	200
Totals	28	16	1	21	50	4,400	200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACKINAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HENDRICKS:							
Canada	3		2	1	$ 65	$360	
Ireland	1			1		160	
Total foreign born	4	19	2	2	65	520	
Americans	9					1,385	
Totals	13	19	2	2	65	1,905	
TOWN OF HOLMES—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LAKEFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARQUETTE:							
Germany	2		2		2,200	1,108	
Canada	14		14		1,555	2,863	
Ireland	5		5		1,350	1,149	
Scotland	1		1		1,200	75	
England	8		8		3,401	3,286	
Total foreign born	30		30		9,706	8,476	
Americans							
Totals	30		30		9,706	8,476	
TOWN OF MORAN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NEWTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PORTAGE:							
Canada	2			2		255	
Ireland	2			2		265	
Scotland	1			1		25	
England	4			4		120	
Sweden	2		2		80	50	
Total foreign born	11	15	2	9	80	715	
Americans	6					703	$100
Totals	17	15	2	9	80	1,418	100

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACKINAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ST. IGNACE:							
Canada	8	.....	8	.....	$3,030	$2,095	$ 800
Total foreign born	8	15	8	.....	3,030	2,095	800
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	150
Totals	19	15	8	.....	3,030	2,920	450
MACOMB CO.							
TOWN OF ARMADA:							
Germany	11	.....	2	9	7,000	28,250	11,375
Canada	20	.....	3	17	1,750	63,650	10,100
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	600	19,250	5,000
Scotland	7	.....	2	5	200	41,350	3,800
England	7	.....	1	6	600	31,500	1,690
Total foreign born	49	28	10	39	10,150	184,500	31,965
Americans	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,170	42,355
Totals	161	28	10	39	10,150	682,670	74,320
TOWN OF BRUCE:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	21,000	6,700
Canada	6	.....	2	4	5,560	23,400	5,515
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15,000	2,600
Scotland	7	.....	3	4	1,980	88,600	3,400
Total foreign born	20	34	5	15	7,540	148,000	18,215
Americans	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	688,150	69,550
Totals	126	34	5	15	7,540	836,150	87,765
TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD:							
Germany	65	.....	7	58	3,910	152,030	25,950
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,200	960
England	2	.....	1	1	20	5,600	.....
Belgium	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,600	1,000
France	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,700	.....
Total foreign born	74	27	8	66	3,930	175,130	27,910
Americans	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,940	42,656
Totals	226	27	8	66	3,930	526,070	70,566

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACOMB CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CLINTON:							
Germany	117	.....	12	105	$5,520	$285,900	$65,365
Canada	3	.....	1	2	1,000	9,600	1,200
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	200	19,000	2,285
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,600	520
England	13	.....	1	12	300	24,150	2,600
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,000	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	13,200	8,000
Total foreign born	147	26	15	132	7,020	360,450	79,970
Americans	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,240	83,125
Totals	251	26	15	132	7,020	682,690	163,095
TOWN OF ERIN:							
Germany	36	.....	11	25	2,634	146,400	17,550
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	3,000	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	50	8,800	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	.....
France	2	.....	1	1	800	11,700	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,000	.....
Total foreign born	44	32	14	30	4,684	181,900	17,550
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,700	3,600
Totals	52	32	14	30	4,684	219,600	21,150
TOWN OF HARRISON:							
Germany	17	.....	4	13	11,100	32,040	16,850
Canada	4	.....	2	2	17,000	16,000	1,530
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,980	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,800	175
Belgium	1	.....	1	.....	400	2,400	.....
France	2	.....	1	1	800	7,180	1,750
Total foreign born	28	25	8	20	29,300	65,400	20,305
Americans	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,976	30,990
Totals	83	25	8	20	29,300	218,376	51,295

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACOMB CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LENOX—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MACOMB:							
Germany	187	.....	16	171	$15,500	$395,085	$116,400
Canada	3	.....	1	2	100	6,300	.....
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	5	5,100	1,500
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	10,000	10,400	.....
England	9	.....	1	8	1,000	20,200	2,850
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,500	3,000
Total foreign born	205	24	20	185	26,605	441,585	123,750
Americans	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,150	26,450
Totals	298	24	20	185	26,605	687,735	150,200
TOWN OF RAY:							
Germany	41	.....	4	37	4,220	107,150	32,290
Canada	5	.....	2	3	7,000	16,300	1,550
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	700	11,100	1,000
England	8	.....	2	6	65	25,650	500
Holland	4	.....	1	3	1,000	11,700	2,100
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,150	.....
Wales	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,700	.....
France	3	.....	2	1	400	10,300	.....
Total foreign born	66	26	12	54	13,385	191,050	37,440
Americans	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	419,395	43,691
Totals	186	26	12	54	13,385	610,445	81,131
TOWN OF RICHMOND:							
Germany	17	.....	2	15	425	30,790	9,550
Canada	46	.....	8	38	14,450	123,800	28,100
Ireland	16	.....	1	15	500	35,220	4,575
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,800	.....
England	11	.....	1	10	4,000	22,050	5,400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Total foreign born	93	26	12	81	19,375	220,660	47,625
Americans	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,260	44,483
Totals	237	26	12	81	19,375	631,920	92,108

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACOMB CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SHELBY:							
Germany	35	.....	1	34	$200	$48,200	$23,350
Canada	10	.....	6	4	13,600	16,900	3,900
Ireland	8	.....	1	7	1,000	10,300	1,650
England	10	.....	1	9	50	16,850	1,600
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,600	.....
Total foreign born	64	23	9	55	14,950	96,850	30,500
Americans	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	488,550	63,260
Totals	223	23	9	55	14,950	585,400	93,760
TOWN OF STERLING:							
Germany	157	.....	31	126	6,335	275,780	117,442
Canada	21	.....	2	19	1,030	40,690	12,125
Ireland	10	.....	1	9	200	24,860	1,540
England	15	.....	1	14	50	46,000	2,400
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,920	.....
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	100	3,100	.....
Total foreign born	205	23	36	169	7,715	393,290	133,507
Americans	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,980	36,124
Totals	287	23	36	169	7,715	691,270	169,631
TOWN OF WARREN:							
Germany	212	.....	10	202	7,090	408,900	71,660
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8,600	.....
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	13,350	1,100
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	20,850	3,300
Holland	5	.....	1	4	100	6,200	1,800
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,350	400
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9,000	.....
Belgium	8	.....	1	7	1,000	21,200	3,350
Austria	6	.....	.....	6	.....	8,950	2,700
France	15	.....	.....	15	.....	31,350	500
Total foreign born	266	27	12	254	8,190	529,750	84,810
Americans	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,600	42,950
Totals	360	27	12	254	8,190	737,350	127,760

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MACOMB CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WASHINGTON:							
Germany	13	.....	1	12	$4,000	$58,050	$4,150
Canada	4	.....	1	3	600	5,800	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	300	17,400	2,000
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
Total foreign born	21	28	3	18	4,900	83,650	6,150
Americans	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	738,440	61,450
Totals	144	28	3	18	4,900	822,090	67,600
MANISTEE CO.							
TOWN OF ARCADIA:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	200	7,435	4,950
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4,860	935
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,270	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	660	500
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	.....
Denmark	3	.....	1	2	200	1,150	200
Total foreign born	22	23	2	20	400	15,825	6,585
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,345	3,792
Totals	42	23	2	20	400	27,170	10,377
TOWN OF BEAR LAKE:							
Germany	19	.....	9	10	1,855	14,415	3,360
Canada	21	.....	8	13	3,820	18,245	5,735
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,725	590
Scotland	5	.....	3	2	103	3,775	350
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,330	2,730
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,505	600
Norway	7	.....	3	4	200	5,980	500
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	1,000
Total foreign born	63	21	23	40	5,978	51,675	14,865
Americans	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,687	21,495
Totals	143	21	23	40	5,978	116,362	36,360

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MANISTEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BROWN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CLEON:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	$2,180	$ 690	$ 400
Canada	5	.....	1	4	435	4,640	1,160
England	4	.....	3	1	450	5,140	500
Europe	1	.....	.....	1	.....	680	.....
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,700	.....
Total foreign born	15	25	6	9	3,065	12,850	2,060
Americans	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,586	16,834
Totals	98	25	6	9	3,065	74,436	18,894
TOWN OF FILER:							
Germany	21	.....	.....	21	.....	13,300	.....
Total foreign born	21	17	.....	21	.....	13,300	.....
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	100
Totals	26	17	.....	21	.....	18,500	100
TOWN OF MANISTEE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MAPLE GROVE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	500	100
Total foreign born	2	21	1	1	500	750	100
Americans	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,630	1,830
Totals	18	21	1	1	500	4,380	1,930
TOWN OF MORILLA:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	20	2,210	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	5	580	260
England	6	.....	3	3	1,153	3,210	300
Total foreign born	10	23	5	5	1,178	6,350	560
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,660	8,235
Totals	46	23	5	5	1,178	24,010	8,795

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MANISTEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ONEKAMA:							
Germany	18	.....	1	17	$ 500	$18,580	$4,458
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	1,100	1,800	500
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	950	600
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	650	300
Denmark	3	.....	2	1	350	2,800	500
Total foreign born	31	21	4	27	1,950	29,080	6,558
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,575	4,825
Totals	53	21	4	27	1,950	44,655	11,383
TOWN OF PLEASANTON:							
Canada	20	.....	9	11	9,600	20,737	5,970
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,264	150
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	868	.....
England	5	.....	1	4	50	7,042	300
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	768	.....
Total foreign born	28	22	10	18	9,650	30,679	6,420
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,180	7,095
Totals	64	22	10	18	9,650	57,859	13,515
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF STRONACK—Not reported.							
MANITOU CO.							
TOWN OF GALILEE:							
Ireland	16	.....	.....	16	.....	3,290	450
Total foreign born	16	27	.....	16	.....	3,290	450
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	300
Totals	18	27	.....	16	.....	3,690	750

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MANITOU CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF PRAINE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 300	.....
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	590	.....
Ireland	66	.....	1	65	$ 400	12,135	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	255	.....
Total foreign born	74	26	1	73	400	13,280	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Totals	75	26	1	73	400	13,380	.....
MARQUETTE CO.							
TOWN OF CHAMPION—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHOCOLAY:							
Germany	17	.....	1	16	350	9,200	$ 675
Canada	14	.....	5	9	2,210	8,245	3,644
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,280	.....
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	880	1,500
England	2	.....	2	.....	250	780	125
Sweden	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,365	450
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
Europe	4	.....	2	2	300	965	400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	140	.....
Total foreign born	50	20	10	40	3,110	23,045	6,794
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,925	1,100
Totals	56	20	10	40	3,110	25,970	7,894
TOWN OF ELY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FORSYTH:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	384	.....
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	768	.....
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	384	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	*	.....
Sweden	4	.....	.....	4	.....	*	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	*	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	*	.....
Total foreign born	20	31	.....	20	.....	1,536	.....
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	.....
Totals	24	31	.....	20	.....	3,264	.....

* Homestead.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MARQUETTE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HUMBOLDT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ISHPEMING:							
Canada	1			1		$1,180	
Total foreign born	1			1		1,180	
Americans							
Totals	1			1		1,180	
TOWN OF MARQUETTE:							
Germany	14		4	10	$2,510	10,500	
Ireland	1			1		800	
Total foreign born	15	23	4	11	2,510	11,300	
Americans	1					800	
Totals	16	23	4	11	2,510	12,100	
TOWN OF MICHIGAMME:							
Germany	1			1		2,000	
France	1			1		700	
Total foreign born	2			2		2,700	
Americans							
Totals	2			2		2,700	
TOWN OF NEGAUNEE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF REPUBLIC:							
Canada	1			1		600	
Sweden	2			2		650	
Total foreign born	3	19		3		1,250	
Americans							
Totals	3	19		3		1,250	
TOWN OF RICHMOND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TILDEN—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MARQUETTE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TURIN:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$ 50	$ 700	.....
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	13	260	.....
Total foreign born	3	22	2	1	63	960	.....
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025	.....
Totals	8	22	2	1	63	2,985	.....
MASON CO.							
TOWN OF AMBER:							
Germany	21	.....	7	14	843	20,570	$9,714
Canada	12	.....	5	7	4,400	7,800	3,850
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	400
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	400	1,800	550
England	4	.....	3	1	575	3,405	835
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	300	2,100	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	300
Total foreign born	43	24	17	26	6,518	36,475	15,639
Americans	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,745	15,597
Totals	97	24	17	26	6,518	75,220	31,236
TOWN OF BRANCH:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,420	1,000
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	330
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	275	.....
Total foreign born	7	22	.....	7	.....	3,295	1,330
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,470	975
Totals	19	22	.....	7	.....	6,765	2,305
TOWN OF CUSTER:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	885	2,910	590
Canada	13	.....	6	7	2,750	12,295	2,425
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,180	1,250
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	4	2,800	1,270
England	4	.....	1	3	200	1,860	715

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MASON CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	3	.....	2	1	$ 38	$1,400	$ 700
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	50	320	250
Total foreign born	35	23	15	20	3,927	23,765	7,200
Americans	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,340	11,125
Totals	81	23	15	20	3,927	47,105	18,325
TOWN OF EDEN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREE SOIL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Germany	8	.....	7	1	1,000	5,275	2,525
Sweden	3	.....	3	.....	85	1,100	425
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	20	950	.....
Denmark	11	.....	11	.....	1,055	5,740	1,665
Total foreign born	23	16	22	1	2,160	13,065	4,615
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,555	5,610
Totals	35	16	22	1	2,160	21,620	10,225
TOWN OF HAMLIN:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	100	2,600	460
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	240
Finland	1	.....	1	.....	450	300	114
Bohemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	920	.....
Total foreign born	7	36	2	5	550	4,070	814
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,145	565
Totals	13	36	2	5	550	6,215	1,379
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	880	700
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	560	325
Total foreign born	3	18	.....	3	.....	1,440	1,025
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,870	455
Totals	7	18	.....	3	.....	3,310	1,480

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MASON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF PERE MARQUETTE:							
Germany	4	.....	4	.....	$ 475	$3,750	$ 800
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	100	450	400
Sweden	6	.....	2	4	100	4,000	1,150
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Total foreign born	12	20	7	5	675	9,100	2,350
Americans	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,910	1,400
Totals	25	20	7	5	675	23,010	3,750
TOWN OF RIVERTON:							
Germany	31	.....	8	23	7,656	19,005	8,615
Canada	23	.....	9	14	7,000	14,945	6,570
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	230	6,375	3,425
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,990	.....
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	3,860	1,650
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	275	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,685	200
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,020	200
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	500	410	300
Total foreign born	74	20	19	55	15,386	50,565	20,960
Americans	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,155	32,030
Totals	192	20	19	55	15,386	127,720	52,990
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	13	.....	3	10	1,007	7,290	1,380
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,200	910
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,860	.....
England	7	.....	4	3	750	4,560	1,200
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	480	305
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,000	500
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120	.....
Total foreign born	30	25	7	23	1,757	17,490	4,295
Americans	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,980	6,752
Totals	65	25	7	23	1,757	34,470	11,047

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MASON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SUMMIT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF VICTORY:							
Germany	7	.....	3	4	$ 36	$3,850	$1,537
Canada	8	.....	3	5	1,250	5,990	2,225
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	340	200
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	930	1,461
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	.....
Sweden	7	.....	2	5	410	3,890	986
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,710	622
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Belgium	4	.....	3	1	2,400	2,740	2,350
Denmark	16	.....	7	9	386	5,990	3,025
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	600	250	.....
Total foreign born	50	21	19	31	5,082	26,290	12,406
Americans	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,070	4,234
Totals	68	21	19	31	5,082	36,360	16,640
MECOSTA CO.							
TOWN OF ÆTNA:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	5	2,000	400
Canada	9	.....	1	8	1,900	7,155	2,090
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	750	650
Sweden	14	.....	4	10	646	8,880	8,650
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	300	1,025	500
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	50	220	150
Total foreign born	29	16	8	21	2,901	20,030	12,440
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,170	3,739
Totals	57	16	8	21	2,901	38,200	16,179
TOWN OF AUSTIN:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	50	2,050	100
Canada	27	.....	4	23	605	19,700	7,742
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	600	5,200	775
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	300	1,240	500

TABLE NO. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MECOSTA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	5	.....	1	4	$ 100	$2,490	$1,150
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	360	300
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	950	1,000
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	440	150
Wales	2	.....	.....	2	.....	950	650
Total foreign born	51	23	8	43	1,655	33,380	12,367
Americans	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,340	18,763
Totals	109	23	8	43	1,655	59,720	31,130
TOWN OF BIG RAPIDS:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	2,100	5,925	1,625
Canada	11	.....	1	10	300	15,150	5,275
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	175	8,900	1,000
England	4	.....	1	3	450	4,150	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,450	450
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	25	3,200	.....
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	10	1,100	250
Total foreign born	30	28	9	21	3,060	39,875	8,800
Americans	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,415	6,275
Totals	64	28	9	21	3,060	102,290	15,075
TOWN OF CHIPPEWA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COLFAX:							
Germany	11	.....	3	8	750	3,640	2,900
Canada	17	.....	5	12	520	6,560	3,100
England	3	.....	2	1	85	1,240	450
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	360
Sweden	19	.....	5	14	11,550	7,940	4,990
Norway	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,080	1,785
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Denmark	2	.....	2	.....	20	320	220
Total foreign born	58	14	17	41	12,925	21,380	13,785
Americans	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,090	12,260
Totals	121	14	17	41	12,925	70,470	26,045

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MECOSTA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF DEERFIELD:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	$ 180	$3,800	$ 200
Canada	44	.....	9	35	6,155	38,435	13,543
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	600	6,000	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,700	400
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	570	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	1,200
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,350	2,100
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	650	300
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	200	675	225
Total foreign born	61	22	13	48	7,135	56,980	17,968
Americans	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,725	16,071
Totals	137	22	13	48	7,135	123,705	34,039
TOWN OF FORK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,180	150
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	4,315	1,200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	625	200
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,065	500
Total foreign born	13	28	.....	13	.....	8,505	2,050
Americans	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,640	8,709
Totals	68	28	.....	13	.....	48,145	10,759
TOWN OF GREEN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HINTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARTINY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MECOSTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MILLBROOK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MORTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SHERIDAN:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	150	1,950	1,900
Canada	6	.....	3	3	1,250	2,100	2,328

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MECOSTA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	4	.....	3	1	$2,200	$3,728	$1,750
Total foreign born	13	14	8	5	3,600	7,778	5,978
Americans	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,622	6,537
Totals	47	14	8	5	3,600	30,400	12,515
TOWN OF WHEATLAND:							
Germany	31	.....	10	21	6,250	42,125	6,150
Canada	35	.....	13	22	9,122	48,110	6,175
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,245	600
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	12	900	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	400
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	5	2,900	.....
Total foreign born	73	21	25	48	15,389	97,080	13,325
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,065	16,197
Totals	138	21	25	48	15,389	174,145	29,522
MENOMINEE CO.							
TOWN OF BREEN:							
Canada	5	.....	4	1	3,300	4,800	350
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	560	400
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	480	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	2	400	.....
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	4	120	.....
Total foreign born	10	21	6	4	3,306	6,360	750
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	1,000
Totals	14	21	6	4	3,306	7,730	1,750
TOWN OF BREITUNG—No farms in the Township.							
TOWN OF CEDARVILLE—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MENOMINEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF INGALLSTON:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	$1,625	.....
Sweden	5	.....	4	1	$ 160	730	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	1,300	180	.....
Norway	2	.....	1	1	40	*	.....
Russia	4	.....	.....	4	.....	840	.....
Total foreign born	16	7	6	10	1,500	3,375	.....
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,925	$1,100
Totals	26	7	6	10	1,500	6,300	1,100
TOWN OF MENOMINEE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NADEAU:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	*	.....
Canada	21	.....	1	20	900	9,640	1,950
Sweden	11	.....	.....	11	.....	4,990	700
Norway	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2,430	430
Belgium	3	.....	.....	3	.....	720	.....
Total foreign born	43	15	1	42	900	17,780	3,130
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,696	476
Totals	51	15	1	42	900	21,476	3,606
TOWN OF NORWAY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,120	.....
Total foreign born	5	15	.....	5	.....	2,370	.....
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	.....
Totals	7	15	.....	5	.....	5,470	.....
TOWN OF SPAULDING:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	600	5,860	480
Canada	52	.....	16	36	3,156	31,525	500
Ireland	10	.....	3	7	95	3,975	600

* Homestead.

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MENOMINEE CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$1,200	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	500	.....
Denmark	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,750	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	$125
Total foreign born	84	15	20	64	$3,851	45,110	1,715
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	50
Totals	89	15	20	64	3,851	47,190	1,765
TOWN OF STEPHENSON:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,100	.....
Canada	16	.....	1	15	560	7,100	2,375
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,150	.....
Sweden	11	.....	2	9	150	3,510	750
Norway	4	.....	1	3	200	1,230	700
France	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2,550	600
Belgium	2	.....	1	1	100	1,100	200
Total foreign born	43	17	5	38	950	19,740	4,625
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,399
Totals	52	17	5	38	950	23,740	6,024
MIDLAND CO.							
TOWN OF EDENVILLE:							
Canada	17	.....	9	8	11,652	7,660	6,135
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	520	100
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	1,600	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	300	1,175	200
Total foreign born	23	17	11	12	12,952	10,955	6,435
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,325	3,850
Totals	45	17	11	12	12,952	19,280	10,285
TOWN OF GENEVA:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	200	500	560
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	122	180	400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MIDLAND CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	$ 75	$ 200	$ 350
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	18	200	200
England	1	.....	1	.....	200	150	.....
Total foreign born	7	12	6	1	615	1,230	1,500
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180	200
Totals	13	12	6	1	615	3,410	1,700
TOWN OF GREENDALE:							
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Total foreign born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550	300
Totals	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1,650	300
TOWN OF HOMER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HOPE:							
Canada	15	.....	1	14	100	10,800	1,000
Total foreign born	15	21	1	14	100	10,800	1,000
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,800	2,100
Totals	23	21	1	14	100	21,600	3,100
TOWN OF INGERSOLL:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	250	5,730	735
Canada	48	.....	11	37	7,550	42,315	13,453
Ireland	7	.....	4	3	9,000	3,690	4,793
Scotland	4	.....	2	2	1,290	3,750	1,360
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,950	2,500
Total foreign born	69	20	19	50	18,090	59,435	22,840
Americans	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,109	34,632
Totals	169	20	19	50	18,090	149,544	57,472
TOWN OF JASPER:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4,210	1,110
Canada	12	.....	2	10	2,400	5,860	2,615

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MIDLAND CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	$ 250	$ 740	$ 350
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
Total foreign born	20	22	3	17	2,650	12,010	4,075
Americans	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,295	14,005
Totals	70	22	3	17	2,650	36,305	18,080
TOWN OF JEROME:							
Germany	7	.....	4	3	4,011	790	60
Canada	5	.....	2	3	1,300	1,950	425
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	500	610	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	1,000	390	1,000
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	700	200	.....
Denmark	4	.....	1	3	150	740	440
Total foreign born	22	19	10	12	7,661	4,680	1,925
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,325	650
Totals	39	19	10	12	7,661	7,005	2,575
TOWN OF LARKIN:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	500	70	280
Canada	11	.....	5	6	1,000	3,650	1,800
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	200	180	250
Total foreign born	13	15	7	6	1,700	3,900	2,330
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,990	3,570
Totals	33	15	7	6	1,700	9,890	5,900
TOWN OF LEE:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	955	750
Canada	5	.....	1	4	500	1,050	550
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	250
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Denmark	2	.....	1	2	.....	325	130
Total foreign born	16	23	1	15	500	3,180	1,680
Americans	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,580	3,602
Totals	37	23	1	15	500	7,760	5,282

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival. Yes.	No.	Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
MIDLAND CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	$ 60	$1,175	.....
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	1,600	1,550	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....
Total foreign born	6	11	3	3	1,660	3,075	.....
Americans	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,950	$1,000
Totals	16	11	3	3	1,660	10,025	1,000
TOWN OF MIDLAND:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,800	500
Canada	13	.....	.....	13	.....	11,200	2,750
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,350	150
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,200	.....
Total foreign born	23	22	.....	23	.....	20,550	3,400
Americans	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,585	19,454
Totals	98	22	.....	23	.....	89,135	22,854
TOWN OF MT. HAYLEY:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	560	100
Canada	28	.....	1	27	800	6,284	1,980
Ireland	11	.....	4	7	7,700	4,245	1,585
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	480	150
England	6	.....	2	4	250	1,360	560
Bohemia	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	326	600
Total foreign born	50	19	8	42	9,250	13,205	4,975
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,365	350
Totals	55	19	8	42	9,250	14,570	5,325
TOWN OF PORTER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	850	700
Canada	27	.....	17	10	4,370	15,475	6,180
Ireland	6	.....	4	2	2,030	5,120	2,000
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	1,000	400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MIDLAND CO.—*Continued.*							
England	1	.....	1	.....	$1,000	$ 400	$ 200
Total foreign born	36	17	23	13	7,500	22,845	9,480
Americans	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,865	5,600
Totals	84	17	23	13	7,500	42,710	15,080
TOWN OF WARREN:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	690	.....
Canada	19	.....	1	18	1,000	8,313	300
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	285	100
Total foreign born	25	16	1	24	1,000	9,348	400
Americans	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,980	450
Totals	65	16	1	24	1,000	23,328	850
MISSAUKEE CO.							
TOWN OF ÆTNA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,090	1,200
Canada	5	.....	1	4	1,600	1,990	445
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	300
Total foreign born	8	20	1	7	1,600	4,680	2,045
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100	1,820
Totals	17	20	1	7	1,600	9,780	3,865
TOWN OF CALDWELL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CLAM UNION:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,190	650
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	8	325	.....
Holland	79	.....	10	69	4,340	74,336	13,469
Total foreign born	82	13	11	71	4,348	75,851	14,119
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,290	425
Totals	86	13	11	71	4,348	79,141	14,544

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MISSAUKEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FOREST:							
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	$ 500	$1,350	$ 250
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	40	.....
Total foreign born	3	18	2	1	500	1,390	250
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850	2,275
Totals	22	18	2	1	500	9,240	2,525
TOWN OF LAKE:							
Canada	4	.....	1	3	500	1,800	250
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	800	500	.....
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	960	.....
Total foreign born	7	11	2	5	1,300	3,260	250
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,484	175
Totals	12	11	2	5	1,300	14,744	425
TOWN OF NORWICH:							
Canada	6	.....	1	5	300	2,355	623
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	900	740	500
Total foreign born	8	23	2	6	1,200	3,395	1,123
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,740	4,645
Totals	33	23	2	6	1,200	18,135	5,768
TOWN OF PIONEER—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,310	.....
Totals	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,310	.....
TOWN OF REEDER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RICHLAND:							
Germany	9	.....	1	8	100	3,020	2,648
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	3,030	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	1,600	2,550	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	270	100
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	580	150

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MISSAUKEE CO.—*Continued.*							
Holland	24	.....	3	21	$ 600	$5,900	$5,826
Total foreign born	41	12	6	35	2,500	15,350	8,224
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,693	4,825
Totals	58	12	6	35	2,500	23,043	13,049
TOWN OF RIVERSIDE:							
Canada	18	.....	14	4	5,898	15,998	2,950
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	170	485	190
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	1,195	125
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	630	200
Holland	19	.....	9	10	2,788	7,648	3,025
Total foreign born	42	14	25	17	9,351	25,956	6,490
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465	1,005
Totals	47	14	25	17	9,351	29,421	7,495
TOWN OF WEST BRANCH—Not reported.							
MONROE CO.							
TOWN OF ASH:							
Germany	77	.....	25	52	6,854	162,660	10,000
Canada	10	.....	4	6	1,215	22,800	5,850
Ireland	21	.....	3	18	1,205	45,000	2,200
England	12	.....	3	9	1,400	26,900	1,800
Total foreign born	120	30	35	85	10,674	257,360	19,850
Americans	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	451,980	90,590
Totals	302	30	35	85	10,674	709,340	90,440
TOWN OF BEDFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BERLIN:							
Germany	19	.....	2	17	2,300	62,450	1,150
Canada	16	.....	.....	16	.....	31,830	9,980
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,900	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	16,650	2,550
France	7	.....	2	5	450	37,390	3,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONROE CO.—*Continued.*							
Belgium	3	.....	1	2	$4,000	$20,600	$2,200
Total foreign born	52	37	5	47	6,750	175,820	19,360
Americans	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,651	43,735
Totals	176	37	5	47	6,750	617,471	63,095
TOWN OF DUNDEE:							
Germany	86	.....	12	74	2,679	181,400	59,250
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	16,100	3,450
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	1,000
England	6	.....	3	3	330	17,400	4,600
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	200	2,000	300
Total foreign born	101	24	16	85	3,209	218,700	68,600
Americans	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	565,575	125,378
Totals	299	24	16	85	3,209	784,275	193,978
TOWN OF ERIE:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	1,840	36,700	2,100
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	14,100	.....
Italy	2	.....	.....	2	.....	31,300	6,900
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,300	.....
Total foreign born	14	41	4	10	1,840	84,400	9,000
Americans	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,380	89,325
Totals	171	41	4	10	1,840	823,780	98,325
TOWN OF EXETER:							
Germany	46	.....	9	37	3,500	112,200	23,650
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	15,900	2,300
Ireland	11	.....	.....	11	.....	26,800	3,833
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,100	500
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,600	500
New Zealand	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	500
Total foreign born	68	32	9	59	3,500	166,600	31,283
Americans	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,400	52,322
Totals	157	32	9	59	3,500	388,000	83,605

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONROE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FRENCHTOWN:							
Germany	65	.....	.....	65	.....	$161,210	$26,500
Canada	2	.....	1	1	$1,000	21,100	2,700
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	10,750	1,425
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,840	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,600	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,500	.....
Total foreign born	79	32	1	78	1,000	201,000	30,625
Americans	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,360	39,025
Totals	165	32	1	78	1,000	414,360	69,650
TOWN OF IDA:							
Germany	81	.....	27	54	7,707	185,200	47,500
Canada	6	.....	3	3	700	14,200	700
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	200	11,600	2,600
England	7	.....	2	5	600	16,600	1,950
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	500
Total foreign born	97	28	34	63	9,207	228,600	53,250
Americans	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,100	39,375
Totals	197	28	34	63	9,207	456,700	92,625
TOWN OF LA SALLE:							
Germany	33	.....	5	28	2,200	117,670	10,900
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,940	150
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,720	1,030
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,720	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,550	.....
Total foreign born	40	31	5	35	2,200	132,600	12,080
Americans	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,300	50,011
Totals	180	31	5	35	2,200	549,900	62,091
TOWN OF LONDON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MILAN:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	100	12,800	1,700
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,600	2,200
Ireland	16	.....	2	14	1,150	42,440	9,550

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONROE CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	$2,500	$5,200	$ 800
England	8	.....	2	6	600	21,900	2,550
Total foreign born	36	29	7	29	4,350	86,910	16,300
Americans	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	424,090	78,915
Totals	206	29	7	29	4,350	511,030	95,215
TOWN OF MONROE:							
Germany	28	.....	.....	28	.....	91,800	7,250
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,500	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6,000	3,000
England	2	.....	1	1	600	15,400	.....
Total foreign born	33	34	1	32	600	118,700	10,250
Americans	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,130	39,740
Totals	105	34	1	32	600	390,830	49,990
TOWN OF RAISINVILLE:							
Germany	95	.....	15	80	3,230	228,370	40,665
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	25	19,100	2,500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	50	15,500	300
Total foreign born	103	32	17	86	3,305	263,970	43,465
Americans	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	533,600	83,500
Totals	218	32	17	86	3,305	797,570	126,965
TOWN OF SUMMERFIELD—Not report'd.							
TOWN OF WHITEFORD:							
Germany	51	.....	24	27	4,167	123,600	22,525
Canada	4	.....	1	3	800	9,500	1,450
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	5	5,900	800
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	30	1,800	160
England	14	.....	9	5	3,428	40,500	9,350
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	2	5,200	2,900
France	3	.....	1	2	100	5,700	3,650

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONROE CO.—*Continued.*							
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$3,400	$1,450
Total foreign born	80	28	38	42	$8,532	195,600	42,225
Americans	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	304,650	76,105
Totals	200	28	38	42	8,532	500,250	118,330
MONTCALM CO.							
TOWN OF BELVIDERE:							
Canada	10	.....	3	7	560	5,570	4,075
Europe	25	.....	3	22	235	20,720	13,950
Total foreign born	35	20	6	29	795	26,290	18,025
Americans	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,900	21,508
Totals	125	20	6	29	795	71,190	39,533
TOWN OF BLOOMER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BUSHNELL:							
Germany	5	.....	5	.....	2,900	8,550	1,500
Canada	4	.....	2	2	1,500	8,600	2,800
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
England	12	.....	7	5	6,050	21,300	2,000
Total foreign born	22	23	15	7	11,450	39,450	6,300
Americans	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,000	33,075
Totals	189	23	15	7	11,450	348,450	39,375
TOWN OF CATO:							
Germany	13	.....	.....	13	.....	6,475	2,217
Canada	10	.....	.....	10	.....	6,025	2,385
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,100	600
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,925	1,200
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	330
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	350
Denmark	2	.....	1	1	320	320	.....
Total foreign born	35	19	1	34	320	18,995	7,082
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,700	9,710
Totals	78	19	1	34	320	40,695	16,792

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONTCALM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CRYSTAL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DAY:							
Canada	5	.....	3	2	$1,015	$2,250	$1,550
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	2,000	400	200
Total foreign born	6	10	4	2	3,015	2,650	1,750
Americans	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,260	5,800
Totals	33	10	4	2	3,015	52,910	7,550
TOWN OF DOUGLASS:							
Germany	8	.....	2	6	750	6,100	2,500
Canada	36	.....	11	25	17,575	28,030	10,660
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,850	1,700
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
England	13	.....	4	9	2,100	6,100	2,885
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	100
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Denmark	4	.....	3	1	650	1,120	725
Total foreign born	67	17	20	47	21,075	44,500	18,570
Americans	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,645	22,604
Totals	162	17	20	47	21,075	125,145	41,174
TOWN OF EUREKA:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	1,200
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,700	2,500
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	4,200	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	7,100	750
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Denmark	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,000	.....
Total foreign born	13	19	1	12	3,000	20,300	4,450
Americans	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,300	58,355
Totals	102	19	1	12	3,000	248,600	62,805

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONTCALM CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF EVERGREEN:							
England	2	.....	1	1	$100	$2,300	$1,200
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Total foreign born	3	20	1	2	100	2,900	1,200
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,575	5,663
Totals	14	20	1	2	100	17,475	6,863
TOWN OF FAIR PLAIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FERRIS:							
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	100	3,200	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,700	1,400
Total foreign born	3	32	1	2	100	5,900	1,400
Americans	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,850	10,667
Totals	53	32	1	2	100	55,750	12,067
TOWN OF HOME—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MAPLE VALLEY:							
Germany	14	.....	13	1	3,045	9,925	7,925
Canada	34	.....	8	26	5,930	30,025	15,120
Ireland	18	.....	1	17	100	13,900	2,340
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	400	1,900	.....
England	11	.....	4	7	275	8,250	3,300
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	20	1,550	1,600
Denmark	48	.....	26	22	6,725	17,310	18,535
Belgium	5	.....	1	4	300	1,525	1,400
Total foreign born	134	17	56	78	16,795	84,385	50,220
Americans	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,650	26,888
Totals	224	17	56	78	16,795	140,035	77,108
TOWN OF MONTCALM—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PIERSON:							
Germany	30	.....	7	23	4,546	35,400	16,780
Canada	13	.....	1	12	2,000	13,500	3,650

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONTCALM CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	$300	$1,470	$ 600
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	4,370	2,965
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	750	.....
Total foreign born	53	18	9	44	6,846	55,490	23,995
Americans	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,880	32,040
Totals	164	18	9	44	6,846	174,370	56,035
TOWN OF PINE:							
Germany	10	.....	2	8	700	6,050	2,805
Canada	20	.....	10	10	3,551	9,010	4,470
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	10	975	400
England	2	.....	1	1	355	850	270
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	450	600	500
Denmark	30	.....	13	17	2,752	18,935	10,675
Total foreign born	65	17	28	37	7,818	36,420	19,120
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,715	11,005
Totals	108	17	28	37	7,818	61,135	30,125
TOWN OF REYNOLDS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RICHLAND:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	750	5,200	.....
Canada	8	.....	1	7	700	3,350	125
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	700	600	750
Total foreign born	13	20	4	9	2,150	9,950	875
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,685	4,935
Totals	52	20	4	9	2,150	29,635	5,810
TOWN OF SIDNEY:							
Germany	8	.....	1	7	50	2,720	1,905
Canada	5	.....	1	4	100	1,425	1,050
England	3	.....	1	2	600	1,320	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	465	500

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONTCALM CO.—*Continued.*							
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	$ 150
Denmark	64	.....	15	49	$6,500	$20,125	15,975
Total foreign born	83	12	18	65	7,250	26,055	19,580
Americans	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,420	19,337
Totals	169	12	18	65	7,250	76,475	38,917
TOWN OF WINFIELD:							
Germany	21	.....	6	15	2,950	33,600	6,450
Canada	31	.....	7	24	7,850	54,600	11,585
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	300	6,000	1,040
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,800	350
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	13,400	1,375
Norway	11	.....	.....	11	.....	15,700	5,450
Denmark	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4,500	1,450
Total foreign born	77	.....	14	63	11,100	134,600	27,700
Americans	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,800	23,160
Totals	135	17	14	63	11,100	248,400	50,860
MONTMORENCY CO.							
TOWN OF ALBERT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BRILEY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,280	300
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
Total foreign born	6	16	.....	6	.....	1,920	300
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,680	300
Totals	25	16	.....	6	.....	6,600	600
TOWN OF HILLMAN:							
Canada	15	.....	3	12	4,030	7,750	1,650
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	.....
Total foreign born	16	12	3	13	4,030	8,000	1,650
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720	250
Totals	23	12	3	13	4,030	10,720	1,900

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MONTMORENCY CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MONTMORENCY:							
Canada	8	.....	1	7	$ 75	$2,680	$ 200
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2,120	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	500
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	600	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	950	110
Total foreign born	18	12	1	17	75	6,600	1,100
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
Totals	19	12	1	17	75	6,860	1,100
TOWN OF RUST:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	340	225
Canada	10	.....	1	9	1,500	1,050	1,375
Total foreign born	13	.....	1	12	1,500	1,390	1,600
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....
Totals	18	.....	1	12	1,500	2,290	1,600
TOWN OF WHEATFIELD:							
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	400	.....
Total foreign born	4	6	.....	4	.....	400	.....
Americans	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,165	847
Totals	17	6	.....	4	.....	2,565	847
MUSKEGON CO.							
TOWN OF BLUE LAKE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Total foreign born	2	.....	.....	2	.....	500	.....
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....
Totals	21	31	.....	2	.....	4,150	.....
TOWN OF CASINOVA—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MUSKEGON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CEDAR CREEK:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	$ 140	$2,240	$50
Canada	13	.....	1	12	1,000	5,490	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Sweden	3	.....	1	2	47	880	.....
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	950	240
Total foreign born	25	.....	3	22	1,187	9,660	490
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,130	1,725
Totals	45	29	3	22	1,187	17,790	2,215
TOWN OF DALTON:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	1,275	2,460	200
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,875	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	950	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	790	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Sweden	15	.....	3	12	410	5,180	500
Norway	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,465	.....
Total foreign born	28	.....	5	23	1,685	13,920	700
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,455	500
Totals	51	20	5	23	1,685	27,375	1,200
TOWN OF EGGLESTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FRUITLAND:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	500	2,475	1,650
Canada	3	.....	1	2	500	1,050	700
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	200	1,680	2,500
England	6	.....	2	4	1,200	3,485	350
Sweden	29	.....	6	23	870	14,235	4,500
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	450	350
Norway	18	.....	1	17	20	15,840	3,100
Denmark	5	.....	1	4	450	1,650	725
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	720	.....
Total foreign born	71	18	13	58	3,740	41,585	13,875
Americans	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,310	2,265
Totals	103	18	13	58	3,740	63,895	16,140

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MUSKEGON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FRUITPORT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HOLTON:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$900	$2,140	$800
Canada	9	.....	5	4	780	4,040	4,330
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	75	900	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	300	450	.....
Norway	3	.....	1	2	20	2,450	2,070
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120	300
Denmark	4	.....	1	3	250	4,420	2,600
Total foreign born	21	25	10	11	2,325	14,520	10,100
Americans	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,215	7,315
Totals	56	25	10	11	2,325	35,735	17,415
TOWN OF LAKESIDE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LAKETON:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,750	900
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	2,410	300
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	100	560	100
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	575	110
Sweden	8	.....	2	6	90	1,900	2,400
Total foreign born	18	23	4	14	390	7,195	3,810
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,905	1,910
Totals	35	23	4	14	390	14,100	5,720
TOWN OF MONTAGUE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MOORLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MUSKEGON:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	600	6,900	.....
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	500	800	300
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	5	3,050	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Total foreign born	6	38	3	3	1,105	12,750	300
Americans	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,950	650
Totals	9	38	3	3	1,105	16,700	950

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MUSKEGON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF NORTON:							
Germany	22	.....	5	17	$3,592	$5,780	$2,550
Canada	5	.....	1	4	166	555	910
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	130	75
England	4	.....	2	2	260	1,490	.....
Holland	2	.....	2	.....	100	200	650
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	250	170	100
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....
Belgium	1	.....	1	.....	200	240	.....
Total foreign born	38	20	12	26	4,568	8,915	4,285
Americans	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,945	9,030
Totals	99	20	12	26	4,568	26,860	13,315
TOWN OF RAVENNA:							
Germany	19	.....	4	15	2,416	29,450	13,800
Canada	13	.....	2	11	700	15,210	3,734
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	500	3,450	50
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	1,700	5,000	1,300
England	16	.....	3	13	6,508	15,850	1,125
Holland	2	.....	1	1	75	1,000	150
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	850	800
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	1,800	650	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	600	200
Total foreign born	58	27	15	43	14,694	72,060	21,159
Americans	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,100	17,395
Totals	92	27	15	43	14,694	116,160	38,554
TOWN OF WHITEHALL:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	600	.....
England	3	.....	1	2	45	3,210	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,200	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Total foreign born	9	35	1	8	45	,210	.....
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,070	5,550
Totals	23	35	1	8	45	19,280	5,550

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
MUSKEGON CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WHITE RIVER:							
Germany	33	.....	10	22	$3,065	$9,515	$2,975
Canada	3	.....	3	.....	1,400	2,750	3,100
Sweden	3	.....	1	2	50	2,605	1,900
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	100	900	800
Total foreign born	39	17	15	24	4,615	15,770	8,775
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,195	19,050
Totals	54	17	15	24	4,615	40,965	27,825
NEWAYGO CO.							
TOWN OF ASHLAND:							
Germany	8	.....	4	4	4,700	12,700	3,860
Canada	26	.....	12	14	11,960	40,375	15,090
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,200	200
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	3,000	3,600	.....
England	9	.....	4	5	660	10,800	1,900
Sweden	3	.....	2	1	550	1,550	850
Denmark	10	.....	5	5	2,037	6,400	4,700
Total foreign born	61	24	28	33	22,907	78,625	26,600
Americans	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,225	32,819
Totals	178	24	28	33	22,907	199,850	59,419
TOWN OF BARTON:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	200	620	500
Canada	24	.....	8	16	5,985	15,295	4,525
Ireland	6	.....	2	4	575	3,800	1,100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	200
England	1	.....	.....	1	400	3,000	.....
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	.....	1,010	500
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	600
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....
Total foreign born	39	17	12	27	7,160	29,625	7,425
Americans	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,270	13,755
Totals	110	17	12	27	7,160	75,895	21,180

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
NEWAYGO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BEAVER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BIG PRAIRIE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BRIDGETON:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	$2,000	$5,510	$ 425
Canada	11	.....	3	8	107	3,905	350
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	435	250
England	6	.....	3	3	900	3,350	.....
Sweden	5	.....	1	4	200	880	350
Total foreign born	31	24	8	23	3,207	14,080	1,375
Americans	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,115	5,262
Totals	111	24	8	23	3,207	40,195	6,637
TOWN OF BROOKS:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	425	.....
Total foreign born	2	.....	.....	2	.....	425	.....
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,625	1,350
Totals	26	.....	.....	2	.....	7,050	1,350
TOWN OF CROTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DAYTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DENVER:							
Canada	7	.....	4	3	2,330	5,170	800
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	50	3,090	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	1,000	400
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	790	1,000
France	2	.....	2	.....	250	3,150	200
Total foreign born	14	23	8	6	5,530	13,200	2,400
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,590	5,775
Totals	53	23	8	6	5,530	47,790	8,175
TOWN OF ENSLEY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF EVERETT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GARFIELD—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
NEWAYGO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GOODWELL:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	$ 925	$1,050
Canada	5	.....	2	3	$1,375	1,350	1,250
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	75	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	125	50
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	225	100
Total foreign born	17	18	2	15	1,375	3,150	2,450
Americans	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,245	2,966
Totals	36	18	2	15	1,375	7,395	5,416
TOWN OF GRANT—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	200	240	.....
Canada	4	.....	1	3	20	840	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	270	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	400	160	.....
Denmark	4	.....	1	3	6	790	.....
Total foreign born	13	25	4	9	626	2,540	.....
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,050	.....
Totals	56	25	4	9	626	31,590	.....
TOWN OF HOME:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	200
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,550	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	550
Total foreign born	5	16	.....	5	.....	3,850	750
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,675	3,897
Totals	25	16	.....	5	.....	13,525	4,647

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
NEWAYGO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 50	$4,000	.....
Canada	3	.....	1	2	100	3,300	.....
Total foreign born	4	23	2	2	150	7,300	.....
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,900	$ 400
Totals	10	23	2	2	150	24,200	400
TOWN OF MONROE:							
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Total foreign born	1	35	.....	1	.....	300	.....
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,725	100
Totals	6	35	.....	1	.....	6,025	100
TOWN OF NORWICH—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SHERIDAN:							
Germany	13	.....	6	7	1,715	8,180	3,050
Canada	17	.....	4	13	2,800	9,925	6,350
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	840	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,250	850
England	3	.....	2	1	1,200	1,825	900
Holland	51	.....	11	40	2,627	17,510	20,895
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,200	825
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	350
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....
Total foreign born	93	20	23	70	8,342	42,455	33,220
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,255	18,880
Totals	153	20	23	70	8,342	70,710	52,100
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	500	900	460
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,960	700
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	600	350
England	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	1,800	2,000

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
NEWAYGO CO.—*Continued.*							
Holland	21	.....	4	17	$1,200	$9,250	$6,700
Total foreign born	29	16	7	22	3,300	14,510	10,210
Americans	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,700	11,865
Totals	78	16	7	22	3,300	43,210	22,075
TOWN OF TROY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WILCOX—Not reported.							
OAKLAND CO.							
TOWN OF ADDISON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF AVON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BRANDON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COMMERCE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FARMINGTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GROVELAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HIGHLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HOLLY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE—Not rep'ed.							
TOWN OF LYON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MILFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NOVI—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OAKLAND:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,900	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	6,500	2,000
England	11	.....	.....	11	.....	37,400	1,200
Total foreign born	13	37	1	12	3,000	47,800	3,200
Americans	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,190	26,575
Totals	123	37	1	12	3,000	437,990	29,775

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OAKLAND CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ORION—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OXFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PONTIAC—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ROSE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ROYAL OAK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SOUTHFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF TROY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WATERFORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WEST BLOOMFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WHITE LAKE—Not reported.							
OCEANA CO.							
TOWN OF BENONA:							
Germany	20	.....	.....	20	.....	$17,720	$ 500
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,660	.....
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,700	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	620	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,450	.....
Norway	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20,660	.....
Total foreign born	52	17	.....	52	.....	48,810	500
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,800	6,100
Totals	117	17	.....	52	.....	108,610	6,600
TOWN OF CLAY BANKS:							
Germany	38	.....	4	34	$2,800	48,715	12,200
Canada	11	.....	3	8	3,400	18,415	8,400
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,575	200
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,260	710
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,515	300
Holland	3	.....	1	2	1,600	3,700	900
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	985	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OCEANA CO.—*Continued.*							
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$2,820	.....
Norway	12	.....	1	11	$2,000	9,780	$ 700
Total foreign born	75	25	9	66	9,800	88,805	23,410
Americans	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,240	28,883
Totals	138	25	9	66	9,800	158,045	52,293
TOWN OF COLFAX—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CRYSTAL:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,200	2,100
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2,820	2,525
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	20	990	600
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	780	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	550	400
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	400
Total foreign born	17	29	1	16	20	7,580	6,025
Americans	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,270	17,710
Totals	72	29	1	16	20	33,850	23,735
TOWN OF ELDRIDGE:							
Germany	6	.....	1	5	40	4,875	2,400
Canada	16	.....	3	13	2,300	6,705	3,972
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,845	1,600
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,730	1,900
England	5	.....	2	3	650	3,025	900
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	250	425	400
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	200	300	300
Total foreign born	34	23	8	26	3,440	21,905	11,472
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,770	38,455
Totals	161	23	8	26	3,440	114,675	49,927
TOWN OF FERRY:							
Germany	6	.....	3	3	1,725	3,950	550
Canada	9	.....	1	8	500	4,215	1,400
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	40	610	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OCEANA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	3		2	1	$1,800	$2,415	$ 200
Holland	1			1		800	
Sweden	1		1		200	780	
France	1			1		260	
Total foreign born	22	25	8	14	4,265	13,080	2,150
Americans	91					54,890	19,435
Totals	113	25	8	14	4,265	67,920	21,585
TOWN OF GOLDEN:							
Germany	4			4		7,100	582
Canada	3			3		6,050	2,000
Ireland	1			1		2,800	
England	2			2		4,200	
Holland	1			1		1,400	1,000
France	1			1		3,700	
Total foreign born	12	30		12		24,750	3,582
Americans	26					42,105	7,967
Totals	38	30		12		66,855	11,549
TOWN OF GRANT:							
Germany	15		7	8	795	6,750	2,570
Canada	2			2		1,500	
Ireland	1		1		18	300	
England	2			2		370	250
Holland	16		14	2	2,145	3,810	3,442
Switzerland	1			1		450	
Norway	2		1	1	1,800	1,550	
Total foreign born	39	15	23	16	4,758	14,660	6,262
Americans	31					13,205	4,587
Totals	70	15	23	16	4,758	27,865	10,849
TOWN OF GREENWOOD:							
Germany	1			1		910	
Canada	5			5		4,690	700
Ireland	1			1		850	240

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OCEANA CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	$100	$8,235	$300
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	12	29	1	11	100	15,185	1,240
Americans	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,512	11,405
Totals	57	29	1	11	100	44,697	12,645
TOWN OF HART:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	300	6,850	1,150
Canada	14	.....	4	10	3,100	13,950	5,575
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,950	436
England	6	.....	1	5	800	6,050	1,500
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	200	6,500	.....
Total foreign born	35	26	7	28	3,900	35,300	8,661
Americans	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,050	47,777
Totals	190	26	7	28	3,900	239,350	56,438
TOWN OF LEAVITT:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,165	400
Canada	9	.....	1	8	500	3,625	910
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,025	400
Total foreign born	16	24	1	15	500	7,115	1,710
Americans	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,508	16,434
Totals	84	24	1	15	500	50,623	18,144
TOWN OF NEWFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OTTO:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,300	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	655	.....
Total foreign born	3	34	.....	3	.....	1,955	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,260	1,000
Totals	11	34	.....	3	.....	7,215	1,000

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OCEANA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF PENTWATER:							
England	1	.....	1	.....	$1,000	$ 300	.....
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	2,800	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	2	22	2	.....	3,800	1,300	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,575	$1,400
Totals	10	22	2	.....	3,800	6,875	1,400
TOWN OF SHELBY:							
Germany	8	.....	3	5	329	6,100	1,500
Canada	26	.....	14	12	28,200	36,145	6,875
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,325	1,300
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	625	800
England	3	.....	1	2	200	1,875	1,075
Holland	11	.....	2	9	67	3,260	1,750
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,900	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	270
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	300	425	150
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,175	.....
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,900	400
Total foreign born	59	19	21	38	29,096	61,230	14,120
Americans	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,425	31,262
Totals	170	19	21	38	29,096	174,655	45,382
TOWN OF WEARE:							
Germany	19	.....	6	13	4,651	15,050	7,190
Canada	11	.....	.....	11	.....	9,820	7,075
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	24	650	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,090	800
Holland	11	.....	7	4	2,055	8,320	4,800
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	9	1,020	1,000
Belgium	7	.....	2	5	500	5,810	2,600
France	4	.....	1	3	200	3,420	2,050

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OCEANA CO.—*Continued.*							
Denmark	9	.....	1	8	$ 80	$10,960	$2,830
Persia	2	.....	1	1	600	1,610	625
Total foreign born	70	23	20	50	8,119	59,750	28,970
Americans	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,880	23,276
Totals	131	23	20	50	8,119	105,630	52,246
OGEMAW CO.							
TOWN OF BEAVER LAKE:							
Canada	2	.....	1	1	200	1,000	200
England	2	.....	1	1	600	600	.....
Total foreign born	4	22	2	2	800	1,600	200
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,950	178
Totals	15	22	2	2	800	5,550	378
TOWN OF CHURCHILL:							
Canada	26	.....	.....	26	.....	8,425	3,950
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	.....
Total foreign born	28	8	.....	28	.....	9,925	3,950
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,910	1,900
Totals	40	8	.....	28	.....	13,835	5,850
TOWN OF CUMMING:							
Germany	5	.....	3	2	1,320	1,235	1,000
Canada	17	.....	8	9	1,565	3,580	2,630
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	150	122	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	220	150
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	340	.....
Total foreign born	27	14	13	14	3,035	5,685	3,780
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,355	955
Totals	34	14	13	14	3,035	8,040	4,735

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OGEMAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF DAMON:							
Canada	7	.....	2	5	$500	$2,334	$1,850
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	1,000	960	900
England	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	280	.....
Total foreign born	10	16	4	6	4,300	3,574	2,750
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,894	3,485
Totals	38	16	4	6	4,300	12,468	6,235
TOWN OF EDWARDS:							
Germany	8	.....	3	5	2,200	2,760	845
Canada	14	.....	7	7	3,550	5,425	4,698
England	2	.....	1	1	3,500	650	575
Total foreign born	24	13	11	13	9,250	8,835	6,110
Americans	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940	3,495
Totals	37	13	11	13	9,250	12,775	9,605
TOWN OF FOSTER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Canada	3	.....	2	1	450	1,315	300
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	40	1,690	500
Total foreign born	9	30	3	6	490	3,665	800
Americans	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,545	7,002
Totals	41	30	3	6	490	19,210	7,802
TOWN OF HILL:							
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	900	810	650
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	510	1,240	.....
Total foreign born	4	10	4	.....	1,410	2,050	650
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Totals	5	10	4	.....	1,410	2,250	650

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OGEMAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HORTON:							
Germany	4	.....	3	1	$3,040	$1,425	$1,300
Canada	12	.....	8	4	3,900	5,275	7,980
Total foreign born	16	12	11	5	6,940	6,700	9,230
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	1,500
Totals	21	12	11	5	6,940	8,380	10,730
TOWN OF KLACKING:							
Germany	13	.....	4	9	950	6,285	4,400
Canada	7	.....	3	4	1,550	2,750	2,400
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	5	350	.....
England	3	.....	2	1	430	700	300
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....
Total foreign born	25	14	10	15	2,935	10,435	7,100
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,310	6,050
Totals	56	14	10	15	2,935	22,745	13,150
TOWN OF MILLS:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	*	.....
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070	275
Totals	10	20	.....	1	.....	1,070	275
TOWN OF OGEMAW:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	300	200	.....
Canada	3	.....	2	1	1,000	14,480	.....
At sea	1	.....	1	.....	200	240	.....
Total foreign born	6	9	4	2	1,500	14,920	.....
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	1,150
Totals	14	9	4	2	1,500	16,040	1,150

* Homestead.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OGEMAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF RICHLAND:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$1,038	$325
Canada	11	.....	2	9	$600	3,098	540
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	50	240	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	140	204	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	720	475
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	5	486	400
Total foreign born	20	12	6	14	795	5,786	1,740
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,474	3,825
Totals	44	12	6	14	795	19,260	5,565
TOWN OF ROSE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	400
Canada	12	.....	1	11	100	2,655	1,450
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	150	150	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	380	.....
Total foreign born	15	17	3	12	750	3,635	1,850
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,390	4,355
Totals	40	17	3	12	750	10,025	6,205
TOWN OF WEST BRANCH:							
Germany	7	.....	3	4	2,000	3,800	2,450
Canada	16	.....	8	8	9,025	6,325	4,470
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	900	450
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	50	200	150
England	4	.....	2	2	3,010	1,400	1,150
Total foreign born	30	14	14	16	14,085	12,625	8,670
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,025	3,280
Totals	41	14	14	16	14,085	17,650	11,950

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ONTONAGON CO.							
TOWN OF BESSEMER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BOHEMIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CARP LAKE:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 200	.....
Total foreign born	1	30	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Totals	2	30	.....	1	.....	700	.....
TOWN OF GREENLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF IRONWOOD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ONTONAGON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ROCKLAND:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,935	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,805	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,525	.....
England	3	.....	2	1	$ 45	3,775	.....
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	100	1,555	.....
Total foreign born	14	33	3	11	145	13,595	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985	.....
Totals	15	33	3	11	145	15,580	.....
OSCEOLA CO.							
TOWN OF BURDELL:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,300	.....
England	2	.....	1	1	200	1,750	.....
Sweden	6	.....	2	4	200	2,750	.....
Total foreign born	10	.....	3	7	400	5,800	.....
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,100	$2,015
Totals	32	.....	3	7	400	20,900	2,015

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

[illegible] and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
[illegible]							
TOWN OF MIDDLE BRANCH							
[illegible]	2	.....	1	1	$ 200	$1,350	$ 350
[illegible]	5	.....	1	4	500	2,290	100
[illegible]	1	.....	1	.....	200	910	650
[illegible]	8	18	3	5	900	4,550	1,100
[illegible]	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,420	4,231
[illegible]	20	18	3	5	900	17,970	5,331
TOWN OF [illegible]—Not reported.							
TOWN OF [illegible]—Not reported.							
TOWN OF [illegible]—Not reported.							
TOWN OF [illegible] LAKE							
[illegible]	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,460	630
[illegible]	4	.....	3	1	1,550	3,590	1,475
[illegible]	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,650	300
[illegible]	2	.....	.....	2	.....	500	600
[illegible]	7	.....	2	5	325	3,150	175
[illegible]	18	15	5	13	1,875	12,350	3,180
[illegible]	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,540	7,470
[illegible]	56	15	5	13	1,875	42,890	10,650
TOWN OF [illegible]							
[illegible]	6	.....	2	4	1,200	3,180	1,716
[illegible]	4	.....	2	2	31	2,440	360
[illegible]	4	.....	3	1	750	1,500	200
[illegible]	15	.....	9	6	1,896	7,340	1,070
[illegible]	1	.....	1	.....	35	1,000	.....
[illegible]	30	14	17	13	3,912	15,460	3,346
[illegible]	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,780	2,720
[illegible]	64	14	17	13	3,912	39,240	6,066

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCEOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SYLVAN:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	$1,400	$2,920	$1,075
Canada	10	.....	3	7	450	5,680	2,350
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,600	.....
England	7	.....	4	3	3,100	5,860	1,150
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	24	18	9	15	4,950	16,560	4,575
Americans	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,270	14,315
Totals	88	18	9	15	4,950	60,830	18,890
OSCODA CO.							
TOWN OF ATHERTON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Total foreign born	3	17	.....	3	.....	480	.....
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	1,075
Totals	20	17	.....	3	.....	2,840	1,075
TOWN OF BIG CREEK:							
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	700	200
Total foreign born	3	.....	.....	3	.....	700	200
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	350
Totals	11	.....	.....	3	.....	3,520	550
TOWN OF COMINS:*							
Canada	11	.....	.....	11	.....	2,855	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	50	600	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	175	.....
Sandwich Islands	1	.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....
Total foreign born	14	31	2	12	550	3,630	.....
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,830	.....
Totals	29	31	2	12	550	9,460	.....

* Six homesteads in the town.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCEOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CEDAR:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$150	.....
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,350	$1,980
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	$300	200	200
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	450	200
Total foreign born	8	15	1	7	300	4,150	2,380
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,600	2,850
Totals	23	15	1	7	300	12,750	5,230
TOWN OF EVART:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,250	.....
Canada	32	.....	14	18	13,790	30,100	8,910
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	400	3,140	500
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	350	600	300
England	7	.....	.....	7	.....	6,200	500
France	1	.....	1	.....	1,100	2,040	3,000
Total foreign born	45	17	18	27	15,640	43,330	13,210
Americans	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,461	17,645
Totals	97	17	18	27	15,640	91,791	30,855
TOWN OF HARTWICK:							
Canada	6	.....	1	5	100	3,370	2,025
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	200	360	.....
England	7	.....	1	6	100	4,100	1,520
Total foreign born	14	20	3	11	400	7,830	3,545
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,260	7,433
Totals	34	20	3	11	400	25,090	10,978
TOWN OF HERSEY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HIGHLAND:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	630	575
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	1,740	1,300

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCEOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
England	6	.....	1	5	$3,000	$3,680	$3,325
Holland	8	.....	4	4	760	2,180	1,385
Total foreign born	23	16	5	18	3,700	8,230	6,585
Americans	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,760	12,515
Totals	74	16	5	18	3,700	28,990	19,100
TOWN OF LE ROY:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	50	2,450	700
Canada	9	.....	2	7	2,000	4,850	3,675
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
England	8	.....	3	5	1,300	4,640	1,900
Sweden	31	.....	6	25	1,145	18,060	4,925
Total foreign born	54	17	12	42	4,495	30,400	11,200
Americans	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,150	16,018
Totals	129	17	12	42	4,495	75,550	27,218
TOWN OF LINCOLN:							
Germany	27	.....	7	20	5,100	31,520	3,381
Canada	21	.....	12	9	11,110	16,320	3,525
Ireland	6	.....	1	5	25	5,580	900
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3,700	2,600
Sweden	29	.....	1	28	160	17,350	6,550
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	200
Total foreign born	89	18	21	68	16,395	75,270	17,156
Americans	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,380	14,965
Totals	177	18	21	68	16,395	129,650	32,121
TOWN OF MARION:							
Canada	13	.....	2	8	305	5,010	1,900
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	2,050	2,480	500
England	2	.....	1	1	100	2,960	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Total foreign born	16	21	5	11	2,455	10,650	2,400
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,330	4,606
Totals	38	21	5	11	2,455	18,980	7,006

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCEOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MIDDLE BRANCH:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$ 200	$1,350	$ 350
Canada	5	.....	1	4	500	2,200	100
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	200	910	650
Total foreign born	8	18	3	5	900	4,550	1,100
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,420	4,231
Totals	20	18	3	5	900	17,970	5,331
TOWN OF ORIENT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OSCEOLA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RICHMOND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ROSE LAKE:							
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,460	630
Canada	4	.....	3	1	1,550	3,590	1,475
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,650	300
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	500	600
Sweden	7	.....	2	5	325	3,150	175
Total foreign born	18	15	5	13	1,875	12,350	3,180
Americans	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,540	7,470
Totals	56	15	5	13	1,875	42,890	10,650
TOWN OF SHERMAN:							
Germany	6	.....	2	4	1,200	3,180	1,716
Canada	4	.....	2	2	81	2,440	360
England	4	.....	3	1	750	1,500	200
Sweden	15	.....	9	6	1,896	7,340	1,070
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	35	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	30	14	17	13	3,912	15,460	3,346
Americans	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,780	2,720
Totals	64	14	17	13	3,912	39,240	6,066

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCEOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SYLVAN:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	$1,400	$2,920	$1,075
Canada	10	.....	3	7	450	5,680	2,850
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,600	.....
England	7	.....	4	3	3,100	5,860	1,150
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	24	18	9	15	4,950	16,560	4,575
Americans	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,270	14,315
Totals	88	18	9	15	4,950	60,830	18,890
OSCODA CO.							
TOWN OF ATHERTON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
Total foreign born	3	17	.....	3	.....	480	.....
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	1,075
Totals	20	17	.....	3	.....	2,840	1,075
TOWN OF BIG CREEK:							
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	700	200
Total foreign born	3	.....	.....	3	.....	700	200
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	350
Totals	11	.....	.....	3	.....	3,520	550
TOWN OF COMINS:*							
Canada	11	.....	.....	11	.....	2,855	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	50	600	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	175	.....
Sandwich Islands	1	.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....
Total foreign born	14	31	2	12	550	3,630	.....
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,830	.....
Totals	29	31	2	12	550	9,460	.....

* Six homesteads in the town.

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCODA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ELMER:							
Germany	2			2		*	
Canada	1			1		*	
Scotland	1			1		*	
England	3			3		$ 240	$ 150
Sweden	1			1		240	
Total foreign born	8	17		8		480	150
Americans	22					1,683	
Totals	30	17		8		2,163	150
TOWN OF GREENWOOD:							
Germany	2			2		*	
Canada	1			1		160	
Total foreign born	3	17		3		160	
Americans	12					1,620	
Totals	15	17		3		1,780	
TOWN OF HARMON:							
Canada	3		2	1	$ 200	1,600	400
Ireland	1		1		100	140	
England	2		1	1	600	800	400
Total foreign born	6	20	4	2	900	2,540	800
Americans	21					6,180	400
Totals	27	20	4	2	900	8,720	1,200
TOWN OF LONG LAKE:							
England	1		1		200	*	
Total foreign born	1	34	1		200		
Americans	4					2,680	96
Totals	5	34	1		200	2,680	96

* Homesteads.

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OSCODA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MENTOR:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 50	$ 500	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,400	$1,200
England	1	.....	1	.....	25	300	.....
Total foreign born	6	15	2	4	75	2,200	1,200
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	800
Totals	15	15	2	4	75	6,300	2,000
TOWN OF MOUNT PINDUS:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	1,610	910	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	750	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	160	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	425	.....
Austria	2	.....	.....	2	.....	300	.....
Total foreign born	11	13	2	9	1,610	2,785	.....
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,440	250
Totals	31	13	2	9	1,610	8,225	250
OTSEGO CO.							
TOWN OF BAGLEY:							
Germany	26	.....	.....	26	.....	5,925	1,425
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,725	875
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	850	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1,875	1,550
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Total foreign born	38	16	.....	38	.....	10,575	3,850
Americans	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,175	3,610
Totals	67	16	.....	38	.....	24,750	7,460
TOWN OF CHARLTON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	125	.....
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1,250	150
Poland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	335	.....
Total foreign born	9	5	.....	9	.....	1,710	150
Americans	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,130	650
Totals	18	5	.....	9	.....	3,840	800

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTSEGO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CORWITH:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$4,000	$ 160	.....
Canada	14	.....	4	10	1,360	6,540	$ 800
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,060	550
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	3,100	640	200
England	2	.....	1	1	100	600	.....
Poland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1,250	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	100
Total foreign born	28	12	8	20	8,560	10,450	1,650
Americans	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,510	4,165
Totals	61	12	8	20	8,560	22,960	5,815
TOWN OF DOVER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	360	.....
Canada	5	.....	1	4	200	1,340	200
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	.....
Poland	16	.....	1	15	100	3,453	150
Total foreign born	25	17	2	23	300	6,573	350
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830	.....
Totals	32	17	2	23	300	8,402	350
TOWN OF ELMIRA:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	200
Canada	5	.....	4	1	1,906	2,915	300
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	100	850	300
Scotland	4	.....	2	2	160	1,600	300
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,550	175
Sweden	2	.....	2	.....	1,600	950	200
Total foreign born	16	18	9	7	3,766	8,565	1,475
Americans	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,595	7,286
Totals	52	18	9	7	3,766	32,160	8,761
TOWN OF HAYES—Not reported.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTSEGO CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF LIVINGSTON:							
Germany	7	.....	.....	7	.....	$3,210	$ 600
Canada	15	.....	8	7	$6,460	9,300	3,785
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	100	715	650
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	600	.....
England	9	.....	1	8	.....	4,135	780
Poland	3	.....	1	2	200	1,465	.....
Denmark	5	.....	1	4	300	1,335	1,130
Total foreign born	42	15	13	29	8,560	20,760	6,945
Americans	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,395	8,978
Totals	75	15	13	29	8,560	62,155	15,923
TOWN OF OTSEGO LAKE—Not report'd.							
OTTAWA CO.							
TOWN OF ALLENDALE:							
Germany	24	.....	5	19	6,100	22,320	12,220
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6,175	2,625
Ireland	10	.....	.....	10	.....	16,025	2,500
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	500	4,900	800
England	10	.....	2	8	1,350	8,550	2,150
Holland	58	.....	12	46	4,335	63,400	43,395
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	7	650	75
Wales	4	.....	2	2	2,000	13,575	100
Denmark	3	.....	2	1	450	1,375	400
Total foreign born	119	19	25	94	14,742	136,970	64,265
Americans	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,095	21,150
Totals	196	19	25	94	14,742	222,065	85,419
TOWN OF BLENDON:							
Germany	28	.....	16	12	5,834	37,450	9,850
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	550
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	5	2,050	400
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	15	2,850	1,200
England	4	.....	3	1	415	2,450	380

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTTAWA CO.—*Continued.*							
Holland	81	.....	37	44	$12,850	$89,425	$25,747
Total foreign born	121	20	58	63	19,119	115,325	38,127
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,425	10,925
Totals	153	20	58	63	19,119	143,750	49,052
TOWN OF CHESTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CROCKERY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GEORGETOWN:							
Germany	17	.....	4	13	2,450	25,100	6,700
Canada	15	.....	3	12	3,900	21,000	7,050
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	600	14,575	800
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	300	2,500	1,150
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	12,450	1,450
Holland	74	.....	9	65	5,330	97,600	38,770
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,900	.....
Total foreign born	123	23	18	105	12,580	176,125	55,420
Americans	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	264,875	31,380
Totals	245	23	18	105	12,580	441,000	86,800
TOWN OF GRAND HAVEN:							
Germany	49	.....	16	33	4,862	68,775	7,630
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,900	500
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2,300	200
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,500	850
England	1	.....	1	.....	100	800	325
Holland	19	.....	7	12	1,210	13,200	6,075
Switzerland	4	.....	2	2	400	3,150	220
Total foreign born	82	22	26	56	6,512	62,625	15,800
Americans	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,375	8,915
Totals	129	22	26	56	6,512	97,000	24,735

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTTAWA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HOLLAND:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$3,700	$1,600
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,700	1,900
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,150	300
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	780	.....
Holland	198	.....	43	155	$27,250	363,332	96,160
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	950	850
Total foreign born	205	30	44	161	28,450	371,612	100,810
Americans	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,530	29,060
Totals	261	30	44	161	28,450	447,142	129,870
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN:							
Germany	12	.....	5	7	2,040	21,750	2,950
Canada	12	.....	3	9	6,200	34,000	6,470
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	500	12,000	3,850
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	500
England	6	.....	1	5	484	11,250	1,800
Holland	101	.....	32	69	20,936	191,550	127,875
Total foreign born	137	23	42	95	30,160	271,050	143,445
Americans	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	243,650	31,756
Totals	248	23	42	95	30,160	514,700	175,201
TOWN OF OLIVE:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	514	3,770	880
Canada	5	.....	2	3	440	3,710	600
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	600	5,325	200
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	3,600	1,337
Holland	120	.....	40	80	28,110	169,405	44,695
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	200
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	700
Total foreign born	145	22	45	100	29,664	192,010	48,612
Americans	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,070	20,907
Totals	211	22	45	100	29,664	256,080	69,519

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTTAWA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF POLKTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ROBINSON:							
Germany	8	.....	3	5	$4,000	$3,485	$2,025
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3,025	525
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	1,000	1,200	550
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	800	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	20	24	4	16	5,000	9,010	3,100
Americans	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,905	8,395
Totals	73	24	4	16	5,000	38,915	11,495
TOWN OF SPRING LAKE:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	275	2,850	200
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	975	500
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,400	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	300	1,650	.....
England	3	.....	2	1	150	2,700	.....
Holland	18	.....	10	8	725	9,075	2,850
Total foreign born	28	19	15	13	1,450	20,650	3,550
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,625	900
Totals	39	19	15	13	1,450	40,275	4,450
TOWN OF TALLMAGE:							
Germany	7	.....	4	3	256	12,190	3,000
Canada	6	.....	2	4	2,400	29,700	4,000
Ireland	16	.....	1	15	1,825	66,750	8,100
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,300	2,000
England	4	.....	1	3	50	8,700	3,100
Holland	6	.....	1	5	20	13,500	5,800
Total foreign born	40	36	9	31	4,551	138,140	26,000
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,490	53,350
Totals	105	36	9	31	4,551	375,630	79,350

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U.S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
OTTAWA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF WRIGHT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ZEELAND—Not reported.							
PRESQUE ISLE CO.							
TOWN OF ALLIS:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	$800	*	.....
Canada	10	.....	1	9	300	$1,190	$800
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	*	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	400	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	230	.....
Total foreign born	16	14	2	14	1,100	1,820	800
Americans	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,270	4,530
Totals	30	14	2	14	1,100	4,090	5,330
TOWN OF BELKNAP—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BISMARCK:							
Germany	12	.....	4	8	250	2,290	350
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	140	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	190	.....
Total foreign born	14	17	4	10	250	2,620	350
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....
Totals	16	17	4	10	250	3,050	350
TOWN OF CASE:							
Germany	12	.....	5	7	355	2,666	120
Canada	4	.....	2	2	405	575	200
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	175	.....
England	1	.....	1	.....	800	340	.....
Poland	1	.....	1	.....	5	350	100
Total foreign born	19	14	9	10	1,565	4,106	420
Americans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,445	393
Totals	27	14	9	10	1,565	5,551	813

* Homestead.

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
PRESQUE ISLE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF KRAKOW—Not reported.							
TOWN OF METZ:							
Germany	39	.....	22	17	$3,897	$5,404	$3,413
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	130	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	260	.....
Total foreign born	41	14	22	19	3,897	5,794	3,413
Americans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	41	14	22	19	3,897	5,794	3,413
TOWN OF MOLTKE:							
Germany	66	.....	.....	66	.....	19,637	400
Total foreign born	66	18	.....	66	.....	19,637	400
Americans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	66	18	.....	66	.....	19,637	400
TOWN OF POSEN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PRESQUE ISLE:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	100	600	250
Canada	8	.....	7	1	2,315	2,540	900
Total foreign born	10	19	8	2	2,415	3,140	1,150
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
Totals	12	19	8	2	2,415	3,540	1,150
TOWN OF ROGERS—Not reported.							
ROSCOMMON CO.							
TOWN OF DENTON:							
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
Total foreign born	3	33	.....	3	.....	660	.....
Americans	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Totals	4	33	.....	3	.....	1,160	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ROSCOMMON CO—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF GERRISH:							
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	$ 200	$ 400	.....
Total foreign born	1	8	1	.....	200	400	.....
Americans	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	.....
Totals	3	8	1	.....	200	1,550	.....
TOWN OF HIGGINS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NESTER—No farms in the township.							
TOWN OF RICHFIELD:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50	*
Total foreign born	2	24	.....	2	.....	350	.....
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....
Totals	8	24	.....	2	.....	830	.....
TOWN OF ROSCOMMON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ST. HELENS—Not reported.							
SAGINAW CO.							
TOWN OF ALBEE:							
Germany	14	.....	4	10	775	6,250	$2,850
Canada	13	.....	5	8	3,275	6,125	3,400
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	475	4,175	1,300
Total foreign born	32	23	11	21	4,525	16,550	8,050
Americans	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,125	12,325
Totals	83	23	11	21	4,525	58,675	20,375
TOWN OF BIRCH RUN:							
Germany	34	.....	5	29	835	32,560	18,205
Canada	15	.....	4	11	7,500	15,550	2,350
Ireland	14	.....	9	5	7,970	13,800	3,750

* Two homesteads reported.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$3,150	$1,555
England	12	.....	6	6	$4,300	11,300	2,450
France	3	.....	1	2	260	1,525	800
Total foreign born	81	27	25	56	20,865	77,885	29,110
Americans	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,045	62,557
Totals	264	27	25	56	20,865	250,930	91,667
TOWN OF BLUMFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	136	.....	.....	136	.....	318,700	.....
Canada	17	.....	.....	17	.....	27,830	.....
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,200	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,150	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,400	.....
Denmark	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,800	.....
Austria	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,000	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
Total foreign born	168	28	.....	168	.....	375,670	.....
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,595	.....
Totals	207	28	.....	168	.....	455,265	.....
TOWN OF BRADY:							
Germany	8	.....	2	6	47	5,350	3,665
Canada	14	.....	5	9	3,614	10,700	10,225
Ireland	13	.....	8	5	1,600	19,450	3,600
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	1,500
England	8	.....	3	5	1,575	5,900	3,660
Total foreign born	44	26	18	26	6,836	42,300	22,650
Americans	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,425	33,931
Totals	150	26	18	26	6,836	124,725	56,581

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF BRANT:							
Canada	23	.....	15	8	$11,755	$23,900	$5,850
Scotland	2	.....	2	.....	500	600	850
Total foreign born	25	16	17	8	12,255	24,500	6,700
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,065	4,200
Totals	49	16	17	8	12,255	63,565	10,900
TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT:							
Germany	16	.....	.....	16	.....	33,800	400
Canada	4	.....	1	3	50	10,100	200
England	3	.....	1	2	500	8,000	300
Poland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	3,000	.....
Total foreign born	29	23	2	27	550	54,900	900
Americans	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,800	2,225
Totals	40	23	2	27	550	72,700	3,125
TOWN OF BUENA VISTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CARROLLTON:							
Germany	9	.....	.....	9	.....	22,900	6,600
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	1,000
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	350	300	200
Total foreign born	11	29	1	10	350	25,000	7,800
Americans	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,500	1,150
Totals	17	29	1	10	350	55,500	8,950
TOWN OF CHAPIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CHESANING:							
Germany	17	.....	8	9	6,081	14,350	5,650
Canada	17	.....	9	8	11,700	15,300	4,175
England	9	.....	2	7	141	5,650	950
Sweden	2	.....	1	1	700	2,250	2,400
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	$1,500	$1,300	.....
France	5	.....	2	3	3,400	6,800	$2,240
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	900
Total foreign born	54	18	23	31	23,522	48,250	16,515
Americans	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,590	37,250
Totals	151	18	23	31	23,522	204,840	53,765
TOWN OF FRANKENMUTH:							
Germany	147	.....	68	79	14,236	526,370	28,300
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	200	730	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,490	800
Total foreign born	149	31	69	80	14,436	532,590	29,100
Americans	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,720	54,887
Totals	236	31	69	80	14,436	736,310	83,987
TOWN OF FREMONT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF JAMES:							
Germany	21	.....	10	11	5,550	13,820	8,950
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,300	525
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	200	13,550	3,950
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250	425
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3,300	900
Denmark	2	.....	1	1	400	900	1,200
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	200
Total foreign born	36	23	12	24	6,150	35,820	16,150
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,250	5,817
Totals	59	23	12	24	6,150	67,070	21,967
TOWN OF JONESFIELD:							
Germany	9	.....	4	5	458	2,800	2,350
Canada	41	.....	11	30	8,175	20,830	8,045
Ireland	11	.....	5	6	4,500	6,385	1,934

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$ 230	$ 300
England	1	.....	1	.....	$ 100	625	.....
Total foreign born	63	16	21	42	13,233	30,870	12,629
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,235	3,585
Totals	88	16	21	42	13,233	42,105	16,214
TOWN OF KOCHVILLE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LAKEFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MAPLE GROVE:							
Germany	46	.....	20	26	13,835	66,125	23,195
Canada	18	.....	8	10	7,900	21,450	8,650
England	6	.....	3	3	215	14,150	550
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,950	1,200
Total foreign born	72	25	31	41	21,950	105,675	33,595
Americans	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,400	39,785
Totals	135	25	31	41	21,950	191,075	73,380
TOWN OF MARION:							
Canada	10	.....	7	3	3,080	4,195	1,830
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	200	1,100	513
Total foreign born	12	19	8	4	3,280	5,295	2,333
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,800	4,280
Totals	32	19	8	4	3,280	19,095	6,613
TOWN OF RICHLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SAGINAW:							
Germany	45	.....	12	33	5,740	90,206	15,900
Canada	7	.....	3	4	236	15,825	3,300
Ireland	9	.....	2	7	600	28,200	2,600
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	900	10,300	1,400
England	4	.....	2	2	800	10,940	4,400
Austria	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,700	2,115
Total foreign born	72	30	20	52	8,276	159,171	29,715
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,780	29,575
Totals	132	30	20	52	8,276	345,951	59,290

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SPAULDING:							
Germany	10	.....	4	6	$2,940	$11,325	$5,500
Canada	18	.....	4	14	1,350	18,100	5,850
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,700	2,800
England	3	.....	2	1	2,200	13,300	.....
Total foreign born	35	25	10	25	6,490	48,425	14,150
Americans	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,630	9,950
Totals	59	25	10	25	6,490	104,055	24,100
TOWN OF ST. CHARLES:							
Germany	9	.....	1	8	100	5,400	3,350
Canada	8	.....	2	6	550	5,250	2,050
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	3,000	600	200
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	500	5,600	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	600
Total foreign born	20	23	5	15	4,150	17,450	6,200
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,600	4,960
Totals	46	23	5	15	4,150	34,050	11,160
TOWN OF SWAN CREEK:							
Germany	9	.....	3	6	2,860	5,380	3,300
Canada	9	.....	3	6	2,880	7,360	1,015
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4,890	1,500
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	11,470	700
Total foreign born	26	22	6	20	5,740	29,120	6,515
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,330	3,331
Totals	48	22	6	20	5,740	50,450	9,846
TOWN OF TAYMOUTH:							
Germany	9	.....	.....	9	.....	5,310	300
Canada	10	.....	.....	10	.....	11,725	2,455
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5,055	800
Scotland	18	.....	.....	18	.....	19,875	3,200
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,200	100

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
France	1			1		$ 600	
Total foreign born	46	25		46		45,765	$6,855
Americans	20					30,435	6,500
Totals	66	25		46		76,200	13,355
TOWN OF THOMASTOWN:							
Germany	31		6	25	4,256	33,270	10,550
Canada	48		20	28	11,148	49,705	22,505
Ireland	26		4	22	585	30,810	10,050
Scotland	7		3	4	2,725	5,020	1,700
England	15		2	13	225	10,880	5,550
Holland	1			1		330	
Norway	1			1		850	
France	1			1		1,200	
Total foreign born	130	23	35	95	18,939	132,065	50,355
Americans	77					80,925	16,480
Totals	207	23	35	95	18,939	212,990	66,835
TOWN OF TITTABAWASSEE:							
Germany	48		21	27	17,300	78,705	23,175
Canada	32		9	23	2,835	31,300	7,430
Ireland	13		2	11	3,900	19,150	3,505
Scotland	9		2	7	750	21,900	2,230
England	14		4	10	1,570	13,750	3,867
Sweden	2		1	1	60	1,300	600
Total foreign born	118	24	39	79	26,415	166,105	40,857
Americans	163					274,230	31,788
Totals	281	24	39	79	26,415	440,335	72,645
TOWN OF ZILWAUKIE:							
Germany	49		1	48	2,000	22,375	7,025
Canada	1			1		800	

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SAGINAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	$1,900	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	$ 600
Total foreign born	55	22	1	54	$2,000	26,475	7,625
Americans	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,600	.....
Totals	60	22	1	54	2,000	65,075	7,625
SANILAC CO.							
TOWN OF ARGYLE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF AUSTIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BRIDGEHAMPTON:							
Germany	6	.....	4	2	850	8,280	1,900
Canada	130	.....	112	18	46,298	91,770	36,075
Ireland	25	.....	24	1	3,070	20,370	3,880
Scotland	9	.....	8	1	2,250	9,390	4,400
England	15	.....	12	3	1,800	12,050	3,950
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	100	670	100
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	200	1,100	1,100
Total foreign born	187	19	162	25	54,563	143,630	51,405
Americans	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,550	5,345
Totals	204	19	162	25	54,563	156,180	56,750
TOWN OF BUEL—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CUSTER:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,150	200
Canada	26	.....	12	14	8,000	9,290	4,465
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	340	.....
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	500	280	.....
Total foreign born	31	17	14	17	10,000	11,060	4,665
Americans	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	830	150
Totals	35	17	14	17	10,000	11,890	4,815
TOWN OF DELAWARE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ELK—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SANILAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ELMER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF EVERGREEN:							
Germany	4	.....	3	1	$3,300	$1,770	$1,050
Canada	45	.....	26	19	19,492	17,540	11,915
Ireland	6	.....	3	3	110	4,290	800
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	1,850	1,455	700
England	11	.....	8	3	5,700	6,050	2,045
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	460	600
Total foreign born	70	13	42	28	30,452	31,565	17,200
Americans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,585	4,375
Totals	92	13	42	28	30,452	40,150	21,575
TOWN OF FLYNN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FORRESTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREMONT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GREENLEAF:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	300	290	250
Canada	55	.....	30	25	32,895	26,585	16,120
Ireland	9	.....	5	4	1,522	4,990	2,625
Scotland	14	.....	5	9	3,805	10,865	5,600
England	13	.....	10	3	6,775	7,190	4,345
Total foreign born	92	16	51	41	45,297	49,920	28,940
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,156	8,005
Totals	123	16	51	41	45,297	64,076	36,945
TOWN OF LAMOTTE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LEXINGTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MAPLE VALLEY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARION—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MARLETTE—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SANILAC CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MINDEN:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$ 980	$ 209
Canada	42	.....	13	29	$14,600	30,325	10,105
Ireland	30	.....	9	21	8,220	28,565	11,000
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	200
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,055	360
Poland	23	.....	7	16	2,900	8,815	2,894
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	300	1,200	500
Austria	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1,075	500
Total foreign born	106	23	30	76	26,020	73,915	25,759
Americans	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525	900
Totals	113	23	30	76	26,020	76,440	26,659
TOWN OF MOORE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SANILAC—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPEAKER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WASHINGTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WATERTOWN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WHEATLAND—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WORTH—Not reported.							
SCHOOLCRAFT CO.							
TOWN OF GERMFASK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HIAWATHA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MANISTIQUE:							
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4,265	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,000	.....
Total foreign born	9	10	.....	9	.....	5,265	.....
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550	.....
Totals	21	10	.....	9	.....	11,815	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SCHOOLCRAFT CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SENEY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF THOMPSON:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	$ 340	$1,500	.....
Canada	22	.....	3	19	300	25,200	$1,693
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	15	1,300	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,300	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,800	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Total foreign born	31	18	6	25	655	32,700	1,693
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,550	.....
Totals	46	18	6	25	655	46,250	1,693
SHIAWASSEE CO.							
TOWN OF ANTRIM:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	800	1,600	800
Canada	4	.....	1	3	1,400	12,200	5,500
Ireland	9	.....	4	5	89	24,200	10,800
England	10	.....	7	3	210	42,300	1,200
Total foreign born	24	30	13	11	2,499	80,300	18,300
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,213	73,215
Totals	149	30	13	11	2,499	389,513	91,515
TOWN OF BENNINGTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BURNS:							
Germany	5	.....	2	3	1,100	19,540	2,800
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,800	.....
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	75	14,050	5,900
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12,250	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	.....
Total foreign born	14	36	4	10	1,175	49,840	8,600
Americans	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	360,985	61,150
Totals	122	36	4	10	1,175	410,825	69,750

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SHIAWASSEE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CALEDONIA:							
Germany	10	.....	1	9	$ 550	$8,530	$4,850
Canada	8	.....	1	2	100	3,500	3,040
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	160	800	2,500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	8,050	2,800
Switzerland	2	.....	1	1	100	2,800	.....
Isle of Man	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,700	.....
Total foreign born	35	26	4	21	850	29,070	13,190
Americans	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,510	20,600
Totals	73	26	4	21	850	118,580	33,790
TOWN OF FAIRFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF HAZLETON:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	9,630	1,200
Canada	46	.....	26	20	21,336	61,560	35,845
Ireland	24	.....	11	13	12,259	47,850	15,975
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	1,900	300
England	12	.....	3	9	1,605	17,650	3,970
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,090	.....
Total foreign born	90	21	41	49	35,300	140,680	57,290
Americans	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,110	76,759
Totals	234	21	41	49	35,300	334,790	134,149
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY—Not report'd.							
TOWN OF NEW HAVEN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF OWOSSO—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PERRY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RUSH:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	100	13,350	4,200
Canada	14	.....	.....	14	.....	16,850	6,800
Ireland	16	.....	1	15	50	35,600	6,500
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,800	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival. Yes.	No.	Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
SHIAWASSEE CO.—*Continued.*							
England	9	.....	.....	9	.....	$20,800	$7,300
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,800	550
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,600	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	400
Total foreign born	56	29	2	54	$ 150	93,000	25,750
Americans	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,100	41,565
Totals	193	29	2	54	150	275,100	67,315
TOWN OF SCIOTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SHIAWASSEE:							
Germany	18	.....	5	3	1,840	22,630	9,310
Canada	6	.....	3	3	2,450	19,350	1,200
Ireland	13	.....	9	4	1,517	37,300	4,770
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,000	300
England	3	.....	1	2	50	16,850	1,000
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,750	500
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	.....
Total foreign born	34	31	18	16	5,857	108,080	17,080
Americans	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	523,230	73,243
Totals	209	31	18	16	5,857	631,310	90,323
TOWN OF VENICE:							
Germany	18	.....	6	12	470	25,550	12,000
Canada	5	.....	3	2	327	11,300	4,900
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10,500	1,700
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,400	.....
England	23	.....	5	18	87	44,350	15,015
Total foreign born	51	26	14	37	884	99,100	33,615
Americans	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,235	83,951
Totals	216	26	14	37	884	447,335	117,566
TOWN OF VERNON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF WOODHULL—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
SHIAWASSEE CO.—*Continued.*							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	$9,460	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9,870	.....
Ireland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	18,230	.....
England	5	.....	.....	5	.....	6,640	.....
Total foreign born	20	.....	.....	20	.....	44,200	.....
Americans	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,440	.....
Totals	168	.....	.....	20	.....	360,730	.....
ST. CLAIR CO.							
TOWN OF BERLIN:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12,750	$2,800
Canada	48	.....	10	38	$8,553	111,580	16,963
Ireland	7	.....	2	5	1,800	9,050	3,408
Scotland	8	.....	3	5	2,300	32,160	1,460
England	7	.....	4	3	3,520	12,450	1,925
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	250
Total foreign born	74	29	19	55	16,173	178,690	26,826
Americans	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,320	48,545
Totals	195	29	19	55	16,173	410,010	75,371
TOWN OF BROCKWAY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BURTCHVILLE:							
Germany	3	.....	3	.....	7,800	7,250	.....
Canada	28	.....	12	16	9,205	44,730	8,505
Ireland	7	.....	3	4	7,200	14,710	4,250
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	4,000	6,450	1,700
England	7	.....	4	3	1,515	10,480	1,650
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	980	.....
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,460	600
Total foreign born	53	24	23	30	29,720	86,010	16,705
Americans		.....	.....	.....	.....	12,030	4,150
Totals	62	24	23	30	29,720	98,040	20,855

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. CLAIR CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CASCO:							
Germany	240	.....	43	197	$17,180	$325,895	$34,440
Canada	10	.....	4	6	1,708	9,915	1,750
England	2	.....	1	1	300	1,710	.....
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7,070	2,400
Belgium	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	2,800
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	500	2,150	1,200
Total foreign born	258	28	49	209	19,688	349,840	92,590
Americans	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,020	35,445
Totals	347	28	49	209	19,688	447,860	128,035
TOWN OF CHINA:							
Germany	96	.....	19	74	4,513	165,480	28,555
Canada	9	.....	2	7	350	12,350	2,700
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4,800	2,600
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	10	1,850	.....
England	7	.....	3	4	545	14,900	1,620
Switzerland	9	.....	2	7	55	18,500	2,100
Jamaica	1	.....	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Austria	1	.....	1	.....	400	1,200	1,200
Total foreign born	126	33	28	98	5,873	214,880	33,875
Americans	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,450	28,025
Totals	198	33	28	98	5,873	347,330	66,900
TOWN OF CLAY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CLYDE:							
Germany	24	.....	5	19	3,300	29,435	6,200
Canada	47	.....	20	27	8,731	91,950	10,320
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,450	900
Scotland	10	.....	5	5	3,810	35,350	5,300
England	10	.....	5	5	1,850	17,100	3,500
Isle of Man	1	.....	1	.....	800	400	100
Total foreign born	94	28	36	58	18,491	179,685	26,320
Americans	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,545	14,695
Totals	148	28	36	58	18,491	306,230	41,015

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. CLAIR CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF COLUMBUS:							
Germany	13	.....	8	5	$2,735	$29,625	$6,800
Canada	28	.....	11	17	3,761	50,550	5,700
Ireland	25	.....	8	17	389	48,000	4,275
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,060	.....
England	11	.....	6	5	707	22,350	2,300
Total foreign born	79	31	33	46	7,592	152,525	19,075
Americans	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,250	16,525
Totals	138	31	33	46	7,592	274,775	35,600
TOWN OF COTTRELLVILLE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF EAST CHINA:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	2,200	.....
Canada	8	.....	.....	8	.....	5,600	.....
Ireland		.....	1	1	700	5,400	900
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	5,200	26,400	2,000
England	3	.....	2	1	1,600	14,500	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,050	.....
Total foreign born	13	24	6	7	8,500	57,150	2,900
Americans	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,850	4,500
Totals	44	24	6	7	8,500	119,000	7,400
TOWN OF EMMET:							
Germany	21	.....	1	20	800	16,650	1,300
Canada	18	.....	7	11	2,206	17,530	5,135
Ireland	96	.....	28	68	13,025	122,070	7,050
Scotland	4	.....	3	1	1,200	6,600	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5,500	1,500
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	2,200
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Total foreign born	145	30	39	106	17,231	170,550	17,185
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,365	1,645
Totals	171	30	39	106	17,231	198,915	18,830

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brou gh on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. CLAIR CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FORT GRATIOT—Not rep't'd.							
TOWN OF GRANT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GREENWOOD:							
Germany	28	.....	19	9	$12,675	$34,825	$12,244
Canada	122	.....	60	62	64,084	159,790	50,182
Ireland	13	.....	10	3	9,451	20,000	5,400
Scotland	6	.....	2	4	1,400	7,200	4,425
England	10	.....	5	5	2,320	11,100	3,450
Switzerland	4	.....	2	2	650	3,850	1,850
France	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2,300	800
Total foreign born	185	20	98	87	90,580	244,065	78,351
Americans	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,575	16,115
Totals	224	20	98	87	90,580	292,640	94,466
TOWN OF IRA—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	81	.....	.....	81	.....	88,970	.....
Canada	10	.....	.....	10	.....	8,050	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....
Switzerland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8,400	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	.....
France	5	.....	.....	5	.....	7,400	.....
Belgium	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,550	.....
Total foreign born	111	.....	.....	111	.....	119,670	.....
Americans	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,730	.....
Totals	166	.....	.....	111	.....	164,400	.....
TOWN OF KENOCKEE:							
Germany	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9,580	6,050
Canada	62	.....	22	40	22,570	73,050	13,741
Ireland	47	.....	6	41	4,440	64,740	8,400
Scotland	7	.....	2	5	2,700	9,550	2,050

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. CLAIR CO.—*Continued.*							
England	8	.....	1	7	$1,000	$7,120	$1,074
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,820	.....
Wales	2	.....	1	1	900	3,110	1,000
Total foreign born	136	27	32	104	31,610	170,970	32,315
Americans	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,570	11,400
Totals	180	27	32	104	31,610	218,540	43,715
TOWN OF KIMBALL:							
Germany	21	.....	1	20	180	18,330	3,030
Canada	31	.....	4	27	3,700	43,070	6,971
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	100	6,425	575
Scotland	4	.....	4	.....	2,950	6,275	1,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,400	1,100
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	200	1,765	.....
Total foreign born	67	28	11	56	7,130	79,265	12,976
Americans	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,090	10,885
Totals	111	28	11	56	7,130	130,355	23,861
TOWN OF LYNN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MUSSEY—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PORT HURON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF RILEY:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,920	2,800
Canada	57	.....	13	44	9,900	74,630	24,760
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	6,000	7,900	4,800
Scotland	3	.....	2	1	4,000	3,800	500
England	11	.....	3	8	9,200	16,620	3,900
Total foreign born	79	24	19	60	29,100	106,370	36,760
Americans	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,680	38,075
Totals	160	24	19	60	29,100	239,050	74,835

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. CLAIR CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ST. CLAIR:							
Germany	66	.....	17	49	$8,535	$92,370	$20,925
Canada	31	.....	10	21	5,520	47,655	8,750
Ireland	28	.....	11	17	6,635	40,195	3,250
Scotland	8	.....	1	7	1,200	12,775	2,300
England	7	.....	2	5	300	8,985	3,700
France	4	.....	1	3	25	9,175	.....
Belgium	1	.....	1	.....	60	900	373
Total foreign born	145	32	43	102	22,275	212,055	39,298
Americans	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,580	28,770
Totals	228	32	43	102	22,275	344,635	68,068
TOWN OF WALES—Not reported.							
ST. JOSEPH CO.							
TOWN OF BURR OAK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF COLON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CONSTANTINE:							
Germany	11	.....	2	9	580	22,400	5,745
England	8	.....	.....	8	.....	18,880	10,400
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,200	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	1,200
Total foreign born	21	32	2	19	580	47,280	17,345
Americans	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	652,450	100,403
Totals	170	32	2	19	580	699,730	117,748
TOWN OF FABIUS—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	33	.....	.....	33	.....	57,250	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,200	.....
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,300	.....
England	11	.....	.....	11	.....	28,850	.....
Total foreign born	46	26	.....	46	.....	93,600	.....
Americans	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,860	.....
Totals	157	26	.....	46	.....	411,460	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. JOSEPH CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF FAWN RIVER:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	$1,800	$23,100	$1,150
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9,400	4,000
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	2,000	6,900	.....
England	4	.....	.....	4	.....	10,500	1,800
Total foreign born	19	32	2	17	3,800	49,900	6,950
Americans	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,740	18,500
Totals	127	32	2	17	3,800	357,640	25,450
TOWN OF FLORENCE:							
Germany	7	.....	2	5	350	18,450	1,950
England	12	.....	3	9	1,000	53,720	7,950
Total foreign born	19	36	5	14	1,350	67,170	9,900
Americans	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	602,715	95,990
Totals	144	36	5	14	1,350	669,885	105,890
TOWN OF FLOWERFIELD—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	17	.....	.....	17	.....	30,450	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,380	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,610	.....
England	12	.....	.....	12	.....	25,450	.....
Total foreign born	34	.....	.....	34	.....	65,890	.....
Americans	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	392,920	.....
Totals	235	.....	.....	34	.....	458,810	.....
TOWN OF LEONIDAS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LOCKPORT:							
Germany	12	.....	.....	12	.....	54,090	1,000
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	3,000	.....
England	5	.....	4	1	970	18,550	10,700
Total foreign born	18	25	5	13	1,070	75,640	11,700
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,940	72,980
Totals	119	25	5	13	1,070	580,580	84,680

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
ST. JOSEPH CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF MENDON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MOTTVILLE:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$6,560	$2,000
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	25,925	2,000
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	$ 500	1,135	.....
Total foreign born	6	37	1	5	500	33,620	4,000
Americans	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,740	69,775
Totals	105	37	1	5	500	449,360	73,775
TOWN OF NOTTAWA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PARK—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SHERMAN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF STURGIS:							
Germany	11	.....	5	6	1,250	46,650	8,875
England	5	.....	2	3	1,500	28,000	.....
Total foreign born	16	29	7	9	2,750	74,650	8,875
Americans	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,350	34,050
Totals	140	29	7	9	2,750	538,000	42,925
TOWN OF WHITE PIGEON—Not reported.							
TUSCOLA CO.							
TOWN OF AKRON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF ALMER:							
Germany	10	.....	2	8	2,100	10,890	1,100
Canada	34	.....	10	24	5,496	62,420	4,550
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	50	2,250	300
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,680	200
England	5	.....	1	4	10	6,380	200
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	300
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	300
Total foreign born	54	23	14	40	7,656	86,620	6,950
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,475	30,915
Totals	155	23	14	40	7,656	247,095	37,865

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
TUSCOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ARBELA:							
Germany	11	.....	1	10	$ 150	$8,350	$3,963
Canada	19	.....	5	14	9,340	21,935	9,585
Ireland	11	.....	2	9	550	10,000	3,740
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	250	1,700	.....
England	13	.....	3	10	1,760	18,650	5,300
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	500
Total foreign born	57	23	12	45	12,050	61,285	23,088
Americans	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,270	49,913
Totals	256	23	12	45	12,050	215,555	73,001
TOWN OF COLUMBIA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF DAYTON:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	700	5,500	250
Canada	5	.....	2	3	900	3,850	800
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	500
England	8	.....	.....	8	.....	3,410	3,650
Europe	6	.....	1	5	500	11,400	3,850
Total foreign born	23	28	4	19	2,100	24,160	9,050
Americans	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,740	73,142
Totals	170	28	4	19	2,100	317,900	83,192
TOWN OF DENMARK:							
Germany	50	.....	10	40	4,520	141,300	17,750
Canada	19	.....	2	17	240	34,200	8,500
Ireland	8	.....	1	7	700	12,900	2,400
England	11	.....	.....	11	.....	23,100	1,450
Total foreign born	88	29	13	75	5,470	211,500	30,100
Americans	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,700	46,610
Totals	194	29	13	75	5,470	408,200	76,710
TOWN OF ELKLAND—Not reported.							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
TUSCOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ELLINGTON:							
Germany	6	.....	.....	6	.....	$5,000	$3,000
Canada	26	.....	5	21	$3,100	24,525	4,980
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,550	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,675	2,200
England	5	.....	1	4	500	1,450	1,000
Holland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	825	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,100	.....
Total foreign born	42	23	6	36	3,600	39,625	11,180
Americans	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,300	21,640
Totals	101	23	6	36	3,600	98,925	32,820
TOWN OF ELMWOOD:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	2,000	1,250	.....
Canada	68	.....	35	33	44,225	71,955	52,852
Ireland	4	.....	3	1	10,800	6,540	225
Scotland	3	.....	1	2	1,200	1,810	600
England	8	.....	7	1	2,883	12,255	2,205
Total foreign born	85	.....	47	38	61,108	93,810	55,882
Americans	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,875	20,045
Totals	129	.....	47	38	61,108	136,685	75,927
TOWN OF FAIR GROVE—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREMONT—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GILFORD:							
Germany	7	.....	1	6	800	6,450	800
Canada	10	.....	1	9	10,000	30,675	2,500
Ireland	13	.....	.....	13	.....	20,150	2,700
England	7	.....	.....	7	.....	8,200	1,300
France	1	.....	1	.....	900	1,100	.....
Total foreign born	38	.....	3	35	11,700	66,575	7,300
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,250	14,200
Totals	98	.....	3	35	11,700	138,825	21,500

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
TUSCOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF INDIAN FIELDS:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	$ 250	$ 800	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3,900	.....
Total foreign born	3	32	1	2	250	4,700	.....
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,950	20,295
Totals	28	32	1	2	250	67,650	20,295
TOWN OF JUNIATA:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,425	1,675
Canada	18	.....	13	5	10,805	39,675	8,250
Ireland	17	.....	4	13	700	53,320	2,600
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	210	.....
England	5	.....	2	3	2,900	10,610	500
Total foreign born	44	38	19	25	14,405	112,240	13,025
Americans	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,365	68,445
Totals	172	38	19	25	14,405	392,605	81,470
TOWN OF KINGSTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF KOYLTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF MILLINGTON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NOVESTA:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	2,000	2,620	900
Canada	29	.....	15	14	13,940	18,790	8,985
Ireland	5	.....	2	3	1,200	3,070	1,190
Scotland	5	.....	5	.....	2,340	3,240	426
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	560	275
Total foreign born	43	11	25	18	19,980	28,280	11,776
Americans	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,110	16,600
Totals	84	11	25	18	19,980	53,390	28,376

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
TUSCOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF TUSCOLA:							
Germany	28	.....	10	18	$4,068	$66,575	$7,265
Canada	18	.....	8	10	7,030	32,475	18,820
Ireland	3	.....	2	1	1,700	6,100	500
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,450	1,000
England	8	.....	2	6	1,580	9,685	3,050
Total foreign born	58	26	22	36	14,378	116,285	30,635
Americans	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,905	49,102
Totals	163	26	22	36	14,378	301,190	79,737
TOWN OF VASSAR:							
Germany	1	.....	1	.....	500	1,000	85
Canada	8	.....	3	5	1,650	9,590	1,725
England	1	.....	1	.....	200	3,300	.....
France	1	.....	1	.....	200	700	550
Total foreign born	11	18	6	5	2,550	14,590	2,360
Americans	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,770	10,815
Totals	36	18	6	5	2,550	59,360	13,175
TOWN OF WATERTOWN:							
Germany	4	.....	2	2	602	5,300	813
Canada	49	.....	27	22	26,299	87,360	19,490
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	2,500	7,400	1,200
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3,800	2,500
England	10	.....	5	5	5,652	14,650	5,650
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	1,000	4,300	.....
Europe	2	.....	1	1	2,712	2,700	1,040
Total foreign born	74	21	37	37	38,765	125,510	30,693
Americans	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,815	27,025
Totals	144	21	37	37	38,765	232,325	57,718
TOWN OF WELLS:							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	400	4,530	2,425
Canada	17	.....	3	14	1,400	10,610	4,750
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	2,000	1,270	800

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
TUSCOLA CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	$1,500	$ 720	$ 200
England	4	.....	1	3	25	2,240	1,150
Total foreign born	33	24	8	25	5,325	19,370	9,325
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,290	13,985
Totals	93	24	8	25	5,325	59,660	23,310
TOWN OF WISNER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	400
Canada	12	.....	6	6	4,300	6,840	6,550
England	6	.....	3	3	905	3,470	1,750
Europe	5	.....	.....	5	.....	7,120	2,000
Total foreign born	24	23	9	15	5,205	17,830	10,700
Americans	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,380	8,405
Totals	52	23	9	15	5,205	36,210	19,105
VAN BUREN CO.							
TOWN OF ALMENA:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,250	1,500
Canada	3	.....	1	2	300	2,100	800
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	100	10,500	1,550
England	8	.....	3	5	110	31,225	2,100
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,500	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	525	550
Total foreign born	19	39	5	14	510	51,100	6,500
Americans	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	218,250	34,053
Totals	120	39	5	14	510	269,350	40,553
TOWN OF ANTWERP:							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4,000	2,250
Ireland	2	.....	2	.....	110	2,300	1,500
England	7	.....	2	5	300	12,700	5,900
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	425
Total foreign born	12	29	4	8	410	19,700	10,075
Americans	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,975	56,995
Totals	145	29	4	8	410	351,675	67,070

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ARLINGTON:							
Canada	2	.....	1	1	$ 300	$10,900	$1,200
Ireland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	30,300	2,860
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6,200	1,330
England	23	.....	.....	23	.....	69,400	7,910
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	600
Total foreign born	36	33	1	35	300	118,200	13,900
Americans	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	514,320	82,173
Totals	245	33	1	35	300	632,520	96,073
TOWN OF BANGOR:							
Germany	9	.....	.....	9	.....	17,600	3,300
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,200	700
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,100	800
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	800
England	2	.....	1	1	3,000	2,500	2,800
Total foreign born	15	31	1	14	3,000	28,400	8,400
Americans	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,590	64,826
Totals	170	31	1	14	3,000	346,990	73,226
TOWN OF BLOOMINGDALE:							
Germany	3	.....	2	1	250	2,800	.....
Canada	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,250	650
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8,700	.....
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	100
Total foreign born	11	26	2	9	250	16,250	750
Americans	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,380	16,300
Totals	128	26	2	9	250	218,630	17,050
TOWN OF COLUMBIA:							
Germany	5	.....	1	4	1,000	8,000	640
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,510	650
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,700	1,000
England	5	.....	1	4	20	11,375	800

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*							
At sea	1			1		$ 550	$ 40
Total foreign born	13		2	11	$1,020	23,135	3,130
Americans	89					111,405	15,757
Totals	102		2	11	1,020	134,540	18,887
TOWN OF COVERT:							
Germany	3			3	2,150	1,350	450
Canada	15		5	10		12,520	1,848
Ireland	2			2		1,500	
England	6		3	3	4,100	7,800	1,588
Switzerland	2		1	1	800	500	800
France	1			1		1,500	
Total foreign born	29	30	9	20	7,050	25,170	4,186
Americans	100					116,790	28,708
Totals	129	30	9	20	7,050	141,960	32,894
TOWN OF DECATUR:							
Ireland	16		3	13	85	33,375	8,000
Scotland	2			2		2,800	
England	7		5	2	700	16,200	2,750
Total foreign born	25	33	8	17	785	52,375	10,750
Americans	137					328,550	52,685
Totals	162	33	8	17	785	380,925	63,435
TOWN OF GENEVA:							
Germany	10		1	9	45	9,250	2,010
Canada	8		2	6	1,700	9,550	2,950
Ireland	5		2	3	505	6,850	600
Scotland	1			1		4,450	
England	6			6		10,920	2,150
Holland	1			1		1,600	1,000
Sweden	1			1		1,200	1,050
Total foreign born	32	26	5	27	2,250	43,820	9,760
Americans	184					254,030	45,095
Totals	216	26	5	27	2,250	297,850	54,855

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF HAMILTON:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$2,200	$ 600
Canada	4	.....	3	1	$4,600	12,200	800
Ireland	9	.....	1	8	1,065	16,800	3,100
England	3	.....	1	2	50	6,650	3,000
Total foreign born	17	34	5	12	5,715	37,850	7,500
Americans	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,575	74,992
Totals	136	34	5	12	5,715	388,425	82,492
TOWN OF HARTFORD:							
Germany	5	.....	.....	5	.....	10,900	3,800
Canada	15	.....	1	14	150	39,975	13,600
Ireland	12	.....	4	8	660	36,350	12,200
England	3	.....	2	1	5,020	7,725	3,700
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	36	31	7	29	5,830	95,450	32,800
Americans	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,000	71,270
Totals	203	31	7	29	5,830	477,450	104,070
TOWN OF KEELER:							
Germany	12	.....	1	11	200	27,750	4,000
Canada	8	.....	2	6	1,100	31,500	5,600
Ireland	4	.....	1	3	50	13,600	8,700
England	1	.....	1	.....	500	2,200	1,100
Total foreign born	25	30	5	20	1,850	75,050	19,400
Americans	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	524,675	62,100
Totals	161	30	5	20	1,850	599,725	81,500
TOWN OF LAWRENCE:							
Germany	3	.....	1	2	1,500	4,500	.....
Canada	9	.....	.....	9	.....	19,200	10,880
Ireland	5	.....	1	4	5	7,075	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,800	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*							
England	12	.....	3	9	$2,014	$38,775	$6,700
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	750
Total foreign born	31	31	5	26	3,519	76,350	18,330
Americans	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	556,525	81,776
Totals	238	31	5	26	3,519	632,875	100,106
TOWN OF PAW PAW:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,650	1,250
Canada	9	.....	1	8	500	26,850	5,400
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	9,100	5,280
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	4,500
England	11	.....	3	8	421	39,500	5,350
Total foreign born	27	34	4	23	921	85,500	21,780
Americans	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	509,350	85,740
Totals	173	34	4	23	921	594,850	107,500
TOWN OF PINE GROVE:							
Germany	2	.....	1	1	1,500	5,650	.....
Canada	5	.....	2	3	230	9,110	1,375
Ireland	6	.....	2	4	15	6,325	400
England	6	.....	1	5	700	10,950	1,100
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,300	.....
Total foreign born	20	32	6	14	2,445	35,335	2,875
Americans	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,805	55,127
Totals	273	32	6	14	2,445	321,140	58,002
TOWN OF PORTER:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	.....
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	7,100	3,300
England	10	.....	1	9	100	33,075	4,600
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,400	280
Total foreign born	19	34	1	18	100	42,175	8,180
Americans	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	541,600	100,582
Totals	229	34	1	18	100	583,775	108,762

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
VAN BUREN CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SOUTH HAVEN:							
Germany	2	.....	2	.....	$ 102	$ 800	$1,850
Canada	15	.....	6	9	9,761	11,150	6,600
Ireland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,050	3,150
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	5,600	3,100
Holland	3	.....	1	2	750	950	1,150
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	900
Total foreign born	30	25	9	21	10,613	24,150	16,750
Americans	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,255	32,845
Totals	119	25	9	21	10,613	141,405	49,595
TOWN OF WAVERLY:							
Germany	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6,200	2,000
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	600	100
Ireland	7	.....	.....	7	.....	20,300	6,350
England	7	.....	2	5	875	13,800	4,650
Total foreign born	18	32	2	16	875	40,900	13,100
Americans	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,900	64,037
Totals	160	32	2	16	875	319,800	77,137
WASHTENAW CO.							
TOWN OF ANN ARBOR:							
Germany	17	.....	8	9	7,707	62,500	21,150
Ireland	7	.....	1	6	500	26,000	3,400
England	10	.....	2	8	51	39,000	7,190
At sea	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,400	.....
Total foreign born	35	34	11	24	8,258	134,900	31,740
Americans	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,350	73,010
Totals	106	34	11	24	8,258	534,250	104,750

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WASHTENAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF AUGUSTA—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER:							
Germany	39		6	33	$3,050	$186,830	$31,700
Canada	1			1		5,000	
Ireland	3			3		16,550	1,400
England	3		1	2	200	6,700	
Sweden	1			1		1,900	1,200
Russia	2			2		8,570	4,500
Total foreign born	49	30	7	42	3,250	225,550	38,800
Americans	82					416,460	61,550
Totals	131	30	7	42	3,250	642,010	100,350
TOWN OF DEXTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF FREEDOM:							
Germany	104		33	71	22,020	438,620	97,226
Ireland	1		1		125	2,720	1,000
France	2			2		8,025	200
Total foreign born	107	32	34	73	22,145	449,365	98,426
Americans	63					280,670	101,600
Totals	170	32	34	73	22,145	730,035	200,026
TOWN OF LIMA:							
Germany	36		6	30	1,462	193,620	49,450
Canada	2			2		16,350	10,000
England	4			4		22,200	1,500
Switzerland	1			1		650	2,100
Total foreign born	43	30	6	37	1,462	232,820	63,050
Americans	99					618,830	90,275
Totals	142	30	6	37	1,462	851,650	153,325
TOWN OF LODI—Not reported.							
TOWN OF LYNDON:							
Germany	7			7		18,900	2,000
Canada	1			1		1,200	300

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WASHTENAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	13	.....	4	9	$ 335	$53,300	$17,900
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	1,500	.....
England	11	.....	4	7	6,500	34,150	8,100
Total foreign born	33	39	9	24	6,935	119,050	28,300
Americans	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,020	44,050
Totals	112	39	9	24	6,935	428,070	72,350
TOWN OF MANCHESTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF NORTHFIELD:							
Germany	20	.....	4	16	2,800	90,200	21,800
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	25	5,500	4,000
Ireland	12	.....	.....	12	.....	51,200	15,250
England	5	.....	2	3	400	22,800	3,400
Total foreign born	38	33	7	31	3,225	169,700	44,450
Americans	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,900	103,825
Totals	109	32	7	31	3,225	534,600	148,275
TOWN OF PITTSFIELD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SALEM—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SALINE:							
Germany	20	.....	.....	20	.....	125,400	11,200
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,400	1,000
Total foreign born	21	26	.....	21	.....	129,800	12,200
Americans	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,320	35,215
Totals	90	26	.....	21	.....	455,120	47,415
TOWN OF SCIO—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SHARON—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SUPERIOR:							
Germany	14	.....	1	13	500	46,400	13,275
Canada	8	.....	.....	8	.....	30,700	13,050

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WASHTENAW CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	10	.....	.....	10	.....	$48,500	$9,850
England	8	.....	2	6	600	21,040	4,800
Total foreign born	40	35	3	37	1,100	146,640	40,975
Americans	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	811,330	114,485
Totals	194	35	3	37	1,100	957,970	155,460
TOWN OF SYLVAN:							
Germany	36	.....	6	30	10,000	148,900	30,700
Canada	6	.....	.....	6	.....	21,800	2,700
Ireland	11	.....	2	9	407	31,660	3,000
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7,500	2,500
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,800	1,300
Total foreign born	57	30	8	49	10,407	214,660	40,200
Americans	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	352,150	42,360
Totals	138	30	8	49	10,407	566,810	82,560
TOWN OF WEBSTER—Not reported.							
TOWN OF YORK—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	21	.....	.....	21	.....	118,500	.....
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11,950	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	16,100	.....
England	31	.....	.....	31	.....	117,400	.....
France	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8,700	.....
New Zealand	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,600	.....
Total foreign born	63	.....	.....	63	.....	273,350	.....
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	696,800	.....
Totals	128	.....	.....	63	.....	969,550	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brough on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WASHTENAW CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF YPSILANTI:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	$ 50	$28,900	$ 165
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12,900	600
Ireland	3	.....	1	2	5	6,600	1,200
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	100	3,680	.....
England	16	.....	6	10	4,070	78,150	15,100
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,500	.....
Total foreign born	27	35	9	18	4,225	134,730	17,065
Americans	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	674,180	150,755
Totals	154	35	9	18	4,225	808,910	167,820
WAYNE CO.							
TOWN OF BROWNSTOWN:							
Germany	31	.....	10	21	2,150	46,900	10,250
Canada	17	.....	3	14	990	36,400	3,650
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	200	5,100	800
Scotland	5	.....	1	4	500	8,700	.....
England	7	.....	3	4	1,100	17,400	5,800
Austria	1	.....	.....	1	.....	900	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,000	.....
Total foreign born	64	27	18	46	4,940	117,400	20,500
Americans	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,255	9,100
Totals	162	27	18	46	4,940	471,655	29,600
TOWN OF CANTON:							
Germany	9	.....	2	7	1,400	26,450	3,600
Canada	5	.....	.....	5	.....	20,650	2,800
Ireland	5	.....	.....	5	.....	15,950	5,500
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	350	4,500	2,300
England	15	.....	4	11	4,800	60,700	3,850
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,200	2,400
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	700	.....

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WAYNE CO.—*Continued.*							
Venezuela	1	.....	.....	1	.....	$4,000	.....
Total foreign born	39	30	7	32	$6,550	136,150	$19,950
Americans	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	614,920	76,162
Totals	190	30	7	32	6,550	751,070	96,112
TOWN OF DEARBORN:							
Germany	87	.....	27	60	20,186	205,350	30,165
Canada	9	.....	2	7	1,510	33,550	16,100
Ireland	23	.....	3	20	150	70,450	6,100
Scotland	5	.....	1	4	32	40,300	1,600
England	7	.....	1	6	200	26,350	500
France	2	.....	1	1	2,000	3,700	.....
Austria	2	.....	1	1	3	2,700	1,550
Total foreign born	135	28	36	99	24,081	382,400	56,015
Americans	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,100	33,255
Totals	242	28	36	99	24,081	874,500	89,270
TOWN OF ECORCE:							
Germany	100	.....	7	93	1,631	158,650	54,650
Canada	9	.....	1	8	1,000	11,200	1,900
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	24,750	1,650
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,900	.....
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,680	1,500
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10,000	.....
Poland	3	.....	1	2	1,000	2,050	700
France	1	.....	1	.....	500	1,750	.....
Total foreign born	126	25	10	116	4,131	211,980	60,400
Americans	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,230	17,280
Totals	186	25	10	116	4,131	319,210	77,680
TOWN OF GREENFIELD:							
Germany	59	.....	5	54	445	146,550	8,875
Canada	2	.....	1	1	10,000	4,200	2,000

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WAYNE CO.—*Continued.*							
Ireland	17	.....	3	14	$1,100	$37,400	$3,200
England	16	.....	4	12	3,030	58,980	2,900
France	13	.....	2	11	240	45,400	400
Total foreign born	107	24	15	92	14,815	292,480	17,375
Americans	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	585,900	21,700
Totals	217	24	15	92	14,815	878,380	39,075
TOWN OF GROSSE POINT—Not report'd.							
TOWN OF HAMTRAMCK—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	20	.....	.....	20	.....	83,550	.....
Ireland	9	.....	.....	9	.....	23,100	.....
England	10	.....	.....	10	.....	85,550	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7,400	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,900	.....
Italy	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8,000	.....
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5,000	.....
Total foreign born	43	26	.....	43	.....	214,500	.....
Americans	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,620	.....
Totals	66	26	.....	43	.....	371,120	.....
TOWN OF HURON:							
Germany	63	.....	12	51	3,867	82,880	33,050
Canada	8	.....	1	7	280	3,700	5,225
Ireland	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7,150	975
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	400	2,750	400
England	3	.....	.....	3	.....	4,550	.....
Total foreign born	79	22	14	65	4,547	106,030	39,650
Americans	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,680	53,385
Totals	220	22	14	65	4,547	341,710	93,035
TOWN OF LIVONIA:							
Germany	69	.....	3	66	2,525	130,040	42,455
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	24,400	11,000
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	22,900	2,600

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WAYNE CO.—*Continued.*							
Scotland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	$11,500	$1,000
England	12	.....	1	11	$ 500	40,000	1,500
Total foreign born	91	13	4	87	3,025	228,840	58,555
Americans	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,690	21,506
Totals	211	13	4	87	3,025	618,530	80,061
TOWN OF MONGUAGON:							
Germany	17	.....	5	12	1,830	45,600	1,550
Canada	7	.....	.....	7	.....	30,800	1,100
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	50	5,000	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9,500	.....
England	8	.....	2	6	600	47,100	1,200
Total foreign born	34	27	8	26	2,480	138,000	3,850
Americans	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,750	24,300
Totals	91	27	8	26	2,480	508,750	28,150
TOWN OF NANKIN—Not reported.							
TOWN OF PLYMOUTH—Not reported.							
TOWN OF REDFORD:							
Germany	24	.....	6	18	247	51,250	9,900
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9,100	.....
Ireland	14	.....	5	9	3,605	45,850	1,600
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	200	800	500
England	15	.....	4	11	720	67,350	7,500
Poland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	100
Switzerland	3	.....	1	2	100	3,750	2,000
France	25	.....	6	19	2,515	200	.....
West Indies	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,600	350
Belgium	2	.....	2	.....	1,010	99,200	3,600
Total foreign born	99	.....	25	65	13,397	237,600	25,550
Americans	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,075	50,315
Totals	195	.....	25	65	13,397	734,675	75,865

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WAYNE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF ROMULUS—Not reported.							
TOWN OF SPRINGWELLS—Incomplete. Not reported in Table No. 1.							
Germany	33	.....	3	30	$ 900	$139,300	.....
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	13,000	.....
England	6	.....	.....	6	.....	20,600	.....
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4,500	.....
Total foreign born	42	32	3	39	900	177,400	.....
Americans	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,600	.....
Totals	82	32	3	39	900	381,000	.....
TOWN OF SUMPTER:							
Germany	19	.....	.....	19	.....	20,000	$11,000
Canada	8	.....	3	5	2,075	7,450	2,100
Ireland	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6,800	2,425
Scotland	4	.....	1	3	1,500	4,150	1,000
England	23	.....	5	18	1,950	27,250	13,055
Total foreign born	60	26	9	51	5,525	65,650	29,580
Americans	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,800	47,405
Totals	210	26	9	51	5,525	212,450	76,985
TOWN OF TAYLOR:							
Germany	87	.....	30	57	5,553	104,680	24,700
Ireland	4	.....	2	2	200	6,980	2,500
Scotland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2,600	.....
England	4	.....	1	3	500	2,350	500
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	780	.....
France	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5,520	1,000
Austria	2	.....	2	.....	1,515	2,720	1,000
Total foreign born	104	26	35	69	7,798	125,630	29,700
Americans	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,010	4,500
Totals	150	26	35	69	7,798	199,640	34,200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WAYNE CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF VAN BUREN:							
Germany	6			6		$19,800	$3,900
Canada	3		1	2	$1,000	5,660	1,300
Ireland	2			2		4,800	1,000
Scotland	4		1	3	500	7,700	700
England	19		2	17	150	53,700	6,100
Total foreign born	34	33	4	30	1,650	91,160	13,000
Americans	164					546,000	90,725
Totals	198	33	4	30	1,650	637,160	103,725
WEXFORD CO.							
TOWN OF ANTIOCH—Not reported.							
TOWN OF BOON:							
Canada	5		3	2	780	2,170	1,200
Ireland	2		1	1	1,300	700	175
Total foreign born	7	15	4	3	2,080	2,870	1,375
Americans	24					13,300	2,635
Totals	31	15	4	3	2,080	16,170	4,010
TOWN OF CEDAR CREEK—Not report'd.							
TOWN OF CHERRY GROVE:							
Germany	1			1		600	
Canada	2		1	1	300	475	
Ireland	1			1		400	100
England	2			2		900	750
Sweden	15		3	12	28	7,025	1,200
Norway	2		1	1	5	600	100
Total foreign born	23	18	5	18	333	10,000	2,150
Americans	15					6,640	3,550
Totals	38	18	5	18	333	16,640	5,700

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WEXFORD CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF CLAM LAKE:							
Germany	4	.....	1	3	$ 200	$2,280	.....
Canada	11	.....	2	9	400	8,470	$1,300
Ireland	2	.....	1	1	160	1,380	750
England	6	.....	3	3	3,300	5,160	1,300
Sweden	27	.....	.....	27	.....	14,870	4,635
Denmark	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,300	300
Total foreign born	52	16	7	45	4,000	33,470	8,285
Americans	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,150	4,525
Totals	78	16	7	45	4,000	47,620	12,810
TOWN OF COLFAX—Not reported.							
TOWN OF CONCORD—Not reported.							
TOWN OF GREENWOOD:							
Canada	2	.....	2	.....	300	390	50
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	800	1,075	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	500	.....
Total foreign born	5	18	3	2	1,100	1,965	50
Americans	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,600	4,726
Totals	43	18	3	2	1,100	15,565	4,776
TOWN OF HANOVER:							
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	400	200
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....	30	380	250
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	400	400	.....
Total foreign born	3	13	3	.....	1,930	1,180	450
Americans	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	3,575
Totals	23	13	3	.....	1,930	12,180	4,025
TOWN OF HARRING:							
Canada	2	.....	.....	2	.....	725	350
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	780	120
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	200	200

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WEXFORD CO.—*Continued.*							
Sweden	3	.....	.....	3	.....	$1,610	$1,800
Norway	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60	150
France	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60	100
Total foreign born	10	10	.....	10	.....	3,435	2,720
Americans	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,840	485
Totals	22	10	.....	10	.....	9,275	3,205
TOWN OF HENDERSON:							
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	$ 100	280	330
Total foreign born	1	17	1	.....	100	280	330
Americans	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,655	1,350
Totals	16	17	1	.....	100	3,935	1,680
TOWN OF LIBERTY:							
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
Canada	4	.....	1	3	200	3,280	.....
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	320	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	280	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	460	.....
Total foreign born	8	26	1	7	200	4,440	.....
Americans	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,850	3,075
Totals	35	26	1	7	200	14,290	3,075
TOWN OF SALMA:							
Germany	2	.....	.....	2	.....	950	740
Canada	5	.....	2	3	450	3,460	650
England	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,125	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	265	.....
Total foreign born	9	43	2	7	450	5,800	1,390
Americans	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,355	8,417
Totals	52	43	2	7	450	28,155	9,807

TABLE NO. 7—*Continued.*

Counties, Townships, and Nativities.	Number of each nationality.	Average number of years in U. S. of all foreigners.	No. having money on arrival.		Amount brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of farms.	Mortgaged indebtedness.
			Yes.	No.			
WEXFORD CO.—*Continued.*							
TOWN OF SPRINGVILLE:							
Canada	4	.....	.....	4	.....	$1,665	$ 800
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	180	.....
Total foreign born	5	20	.....	5	.....	1,845	800
Americans	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,985	3,150
Totals	54	20	.....	5	.....	18,830	3,950
TOWN OF SOUTH BRANCH:							
Canada	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	100
Denmark	1	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....
Total foreign born	2	35	.....	2	.....	540	100
Americans	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,520	1,150
Totals	15	35	.....	2	.....	9,060	1,250
TOWN OF WEXFORD:							
Canada	6	.....	1	5	$1,500	4,975	900
England	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1,375	255
Total foreign born	8	25	1	7	1,500	6,350	1,205
Americans	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,725	13,661
Totals	73	25	1	7	1,500	50,075	14,866

TABLE NO. 8.—*Showing, as reported, the number of foreigners owning and occupying farms; the number having money on arrival; the amount of money brought; assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness. Also the number of Americans owning and occupying farms, with the assessed valuation and mortgage indebtedness.*

Counties.	No. of foreigners owning and occupying farms.	Number of foreigners having money on arrival.		Amount of money brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of foreigners.	Mortgage indebtedness of foreigners.	Number of Americans owning and occupying farms.	Assessed valuation of Americans.	Mortgage indebtedness of Americans.
		Yes.	No.						
Alcona	176	70	106	$41,363	$59,428	$29,095	77	$25,350	$13,890
Alger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegan	1,423	362	1,061	133,773	2,484,528	508,207	2,469	4,485,163	940,734
Alpena	339	90	249	35,833	166,212	24,092	127	80,006	9,658
Antrim	296	81	215	54,968	220,776	63,952	347	232,344	67,012
Arenac	301	88	213	40,135	155,040	43,889	195	130,545	30,074
Baraga	8	.....	8	.....	1,470	.....	15	2,755	700
Barry	489	102	387	60,521	1,086,060	207,640	2,174	4,704,029	983,718
Bay	888	276	612	96,360	704,690	186,794	463	415,155	102,692
Benzie	97	29	68	15,400	45,950	10,528	238	122,550	27,841
Berrien	831	138	693	74,571	1,257,960	254,683	2,330	5,085,506	636,240
Branch	196	34	162	14,183	520,999	90,468	2,154	6,637,929	1,087,127
Calhoun	385	68	317	33,168	1,080,900	240,770	1,929	6,265,835	1,235,480
Cass	225	42	183	18,342	722,695	112,139	1,640	6,061,911	667,855
Charlevoix	295	56	239	42,614	222,385	52,484	331	230,213	68,211
Cheboygan	202	66	136	23,545	112,081	19,560	227	105,016	13,681
Clare	72	17	55	8,255	37,596	8,297	131	61,112	13,820
Clinton	753	130	623	126,361	2,356,470	381,451	2,204	6,700,290	994,515
Crawford	46	17	29	6,728	12,489	1,525	100	24,425	1,830
Delta	146	32	114	6,180	80,775	14,823	29	22,182	3,400

Eaton	339	90	249	53,669	881,580	141,585	2,672	6,903,680	1,233,242
Emmet	103	39	64	25,810	48,185	20,865	166	68,495	36,189
Genesee	796	190	606	109,798	2,061,250	410,883	2,330	6,907,780	1,089,556
Gladwin	102	33	69	14,810	46,173	7,900	90	36,323	10,581
Grand Traverse	91	21	70	5,896	74,742	7,348	219	141,018	32,654
Gratiot	486	104	382	76,297	709,915	162,895	2,196	2,855,527	789,510
Hillsdale	178	21	157	11,423	525,445	61,620	1,334	4,056,676	484,849
Houghton	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Huron	1,669	632	1,037	437,763	1,539,830	461,125	368	398,286	125,448
Ingham	413	88	325	34,298	1,246,650	168,374	1,974	5,799,185	1,121,448
Ionia	624	144	480	76,775	1,479,251	310,657	2,477	6,306,570	1,248,347
Iosco	88	21	67	8,440	29,198	6,406	48	16,505	1,310
Iron	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Isabella	497	185	312	121,827	405,715	156,215	758	715,260	236,614
Isle Royal	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Jackson	208	37	171	17,584	635,390	134,480	1,019	3,698,851	668,088
Kalamazoo	532	55	477	32,645	1,383,440	262,008	1,923	7,407,895	1,109,476
Kalkaska	154	59	95	28,791	93,969	27,920	337	169,126	57,911
Kent	892	159	733	88,814	1,844,890	395,009	2,124	4,682,201	809,419
Keweenaw	9	7	2	750	11,210	------	2	1,293	------
Lake	37	14	23	18,600	16,660	8,130	79	26,185	8,911
Lapeer	1,304	570	984	333,513	2,345,940	624,104	1,532	3,826,232	616,323
Leelanaw	468	162	301	54,623	219,761	53,339	260	119,236	37,778
Lenawee	595	131	464	96,883	1,570,460	297,784	2,471	9,090,555	1,287,200
Livingston	539	110	449	45,512	1,786,600	357,695	2,024	7,001,755	1,315,249
Mackinac	75	43	32	12,931	15,166	300	32	3,953	450
Macomb	1,282	164	1,118	144,654	3,072,215	659,697	1,352	4,859,551	590,684
Manistee	192	51	141	22,721	160,509	37,138	298	206,863	64,256

TABLE No. 8.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of foreigners owning and occupying farms.	Number of foreigners having money on arrival.		Amount of money brought on arrival.	Assessed valuation of foreigners.	Mortgage indebtedness of foreigners.	Number of Americans owning and occupying farms.	Assessed valuation of Americans.	Mortgage indebtedness of Americans.
		Yes.	No.						
Manitou	90	1	89	$ 400	$16,570	$ 450	3	$ 500	$ 300
Marquette	94	16	78	5,683	41,971	6,794	16	7,478	1,100
Mason	284	108	176	36,055	185,555	70,634	318	196,240	78,743
Mecosta	328	88	240	46,665	285,008	86,713	413	362,067	88,551*
Menominee	201	38	163	10,507	94,735	10,220	38	17,171	4,025
Midland	326	93	233	63,678	175,313	60,040	433	260,899	89,763
Missaukee	191	49	142	20,799	129,383	32,501	107	71,932	15,170
Monroe	823	172	651	55,167	2,130,290	356,288	1,553	4,813,216	788,021
Montcalm	609	178	431	81,509	507,885	200,267	999	1,182,380	284,747
Montmorency	57	5	52	5,605	18,310	4,650	45	10,725	1,397
Muskegon	315	81	234	34,354	206,085	63,494	273	176,925	65,290
Newaygo	309	94	215	52,597	210,060	84,430	533	357,375	97,069
Oakland	13	1	12	3,000	47,800	3,200	110	390,190	26,575
Oceana	448	101	347	67,798	401,375	108,102	914	805,490	255,691
Ogemaw	219	85	134	46,290	89,435	46,880	217	79,863	37,450
Ontonagon	15	3	12	145	13,795	.....	2	2,485	.....
Osceola	339	102	237	56,422	234,580	68,677	493	330,051	106,783
Oscoda	55	11	44	3,335	12,975	2,350	128	32,718	2,971
Otsego	158	32	126	21,186	58,632	14,420	147	95,635	24,689
Ottawa	1,020	286	734	152,228	1,493,517	499,149	639	1,063,040	216,743
Presque Isle	166	45	121	9,227	37,117	6,533	26	4,545	4,933

Roscommon	6	1	5	200	1,410	.....	9	2,130	.....
Saginaw	1,278	354	924	199,962	1,999,881	347,804	1,132	1,671,180	364,576
Sanilac	486	299	187	166,232	310,090	127,969	81	33,646	18,775
Schoolcraft	40	6	34	665	37,965	1,693	27	20,100	.....
Shiawassee	314	116	198	46,715	644,360	173,925	1,050	2,323,823	430,483
St. Clair	1,565	436	1,129	303,963	2,321,725	440,176	807	1,270,055	258,775
St. Joseph	179	22	157	10,050	507,750	58,770	1,018	3,657,715	391,588
Tuscola	677	226	451	209,545	1,022,380	272,359	1,199	1,743,195	450,842
Van Buren	415	81	334	47,443	890,910	208,146	2,694	5,942,975	1,025,061
Washtenaw	513	94	419	61,007	2,230,465	415,206	961	5,248,510	817,125
Wayne	1,048	188	860	93,839	2,575,220	374,125	1,372	4,724,630	449,633
Wexford	133	27	106	11,693	72,175	21,930	347	169,620	47,224
Totals	31,570	8,067	23,503	4,633,188	52,537,871	11,191,714	63,379	153,777,813	26,313,153

NOTE.—This table includes all reports embodied in Table No .7, which contains a large number of township reports showing nativity and assessed valuation, but otherwise incomplete and not included in Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Nativity. Showing number of each nationality owning and occupying farms.*

	Americans.	Germany.	Canada.	Ireland.	Scotland.	England.	Holland.	Sweden.	Poland.	Switzerland.	Norway.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Wales.	Austria.	Europe.	At sea.	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Finland.	Belgium.	Isle of Man.	East Indies.	Italy.	Australia.	West Indies.	Russia.	Hayti.	Portugal.	Mexico.	Persia.	Sandwich Isl'ds.	New Zealand.	Jamaica.	Venezuela.	Total foreign born.
Alcona	77		128	19	13	14		1				1																									176
Alger																																					
Allegan	2,469	279	130	107	40	164	285	22	17	9	9	6	2	4	1	3	345																				1,423
Alpena	137	73	187	28	11	22	1	1	2		11	1						2																			389
Antrim	347	15	152	24	15	32	2	5	1	18	3	1				1			23	4																	296
Arenac	195	33	222	9	17	11		6			1	1									1																301
Baraga	15		1		1	2		1			3																										8
Barry	2,174	147	69	77	14	145	24	3		1		1		3	1							2	2														489
Bay	463	354	239	68	21	39	60	22	27	7	2	11		1		9						28															888
Benzie	238	19	39	9	5	13	2	1			4			3	1			1																			97
Berrien	2,330	551	69	81	10	53	9	10	10	15	2	3		12	2				1			1		1	1												831
Branch	2,154	61	22	29	6	60	3	1	3	2		1			2	1																					196
Calhoun	1,929	146	30	64	5	128	1	1		1		3			1	1		3								1											385
Cass	1,640	85	19	52	5	53	2	1		3		1		2		1						1															225
Charlevoix	331	73	123	32	11	40	1	5	4			3							3																		295
Cheboygan	227	73	85	15	9	7	2	3	1			5						1			1																202
Chippewa																																					
Clare	131	4	54	7	2	4	1																														72
Clinton	2,204	407	100	73	11	137	2	2		3	1	13			1	1							2														753
Crawford	100	9	10	1	3	17		4			1			1																							46
Delta	29	16	79	6		6		25		1	3			6	1			1							2												146
Eaton	2,672	86	70	54	4	110		1		5		1		2				1			2		3														339

Emmet	166	41	26	3	6	14	1	6	1		1	3		1																					108
Genesee	2,330	111	211	191	33	222		1		5	1	18			1		1		1																796
Gladwin	90	11	78	5	2	5		1																											102
Grand Traverse	219	21	25	19		13	1	2								10																			91
Gratiot	2,196	87	165	61	26	114	1			14		10			5			2							1										486
Hillsdale	1,334	42	9	43	6	72	2			1					1									1		1									178
Houghton																																			
Huron	368	646	622	139	111	91	3		17	5	6	7		3	4	6	3		1			2	1		1			1							1,669
Ingham	1,974	156	53	70	17	104	1	1	2	2		1		1	1													4							413
Ionia	2,477	157	193	97	26	126			2			7		1		4	9						1					1							624
Iosco	48	11	53	7	4	8		3	2																										88
Iron																																			
Isabella	758	75	271	71	21	33		3		12		9				1													1						497
Isle Royal																																			
Jackson	1,019	65	24	38	3	75		1				2																							208
Kalamazoo	1,923	78	40	107	23	129	140	1		5		7			1								1												532
Kalkaska	337	25	51	20	4	41		6		2	1			3	1																				154
Kent	2,124	168	199	191	19	110	129	10	5	8		8		38	1	2						2							1	1					892
Keweenaw	2	3	1	1		3						1																							9
Lake	79	8	20	2	3	4																													37
Lapeer	1,532	299	647	104	102	131				6		9		2		1		2					1												1,304
Leelanaw	260	157	82	25	5	30	1	10	15	9	54	5		2	1	65						1						1							463
Lenawee	2,471	270	34	157	13	95	2			13		4		1	1							1	3					1							595
Livingston	2,024	149	40	143	24	153		2				2		8				1										2							559
Mackinac	32	3	42	13	3	12		2							1																				75
Macomb	1,352	913	126	61	23	91	10	1	1	4		23		1	2	7						14													1,282
Manistee	298	92	34	10	3	22		5		1	9	2		7	1		1																		192
Manitou	3	1	5	32				2																											90

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

	Americans.	Germany.	Canada.	Ireland.	Scotland.	England.	Holland.	Sweden.	Poland.	Switzerland.	Norway.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Wales.	Austria.	Europe.	At sea.	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Finland.	Belgium.	Isle of Man.	East Indies.	Italy.	Australia.	West Indies.	Russia.	Hayti.	Portugal.	Mexico.	Persia.	Sandwich Isl'ds.	New Zealand.	Jamaica.	Venezuela.	Total foreign-born.
Marquette	16	35	22	9	3	3		12			2	2		2			4																				94
Mason	318	99	64	14	9	24		24			7	4		28	1	2			1		1	6															284
Mecosta	413	65	155	18	4	23	2	37	2	3	7	2		7	2	1																					328
Menominee	38	20	98	12	1	3		31		1	15	5		5								6						4									201
Midland	433	39	201	38	10	25		1		1				6		1			1																		326
Missaukee	107	13	41	3	3	4	125	2																													191
Monroe	1,553	596	60	72	11	60				2		13				1		2				3			2									1			823
Montcalm	999	113	179	31	9	68	3	8		1	11			155		1	25					5															609
Montmorency	45	10	41	1	2	2				1																											57
Muskegon	273	95	54	15	5	33	6	62		1	29	2		10	1	1						1															315
Newaygo	533	43	101	15	10	23	72	18		1	1	6		15		1		1																			309
Oakland	110	1			1	11																															13
Oceana	914	136	117	23	11	35	44	12		5	34	8		13		1						7										2					448
Ogemaw	217	44	133	9	5	22		2			1	2						1																			219
Ontonagon	2	6	3	1		3				2																											15
Osceola	493	54	113	17	3	51	9	38		1		2		1																							339
Oscoda	128	10	27	3	3	9		1								2																	1				55
Otsego	147	37	50	6	10	20		3	26		1			5																							158
Ottawa	639	157	58	53	22	157	556	3	1	5				4	4																						1,020
Presque Isle	26	133	24	2	2	3			1			1																									166
Roscommon	9		2	1	1	2																															6
Saginaw	1,132	667	310	119	50	88	1	4	7	2	1	14		6		9																					1,278

Sanilac	81	17	298	71	28	42	....	1	23	2	....	....	..	....	1	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
Schoolcraft	27	2	29	2	2	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Shiawassee	1,050	64	82	81	3	68	2	....	....	5	1	1	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314
St. Clair	807	606	504	244	61	90	1	1	1	26	2	15	..	....	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,565
St. Joseph	1,018	104	6	3	3	60	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Tuscola	1,199	139	334	71	19	92	2	1	....	2	....	2	..	....	1	....	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677
Van Buren	2,694	63	102	100	8	124	6	2	....	4	....	3	..	....	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415
Washtenaw	961	318	21	64	5	91	....	1	....	1	....	6	..	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	513
Wayne	1,372	624	74	104	29	147	1	1	4	5	....	47	..	....	..	5	....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,043
Wexford	347	9	43	8	4	12	1	47	....	....	3	1	..	5	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Total nativity	63,379	10,841	8,225	3,629	1,027	4,182	1,517	538	180	224	228	312	2	365	47	144	401	20	31	4	5	91	16	1	8	2	2	18	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	31,570

This table includes reports from a number of townships, showing nativity, which were otherwise incomplete, and not included in Table

PART III.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

AND

CONCLUSIONS.

PART III.

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

ALCONA.

All townships reported. Number of farms reported, 253; number occupied by owners, 243; number occupied by tenants, 10; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $82,159; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $2,628; number of farms not mortgaged, 159; acres improved, 3,286; acres unimproved, 8,317; assessed valuation, $40,858; number of farms mortgaged, 94; acres improved, 3,150; acres unimproved, 5,054; assessed valuation, $43,920; mortgage indebtedness, $42,985; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $3,393.80, which is a fraction over $1.07 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Number of mortgages foreclosed in the county for the year ending July 31, 1887, 2; number of redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, for the year ending July 31, 1887, none; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 116; average number of months employed, 4.9+; average wages paid per month, $24.35. Nativity of farmers: Canada, 128; Ireland, 19; Scotland, 13; England, 14; Sweden, 1; France, 1; total foreign born, 176; Americans, 77; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 70; brought nothing, 106; amount brought, $41,363; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $59,428; Americans, $25,350; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $29,095; Americans, $13,890.

ALGER.

No farms reported in this county.

ALLEGAN.

Clyde, Ganges, Hopkins and Pine Plains not reported. Number of farms reported, 3,892; number occupied by owners, 3,681; number occupied by tenants, 211; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,516,396; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $453,295; number of farms not mortgaged, 2,014; acres improved, 101,163; acres unimproved, 50,697; assessed valuation, $3,984,790; number of farms mortgaged, 1,878; acres improved, 87,354; acres unimproved, 46,564; assessed valuation, $2,984,901; mortgage indebtedness, $1,448,941; average rate of interest, .07.4+; total interest paid annually, $107,492.68, which is a fraction over $1.23 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 30; redemptions, 4; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm la-

borers employed in the county, 986; average number of months employed, 7.3; average wages paid per month, $16.48. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 279; Canada, 130; Ireland, 107; England, 164; Scotland, 40; Holland, 285; Poland, 17; Switzerland, 9; Sweden, 22; Norway, 9; Spain, 2; Denmark, 4; France, 6; Wales, 1; Austria, 3; Europe, 345; total foreign born, 1,423; Americans, 2,469. Number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 362; brought nothing, 1,061; amount brought, $133,773; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,484,528; Americans, $4,485,163; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $508,207; Americans, $940,734.

ALPENA.

All townships reported. Number of farms reported, 476; number occupied by owners, 453; number occupied by tenants, 23; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $225,995; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $20,220; farms not mortgaged, 382; acres improved, 9,264; acres unimproved, 26,855; assessed valuation, $184,565; farms mortgaged, 94; acres improved, 3,150; acres unimproved, 6,136; assessed valuation, $61,650; mortgage indebtedness, $33,750; average rate of interest, .08.4+; total interest paid annually, $2,861.51, which is a fraction over 90 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 24; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 136; average number of months employed, 5.8+; average wages paid per month, $21.19. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 73; Canada, 187; Ireland, 28; Scotland, 11: England, 22; Norway, 11; France, 1; at sea, 2; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1; Poland, 2; total foreign born, 339; Americans, 137. Number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 90; brought nothing, 249; amount brought, $35,833; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $166,212; Americans, $80,003; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $24,092; Americans, $9,658.

ANTRIM.

Custar not reported. Number of farms reported, 643; number occupied by owners, 610; number occupied by tenants, 33; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $424,365; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $28,755; farms not mortgaged, 297; acres improved, 7,080; acres unimproved, 15,789; assessed valuation, $204,327; farms mortgaged, 346; acres improved, 9,346; acres unimproved, 17,539; assessed valuation, $248,793; mortgage indebtedness, $130,964; average rate of interest, .08.6+; total interest paid annually, $11,349.76, which is a fraction over $1.22 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 32; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 132; average number of months employed, 4.7+; average wages paid per month, $18.96. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 15; Canada, 152; Ireland, 24; Scotland, 15; England, 32; Holland, 2; Switzerland, 18; Austria, 1; Sweden, 5; France, 1; Poland, 1; Bohemia, 23; Moravia, 4; Norway, 3; total foreign born, 296; Americans, 347. Number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 81; brought nothing, 215; amount brought, $54,968; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners,

$220,776; Americans, $232,344; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $63,952; Americans, $67,012.

ARENAC.

All townships reported. Number of farms reported, 496; number occupied by owners, 473; number occupied by tenants, 23; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $275,340; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $10,245; number of farms not mortgaged, 304; acres improved, 5,423; acres unimproved, 15,368; assessed valuation, $164,095; number of farms mortgaged, 192; acres improved, 4,546; acres unimproved, 10,320; assessed valuation, $121,490; mortgage indebtedness, $73,963; average rate of interest, .07.9+; total interest paid annually, $5,896.60, which is a fraction over $1.29 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. No report on mortgage foreclosures. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 129; average number of months employed, 8+; average wages paid per month, $20. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 33; Canada, 222; Ireland, 9; Scotland, 17; England, 11; Sweden, 6; Norway, 1; Finland, 1; France, 1; total foreign born, 301; Americans, 195. Number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 88; brought nothing, 213; amount brought, $40,135; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $155,040; Americans, $130,545; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $43,889; Americans, $30,074.

BARAGA.

Arvon and Baraga not reported. Number of farms reported, 23; number occupied by owners, 20; number occupied by tenants, 3; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,825; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $400; number of farms not mortgaged, 22; acres improved, 282; acres unimproved, 809; assessed valuation, $3,925; farms mortgaged, 1; acres improved, 20; acres unimproved, 30; assessed valuation, $300; mortgage indebtedness, $700; average rate of interest, .06; total interest paid annually, $42, which is a fraction over $2.10 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, none; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 2; number of months employed, 12; average wages paid per month, $28. Nativity of farmers: Canada, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 2; Sweden, 1; Norway, 3; total foreign born, 8; Americans, 15; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, none; brought nothing, 8; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,470; Americans, $2,755; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, nothing; Americans, $700.

BARRY.

Maple Grove, Orangeville, and Prairieville not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,506; number occupied by owners, 2,305; number occupied by tenants, 201; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $4,957,514; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $531,735; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,185; acres improved, 71,860; acres unimproved, 38,331; assessed valuation, $2,981,273; number of farms mortgaged, 1,321; acres improved, 73,803; acres unimproved, 36,218; assessed valuation, $2,507,976;

mortgage indebtedness, $1,191,358; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $86,295.67, which is a fraction over $1.18 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 29; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 428; average number of months employed, 7+; average wages paid per month, $15.61. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 147; Canada, 69; Ireland, 77; Scotland, 14; England, 145; Holland, 24; Belgium, 2; Sweden, 3; Denmark, 3; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1; Isle of Man, 2; France, 1; total foreign born, 489; Americans, 2,174; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 102; brought nothing, 387; amount brought, $60,521; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,086,060; Americans, $4,704,029; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $207,640; Americans, $983,718.

BAY.

Williams not reported. Number of farms reported, 1,351; number occupied by owners, 1,296; number occupied by tenants, 55; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $1,054,445; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $65,400; farms not mortgaged, 800; acres improved, 24,190; acres unimproved, 20,128; assessed valuation, $694,770; number of farms mortgaged, 551; acres improved, 15,779; acres unimproved, 16,777; assessed valuation, $425,075; mortgage indebtedness, $289,486; average rate of interest, .07.7+; total interest paid annually, $22,299.82, which is a fraction over $1.41 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 16; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 435; average number of months employed, 6+; average wages paid per month, $17.29. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 354; Canada, 239; Ireland, 68; Scotland, 21; England, 39; Holland, 60; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 22; Poland, 27; Austria, 9; France, 11; Switzerland, 7; Norway, 2; Belgium, 28; total foreign born, 888; Americans, 463; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 276; brought nothing, 612; amount brought, $98,360; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $704,690; Americans, $415,155; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $186,794; Americans, $102,692.

BENZIE.

Gilmore, Inland, Joyfield and Lake not reported. Number of farms reported, 327; number occupied by owners, 313; number occupied by tenants, 14; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $160,475; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $8,025; number of farms not mortgaged, 191; acres improved, 5,716; acres unimproved, 10,316; assessed valuation, $104,480; number of farms mortgaged, 136; acres improved, 4,425; acres unimproved, 9,012; assessed valuation, $64,020; mortgage indebtedness, $38,369; average rate of interest .08.6+; total interest paid annually, $3,303.01, which is a fraction over 74 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 9; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 39; average number of months employed, 5.8+; average wages paid per month, $20.22. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 19; Canada, 39; Ireland, 9; England, 13; Wales, 1; Sweden, 1; Norway, 4; Scotland, 5; Denmark, 3; Hol-

land, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign born, 97; Americans, 238; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 29; brought nothing, 68; amount brought, $15,400; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $45,950; Americans, $122,550; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners $10,528; Americans, $27,841.

BERRIEN.

Sodus and St. Joseph not reported. Number of farms reported, 3,135; number occupied by owners. 2,786; number occupied by tenants, 349; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,310,551; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,012,190; number of farms not mortgaged, 2,049; acres improved, 114,174; acres unimproved, 58,027; assessed valuation, $4,477,568; number of farms mortgaged, 1,086; acres improved, 52,657; acres unimproved, 25,486; assessed valuation, $1,845,173; mortgage indebtedness, $884,073; average rate of interest, .07.3+; total interest paid annually, $64,655.78, which is a fraction over $1.23 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 30; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 884; average number of months employed, 7.3+; average wages paid per month, $17.08. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 551; Canada, 69; Ireland, 81; England, 53; Switzerland, 15; Scotland, 10; Holland, 9; Sweden, 10; Belgium, 1; East Indies, 1; France, 3; Bohemia, 1; Poland, 10; Norway, 2; Denmark, 12; Wales, 2; Italy, 1; total foreign born, 831; Americans, 2,330; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 138; brought nothing, 693; amount brought, $74,571; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,257,960; Americans, $5,085,506; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $254,683; Americans, $636,240.

BRANCH.

Bronson, California, Union and Mattison not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,207; number occupied by owners, 1,913; number occupied by tenants, 294; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,739,918; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,111,460; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,170; acres improved, 72,844; acres unimproved, 35,483; assessed valuation, $4,018,939; number of farms mortgaged, 1,037; acres improved, 58,448; acres unimproved, 27,949; assessed valuation, $2,832,439; mortgage indebtedness, $1,177,595; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $81,437.91, which is a fraction over $1.39 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 5; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 603; average number of months employed, 7.7+; average wages paid per month, $15.34. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 61; Canada, 22; Ireland, 29; England, 60; Switzerland, 2; Wales, 2; Poland, 8; Holland, 3; Scotland, 6; Austria, 1; Sweden, 1: France, 1; total foreign born, 196; Americans, 2,154; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 34; brought nothing, 162; amount brought, $14,183; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $520,999; Americans, $6,637,929; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $90,468; Americans, $1,087,127.

CALHOUN.

Albion, Battle Creek, Bedford, Clarence, Homer, Leroy and Sheridan not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,164; number occupied by owners, 1,900; number occupied by tenants, 264; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,419,395; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,-103,310; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,124; acres improved, 86,537; acres unimproved, 38,630; assessed valuation, $3,766,365; number of farms mortgaged, 1,040; acres improved, 71,395; acres unimproved, 31,760; assessed valuation, $2,756,340; mortgage indebtedness, $1,476,250; average rate of interest, .07+; total interest paid annually, $103,616.46, which is a fraction over $1.45 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 33; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 645; average number of months employed, 7.8+; average wages paid per month, $15.80. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 146; Ireland, 64; England, 128; Canada, 30; Scotland, 5; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1; France, 3; Austria, 1; Australia, 1; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1; at sea, 3; total foreign born, 385; Americans, 1,929; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 68; brought nothing, 317; amount brought, $33,168; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,-080,900; Americans, $6,265,835; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $240,-770; Americans, $1,235,480.

CASS.

La Grange, Mason, Ontwa, Porter and Wayne not reported. Number of farms reported, 1,596; number occupied by owners, 1,388; number occupied by tenants, 208; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $4,724,991; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $966,190; number of farms not mortgaged, 873; acres improved, 68,687; acres unimproved, 32,182; assessed valuation, $3,598,676; number of farms mortgaged, 723; acres improved, 47,117; acres unimproved, 21,061; assessed valuation, $2,092,505; mortgage indebtedness, $779,994; average rate of interest, .07.1—; total interest paid annually, $55,316.25, which is a fraction over $1.17 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 11; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 606; average number of months employed, 7.2+; average wages paid per month, $17.03. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 85; Ireland, 52; Scotland, 5; England, 53; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 3; Austria, 1; Canada, 19; Holland, 2; France, 1; Belgium, 1; Denmark, 2; total foreign born, 225; Americans, 1,640; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 42; brought nothing, 183; amount brought, $18,342; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $722,695; Americans, $6,061,911; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $112,139; Americans, $667,855.

CHARLEVOIX.

Boyne Valley, Charlevoix, Eveline, Melrose and Resort not reported. Number of farms reported, 556; number occupied by owners, 541; number occupied by tenants, 15; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners,

$391,963; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $16,385; number of farms not mortgaged, 203; acres improved, 4,489; acres unimproved, 11,924; assessed valuation, $144,624; number of farms mortgaged, 353; acres improved, 8,992; acres unimproved, 23,314; assessed valuation, $263,724; mortgage indebtedness, $120,695; average rate of interest, .08.6+; total interest paid annually, $10,408.23, which is a fraction over $1.15 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 4; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 49; average number of months employed, 7.2; average wages paid per month, $17.98. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 73; Canada, 123; Ireland, 32; Scotland, 11; England, 40; Sweden, 5; Poland, 4; France, 3; Holland, 1; Bohemia, 3; total foreign born, 295; Americans, 331; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 56; brought nothing, 239; amount brought, $42,614; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $222,385; Americans, $230,213; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $52,484; Americans, $68,211.

CHEBOYGAN.

Beaugrand, Duncan, Grant, Monroe and Munda not reported. Number of farms reported, 429; number occupied by owners, 424; number occupied by tenants, 5; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $214,941; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $2,156; number of farms not mortgaged, 299; acres improved, 4,068; acres unimproved, 21,206; assessed valuation, $148,383; number of farms mortgaged, 130; acres improved, 2,469; acres unimproved, 9,094; assessed valuation, $68,714; mortgage indebtedness, $33,241; average rate of interest, .08.9—; total interest paid annually, $2,955, which is a fraction over $1.19 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 4; redemptions, 3; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 41; average number of months employed, 5.6+; average wages paid per month, $23.22. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 73; Canada, 85; Ireland, 15; Scotland, 9; England, 7; France, 5; Sweden, 3; Poland, 1; Finland, 1; Holland, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign born, 202; Americans, 227. Number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 66; brought nothing, 136; amount brought, $23,545; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $112,081; Americans, $105,016; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $19,560; Americans, $13,681.

CHIPPEWA.

No farms reported in this county.

CLARE.

Arthur, Franklin, Grant, Greenwood and Winterfield not reported. Number of farms reported, 203; number occupied by owners, 192; number occupied by tenants, 11; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $85,405; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $13,305; number of farms not mortgaged, 128; acres improved, 4,475; acres unimproved, 9,179;

assessed valuation, $66,125; number of farms not mortgaged, 75; acres improved, 1,814; acres unimproved, 4,396; assessed valuation, $32,585; mortgage indebtedness, $22,117; average rate of interest, .07.7—; total interest paid annually, $1,696.42, which is a fraction over 93 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 7; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 16; average number of months employed, 5.8+; average wages paid per month, $17.31. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 4; Canada, 54; Ireland, 7; England, 4; Holland, 1; Scotland, 2; total foreign born, 72; Americans, 131; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 17; brought nothing, 55; amount brought, $8,255; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $37,598; Americans, $61,112; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $8,297; Americans, $13,820.

CLINTON.

Essex, Greenbush, Olive and Victor not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,438; number occupied by owners, 2,307; number occupied by tenants, 131; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,915,845; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $472,035; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,260; acres improved, 77,903; acres unimproved, 38,166; assessed valuation, $4,082,110; number of farms mortgaged, 1,178; acres improved, 69,946; acres unimproved, 31,542; assessed valuation, $3,305,770; mortgage indebtedness, $1,350,086; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $97,798.82, which is a fraction over $1.40 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 47; redemptions, 4; sales on levy of execution, 7; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 698; average number of months employed, 6.8+; average wages paid per month, $16.09. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 407; Canada, 100; Ireland, 73; Scotland, 11; England, 137; France, 13; Switzerland, 3; Sweden, 2; Isle of Man, 2; Austria, 1; Norway, 1; Holland, 2; Wales, 1; total foreign born, 753; Americans, 2,204; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 130; brought nothing, 623; amount brought, $126,361; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,356,470; Americans, $6,700,290; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $381,451; Americans, $994,515.

CRAWFORD.

Beaver Creek, Center Plains and Grayling not reported. Number of farms reported, 133; number occupied by owners, 128; number occupied by tenants, 5; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $34,219; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $475; number of farms not mortgaged, 119; acres improved, 2,300; acres unimproved, 10,456; assessed valuation, $29,352; number of farms mortgaged, 14; acres improved, 311; acres unimproved, 1,041; assessed valuation, $5,342; mortgage indebtedness, $2,855; average rate of interest, .08+; total interest paid annually, $226.60, which is a fraction over 72 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 9; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 8; average number of months employed, 2.5; average wages paid per month, $23.90. Nativity of

farmers: Germany, 9; Canada, 10; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 3; England, 17; Sweden, 4; Denmark, 1; Norway, 1; total foreign born, 46; Americans, 100; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 17; brought nothing, 29; amount brought, $6,728; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $12,489; Americans, $24,425; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $1,525; Americans, $1,830.

DELTA.

Baldwin; Bay De Noc, Fairbanks, Masonville, Nahma and Winona not reported. Number of farms reported, 175; number occupied by owners, 173; number occupied by tenants, 2; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $100,297; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $2,660; number of farms not mortgaged, 139; acres improved, 4,757; acres unimproved, 6,860; assessed valuation, $77,317; number of farms mortgaged, 36; acres improved, 1,597; acres unimproved, 2,170; assessed valuation, $25,640; mortgage indebtedness, $18,223; average rate of interest, .08.2—; total interest paid annually, $1,490.55, which is a fraction over 93 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 8; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 100; number of months employed, 6+; average wages paid per month, $22.68. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 16; Canada, 79; Ireland, 6; England, 6; Sweden, 25; Norway, 3; Denmark, 6; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign born, 146; Americans, 29; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 32; brought nothing, 114; amount brought, $6,180; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $80,775; Americans, $22,182; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $14,823; Americans, $3,400.

EATON.

Brookfield, Carmel and Hamlin not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,773; number occupied by owners, 2,602; number occupied by tenants, 171; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,851,590; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $510,370; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,420; acres improved, 74,775; acres unimproved, 43,128; assessed valuation, $3,905,580; number of farms mortgaged, 1,353; acres improved, 69,173; acres unimproved, 38,447; assessed valuation, $3,456,380; mortgage indebtedness, $1,374,827; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $99,035.62, which is a fraction over $1.41+ per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 9; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 579; average number of months employed, 7.3; average wages paid per month, $15.94. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 86; Canada, 70; Ireland, 54; Scotland, 4; England, 110; Denmark, 2; Switzerland, 5; France, 1; at sea, 1; Finland, 2; Sweden, 1; Isle of Man, 3; total foreign born, 339; Americans, 2,672; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 90; brought nothing, 249; amount brought, $53,669; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $881,580; Americans, $6,903,680; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $141,585; Americans, $1,233,242.

EMMET.

Bliss, Cross Village, Littlefield, Little Traverse, Maple River and Pleasant View not reported. Number of farms reported, 219; number occupied by owners, 215; number occupied by tenants, 4; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $115,160; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,520; number of farms not mortgaged, 87; acres improved, 2,316; acres unimproved, 5,622; assessed valuation, $49,030; number of farms mortgaged, 132; acres improved, 3,209; acres unimproved, 8,992; assessed valuation, $67,650; mortgage indebtedness, $41,789; average rate of interest, .08.8—; total interest paid annually, $3,668.14, which is a fraction over $1.14 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Number of mortgage foreclosures, 34; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none; number of farm laborers employed in the county, 30; average numnumber of months employed, 6.4+; average wages paid per month, $17.37. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 41; Canada, 26; Ireland, 3; Scotland, 6; England, 14; Sweden, 6; Denmark, 1; Holland, 1; France, 3; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; total foreign born, 103; Americans, 166; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 39; brought nothing, 64: amount brought, $25,810; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $48,185; Americans, $68,495; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $20,865; Americans, $36,189.

GENESEE.

Argentine, Atlas, Davison and Fenton not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,811; number occupied by owners, 2,584; number occupied by tenants, 227; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,802,935; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $958,970; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,331; acres improved, 82,900; acres unimproved, 36,231; assessed valuation, $4,318,650; number of farms mortgaged, 1,480; acres improved, 77,994; acres unimproved, 37,239; assessed valuation, $3,443,255; mortgage indebtedness, $1,500,439; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $108,761.37, which is a fraction over $1.39 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 84; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 10; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 980; average number of months employed, 7.4—; average wages paid per month, $16.20. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 111; Canada, 211; Ireland, 191; Scotland, 33; England, 222; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 5; Bohemia, 1; France, 18; Norway, 1; Sweden, 1; Europe, 1; total foreign born, 796; Americans, 2,330; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 190; brought nothing, 606; amount brought, $109,793; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,061,250; Americans, $6,907,780; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $410,883; Americans, $1,089,556.

GLADWIN.

Buckeye and Clement not reported. Number of farms reported, 192; number occupied by owners, 181; number occupied by tenants, 11; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $65,016; assessed valuation of farms occu-

pied by tenants, $17,480; number of farms not mortgaged, 138; acres improved, 3,252; acres unimproved, 7,216; assessed valuation, $51,766; number of farms mortgaged, 54; acres improved, 1,409; acres unimproved, 2,794; assessed valuation, $30,730; mortgage indebtedness, $18,481; average rate of interest, .07.6+; total interest paid annually, $1,405.32, which is a fraction over 99 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 2; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 31; average number of months employed, 6.1+; average wages paid per month, $17.43. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 11; Canada, 78; Ireland, 5; Scotland, 2; England, 5; Sweden, 1; total foreign born, 102; Americans, 90; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 33; brought nothing, 69; amount brought, $14,810; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $46,173; Americans, $36,323; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $7,900; Americans, $10,581.

GRAND TRAVERSE.

Blair, East Bay, Fife Lake, Garfield, Mayfield, Paradise, Peninsula, Traverse and Whitewater not reported. Number of farms reported, 256; number occupied by owners, 248; number occupied by tenants, 8; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $148,750; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $4,210; number of farms not mortgaged, 134; acres improved, 4,136; acres unimproved, 8,152; assessed valuation, $85,377; number of farms mortgaged, 122; acres improved, 3,229; acres unimproved, 7,545; assessed valuation, $67,583; mortgage indebtedness, $40,002; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $3,121.44, which is a fraction over 97 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 9; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 82; average months employed, 4.7+; average wages paid per month, $16.91. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 21; Canada, 25; Ireland, 19; England, 13; Holland, 1; Austria, 10; Sweden, 2; total foreign born, 91; Americans, 219; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 21; brought nothing, 70; amount brought, $5,898; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $74,742; Americans, $141,018; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $7,348; Americans, $32,654.

GRATIOT.

Bethany and Washington not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,479; number occupied by owners, 2,325; number occupied by tenants, 154; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,081,721; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $254,755; number of farms not mortgaged, 942; acres improved, 38,314; acres unimproved, 32,230; assessed valuation, $1,438,050; number of farms mortgaged, 1,537; acres improved, 55,212; acres unimproved, 49,245; assessed valuation, $1,898,426; mortgage indebtedness, $952,405; average rate of interest, .07.6—; total interest paid annually, $72,216.25, which is a fraction over $1.33 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 47; redemptions, 23; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, 3; number of farm laborers employed in the county, 252; average number of months employed, 7—; average wages paid

per month, $14.85. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 87; Canada, 165; Ireland, 61; Scotland, 26; England, 114; Switzerland, 14; France, 10; Wales, 5; at sea, 2; Holland, 1; Australia, 1; total foreign born, 486; Americans, 2,196; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 104; brought nothing, 382; amount brought, $76,297; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $709,915; Americans, $2,855,527; mortgage indebtedness of of foreigners, $162,895; Americans, $789,510.

HILLSDALE.

Amboy, Fayette, Hillsdale, Jefferson, Litchfield, Pittsford, Ransom, Scipio, Somerset, Wheatland, Woodbridge and Wright not reported. Number of farms reported, 1,237; number occupied by owners, 1,113; number occupied by tenants, 124; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,412,356; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $435,625; number of farms not mortgaged, 793; acres improved, 51,641; acres unimproved, 18,067; assessed valuation, $2,617,356; number of farms mortgaged, 444; acres improved, 27,448; acres unimproved, 9,800; assessed valuation, $1,230,625; mortgage indebtedness, $546,469; average rate of interest, .06.8+; total interest paid annually, $37,481.18, which is a fraction over $1.36 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 10; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 267; average number of months employed, 8.4+; average wages paid per month, $16.74. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 42; Canada, 9; Ireland, 43; Scotland, 6; England, 72; Holland, 2; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; total foreign born, 178; Americans, 1,334; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 21; brought nothing, 157; amount brought, $11,423; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $525,445; Americans, $4,056,676; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $61,620; Americans, $484,849.

HOUGHTON.

No farms reported in this county.

HURON.

Bingham, Bloomfield, Colfax, Dwight and Rubicon not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,037; number occupied by owners, 1,985; number occupied by tenants, 52; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $1,857,454; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $80,662; number of farms not mortgaged, 906; acres improved, 40,474; acres unimproved, 42,024; assessed valuation, $991,258; number of farms mortgaged, 1,131; acres improved, 45,285; acres unimproved, 47,123; assessed valuation, $946,858; mortgage indebtedness, $586,573; average rate of interest, .07.6+; total interest paid annually, $45,025.58, which is a fraction over 99 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 25; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 385; average number of months employed, 5.8+; average wages paid per month, $12.73. Nativity of farmers:

Germany, 646; Canada, 622; Ireland, 139; Scotland, 111; England, 91; France, 7; Wales, 4; Switzerland, 5; Italy, 1; Austria, 6; Denmark, 3; Europe, 3; Belgium, 2; Bohemia, 1; Russia, 1; Poland, 17; Isle of Man, 1; Norway, 6; Holland, 3; total foreign born, 1,669; Americans, 368; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 632; brought nothing, 1,037; amount brought, $437,763; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,539,830; Americans, $398,286; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $461,125; Americans, $125,448.

INGHAM.

LeRoy and White Oak not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,387; number occupied by owners, 2,199; number occupied by tenants, 188; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,467,160; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $578,675; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,295; acres improved, 83,413; acres unimproved, 45,669; assessed valuation, $4,147,890; number of farms mortgaged, 1,092; acres improved, 63,849; acres unimproved, 36,456; assessed valuation, $2,897,945; mortgage indebtedness, $1,289,822; average rate of interest, .07.0+; total interest paid annually, $91,250.20, which is a fraction over $1.42 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 21; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 764; average number of months employed, 7.3+; average wages paid per month, $17.12. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 156; Canada, 53; Ireland, 70; Scotland, 17; England, 104; France, 1; Holland, 1; Switzerland, 2; Poland, 2; Russia, 4; Denmark, 1; Wales, 1; Sweden, 1; total foreign born, 413; Americans, 1,974; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 88; brought nothing, 325; amount brought, $34,298; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,246,650; Americans, $5,799,185; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $168,374; Americans, $1,121,448.

IONIA.

Berlin and Ionia not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,841; number occupied by owners, 2,598; number occupied by tenants, 243; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,380,281; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $667,855; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,417; acres improved, 83,980; acres unimproved, 39,635; assessed valuation, $3,721,640; number of farms mortgaged, 1,424; acres improved, 83,967; acres unimproved, 39,511; assessed valuation, $3,326,496; mortgage indebtedness, $1,559,004; average rate of interest, .07.3+; total interest paid annually, $114,812.45, which is a fraction over $1.36 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 21; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 7; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 958; average number of months employed, 6.6+; average wages paid per month, $16.56. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 157; Canada, 193; Ireland, 97; Scotland, 26; England, 126; Russia, 1: Europe, 9; France, 7: Austria, 4; Switzerland, 2; Isle of Man, 1; Denmark, 1; total foreign born, 624; Americans, 2,477; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 144; brought nothing, 480; amount brought, $76,775; assessed

valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,479,251; Americans, $6,306,570; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $310,657; Americans, $1,248,347.

IOSCO.

Alabaster, Baldwin, Tawas and Wilber not reported. Number of farms reported, 136; number occupied by owners, 127; number occupied by tenants, 9; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $41,338; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $4,365; number of farms not mortgaged, 108; acres improved, 2,679; acres unimproved, 6,037; assessed valuation, $33,458; number of farms mortgaged, 28; acres improved, 676; acres unimproved, 1,576; assessed valuation, $12,245; mortgage indebtedness, $7,716; average rate of interest, .07.1+; total interest paid annually, $550.73, which is a fraction over 81 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 5; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 54; average number of months employed, 7.5—; average wages paid per month, $20.48. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 11; Canada, 53; Ireland, 7; Scotland, 4; England, 8; Sweden, 3; Poland, 2; total foreign born, 88; Americans, 48; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 21; brought nothing, 67; amount brought, $8,440; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $29,198; Americans, $16,505; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $6,406; Americans, $1,310.

IRON.

No farms reported in this county.

ISABELLA.

Denver, Lincoln, and Sherman not reported. Number of farms reported, 1,255; number occupied by owners, 1,208; number occupied by tenants, 47; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $1,039,180; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $81,795; number of farms not mortgaged, 506; acres improved, 18,307; assessed valuation, $504,572; number of farms mortgaged, 749; acres improved, 26,698; acres unimproved, 29,683; assessed valuation, $616 403; mortgage indebtedness, $392,829; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $30,978.28, which is a fraction over $1.15 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 47; redemptions, 5; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 221; average number of months employed, 5.7+; average wages paid per month, $16.58. Nativity of farmers: Germany 75; Canada, 271; Ireland, 71; Scotland, 21; England, 33; Sweden, 3; France, 9; Switzerland, 12; Austria, 1; Hayti, 1; total foreign born, 497; Americans, 758; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 185; brought nothing, 312; amount brought, $121,827; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $405,715; Americans, $715,260; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $156,215; Americans, $236,614.

ISLE ROYAL.

No farms reported in this county.

JACKSON.

Columbia, Grass Lake, Henrietta, Leoni, Liberty, Napoleon, Norvell, Pulaski, Sandstone, Springport, Summit and Tompkins not reported. Number of farms reported, 1,119; number occupied by owners, 1,017; number occupied by tenants, 102; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,709,421; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $441,940; number of farms not mortgaged, 624; acres improved, 50,485; acres unimproved, 28,494; assessed valuation, $2,564,591; number of farms mortgaged, 495; acres improved, 37,604; acres unimproved, 18,375; assessed valuation, $1,586,770; mortgage indebtedness, $797,568; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $55,067.88, which is a fraction over $1.46 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage forclosures, 60; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 6; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 549; average number of months employed, 7.8+; average wages paid per month, $16.61. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 65; Canada, 24; Ireland, 38; Scotland, 3; England, 75; Sweden, 1; France, 2; total foreign born, 208; Americans, 1,019; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 37; brought nothing, 171; amount brought, $17,584; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $635,390; Americans, $3,698,851; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $134,480; Americans, $663,088.

KALAMAZOO.

All townships reported. Number of farms reported, 2,455; number occupied by owners, 2,166; number occupied by tenants, 289; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $7,433,625; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,357,710; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,480; acres improved, 121,076; acres unimproved, 34,681; assessed valuation, $5,675,-975; number of farms mortgaged, 975; acres improved, 74,251; acres unimproved, 22,760; assessed valuation, $3,115,360; mortgage indebtedness, $1,371,479; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $94,438.73, which is a fraction over $1.27 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 3; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 1,003; average number of months employed, 7.5; average wages paid per month, $15.66. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 78; Canada, 40; Ireland, 107; England, 129; Holland, 140; Scotland, 23; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 5; France, 7; Wales, 1; Isle of Man, 1; total foreign born, 532; Americans, 1,923; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 55; brought nothing, 477; amount brought, $32,645; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,383,440; Americans, $7,407,895; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $262,003; Americans, $1,109,476.

KALKASKA.

Kalkaska township not reported. Number of farms reported, 491; number occupied by owners, 479; number occupied by tenants, 12; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $253,055; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $10,040; farms not mortgaged, 179; acres improved, 3,938; acres

unimproved, 9,357; assessed valuation, $98,278; number of farms not mortgaged, 312; acres improved, 6,815; acres unimproved, 15,825; assessed valuation, $164,817; mortgage indebtedness, $85,831; average rate of interest, .08.5+; total interest paid annually, $7,374.83, which is a fraction over $1.08 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 14; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 22; average number of months employed, 4.6+; average wages paid per month, $17.70. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 25; Canada, 51; Ireland, 20; Scotland, 4; England, 41; Sweden, 6; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 2; Norway, 1; Denmark, 3; total foreign born, 154; Americans, 337; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 59; brought nothing, 95; amount brought, $28,791; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $93,969; Americans, $169,126; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $27,920; Americans, $57,911.

KENT.

Ada, Caledonia, Cascade, Lowell, Plainfield, Solon, Sparta and Tyrone not reported. Number of farms reported, 3,016; number occupied by owners, 2,803; number occupied by tenants, 213; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,922,615; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $604,476; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,644; acres improved, 92,232; acres unimproved, 49,825; assessed valuation, $4,117,521; number of farms mortgaged, 1,372; acres improved, 68,528; acres unimproved, 35,080; assessed valuation, $2,409,570; mortgage indebtedness, $1,204.428; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $87,764.43, which is a fraction over $1.28 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 62; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 1,050; average number of months employed, 6.4+; average wages paid per month, $17.31. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 168, Canada, 199; Ireland, 191; Scotland, 19; England, 110; Holland, 129; Poland, 5; Wales, 1; Denmark, 38; Sweden, 10; Austria, 2; France, 8; Belgium 2; Switzerland, 8; Portugal, 1; Mexico, 1; total foreign born, 892; Americans, 2,124; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 159; brought nothing, 733; amount brought, $88,814; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,844,890; Americans, $4,682,201; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $395,009; Americans, $809,419.

KEWEENAW.

Allouez, Clifton, Eagle Harbor and Grant not reported. Number of farms reported, 11; number occupied by owners, 7; number occupied by tenants, 4; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $7,603; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $4,900; farms not mortgaged, 11; acres improved, 965; acres unimproved, 555; assessed valuation, $12,503. No mortgages reported. Mortgage foreclosures, none; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 7; average number of months employed, 3.9+; average wages paid per month, $30.85. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 3; Canada, 1; Ireland, 1; England, 3; France, 1; total foreign born, 9; Americans, 2; number of

foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 7; brought nothing, 2; amount brought, $750; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $11,210; Americans, $1,293.

LAKE.

Center, Chase, Elk, Ellsworth, Lake, Pleasant Plains and Yates not reported. Number of farms reported, 116; number occupied by owners, 112; number occupied by tenants, 4; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $41,140; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,705; number of farms not mortgaged, 68; acres improved, 1,815; acres unimproved, 3,742; assessed valuation, $21,425; number of farms mortgaged, 48; acres improved, 1,512; acres unimproved, 2,640; assessed valuation, $21,420; mortgage indebtedness, $17,041; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $1,338.80, which is a fraction over 88 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 9; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 18; average number of months employed, 4.8+; average wages paid per month, $19.94. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 8; Canada, 20; Ireland, 2; Scotland, 3; England, 4; total foreign born, 37; Americans, 79; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 14; brought nothing, 23; amount brought, $18,600; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $16,660; Americans, $26,185; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $8,130; Americans, $8,911.

LAPEER.

Arcada not reported. Number of farms reported, 2,836; number occupied by owners, 2,603; number occupied by tenants, 233; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,594,582; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $577,590; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,374; acres improved, 94,758; acres unimproved, 48,347; assessed valuation, $3,662,080; number of farms mortgaged, 1,462; acres improved, 83,617; acres unimproved, 51,663; assessed valuation, $2,510,092; mortgage indebtedness, $1,240,427; average rate of interest, .07.4+; total interest paid annually, $92,886.04, which is a fraction over $1.11 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 31; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 9; redemptions, 1; number of farm laborers employed in the county, 858; average number of months employed, 7.1+; average wages paid per month, $15.54. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 299; Canada, 647; Ireland, 104; Scotland, 102; England, 131; France, 9; Switzerland, 6; Denmark, 2; at sea, 2; Isle of Man, 1; Austria, 1; total foreign born, 1,304; Americans, 1,532; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 370; brought nothing, 934; amount brought, $333,513; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,345,940; Americans, $3,826,232; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $624,104; Americans, $616,323.

LEELANAW.

Townships all reported. Number of farms reported, 723; number occupied by owners, 706; number occupied by tenants, 17; assessed valuation of

farms occupied by owners, $318,967; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $13,030; number of farms not mortgaged, 425; acres improved, 14,718; acres unimproved, 32,938; assessed valuation, $201,136; number of farms mortgaged, 298; acres improved, 8,997; acres unimproved, 20,452; assessed valuation, $130,861; mortgage indebtedness, $91,117; average rate of interest, .07.9+; total interest paid annually, $7,224.25, which is a fraction over 80 cents per acre on the improved lands mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 6; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 76; average number of months employed, 6.2+; average wages paid per month, $16.38. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 157; Canada, 82; Ireland, 25; Scotland, 5; England, 30; Switzerland, 9; Norway, 54; Wales, 1; Holland, 1; Belgium, 1; France, 5; Austria, 65; Sweden, 10; Poland, 15; Russia, 1; Denmark, 2; total foreign born, 463; Americans, 260; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 162; brought nothing, 301; amount brought, $54,623; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $219,761; Americans, $112,236; mortgage indebtedness, foreigners, $53,339; Americans, $37,778.

LENAWEE.

Townships of Deerfield, Hudson, Ridgeway, Rome and Seneca not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 3,066; number occupied by owners, 2,771; number occupied by tenants, 295; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $9,360,500; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,300,515; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,802; acres improved, 119,098; acres unimproved, 49,537; assessed valuation, $6,924,065; number of farms mortgaged, 1,264; acres improved, 72,207; acres unimproved, 28,574; assessed valuation, $3,736,950; mortgage indebtedness, $1,584,984; average rate of interest, .06.6+; total interest paid annually, $106,014.62, which is a fraction over $1.46 per acre on the improved lands mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 38; redemptions 2; sales on levy of execution, 9; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 965; average number of months employed, 7.8+; average wages paid per month, $15.61. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 270; Canada, 34; Ireland, 157; Scotland, 13; England, 95; Holland, 2; Belgium, 1; France, 4; Denmark, 1; Switzerland, 13; Isle of Man, 3; Wales, 1; Russia, 1; total foreign born, 595; Americans, 2,471; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 131; brought nothing, 464; amount brought, $96,883; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,570,460; Americans, $9,090,555; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $297,784; Americans, $1,287,200.

LIVINGSTON.

All townships reported. Number of farms in the county, 2,583; number occupied by owners, 2,401; number occupied by tenants, 182; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $8,138,215; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $650,140; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,384; acres improved, 110,002; acres unimproved, 59,382; assessed valuation, $5,134,215; number of farms mortgaged, 1,199; acres improved, 87,762; acres unimproved, 43,501; assessed valuation, $3,654,140; mortgage indebtedness,

$1,672,944; average rate of interest, .06.8+; total interest paid annually, $114,233.53, which is a fraction over $1.30 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 19; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 1,200; average number of months employed, 7.7+; average wages paid per month, $16.62. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 149; Canada, 40; Ireland, 148; Scotland, 24; England, 183; Denmark, 8; France, 2; Russia, 2; Sweden, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign born, 559; Americans, 2,024; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 110; brought nothing, 449; amount brought, $45.512; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,786.600; Americans, $7,001.755; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $357,695; Americans, $1,315,249.

MACKINAC.

Townships of Brevort, Holmes, Lakefield, Moran, Newton, not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 107; number occupied by owners, 105; number occupied by tenants, 2; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $17,819; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,300; number of farms not mortgaged, 102; acres improved, 1,924; acres unimproved, 11,673; assessed valuation, $18,554; number of farms mortgaged, 5; acres improved, 63; acres unimproved, 497; assessed valuation, $565; mortgage indebtedness, $750; average rate of interest, .08.2; total interest paid annually, $61.50, which is a fraction over 98 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 5; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 8; average number of months employed, 6.5; average wages paid per month, $25.26. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 3; Canada, 42; Ireland, 12; Scotland, 3; England, 12; Sweden, 2; Wales, 1; total foreign born, 75; Americans, 32; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 43; brought nothing, 32; amount brought, $12,931; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $15,166; Americans, $3,953; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $300; Americans, $450.

MACOMB.

Township of Lenox not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 2,634; number occupied by owners, 2,360; number occupied by tenants, 274; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,750,190; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,181,576; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,525; acres improved, 98,867; acres unimproved, 40,396; assessed valuation, $5,250,231; number of farms mortgaged, 1,109; acres improved, 57,004; acres unimproved, 22,217; assessed valuation, $2,681,535; mortgage indebtedness, $1,250,381; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $86,397.28, which is a fraction over $1.51 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 23; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 965; average number of months employed, 7.9+; average wages paid per month, $16.02. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 913; Canada, 126; Ireland, 61; Scotland, 23; England, 91; Belgium, 14; France, 28; Switzer-

land, 4; Holland, 10; Wales, 2; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 1; Austria, 7; Poland, 1; total foreign born, 1,282; Americans, 1,352; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 164; brought nothing, 1,118; amount brought, $144.654; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $3,072,215; Americans, $4 859,551; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $659,697; Americans, $590,684.

MANISTEE.

Townships of Brown, Manistee, Springdale, Stronack not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 490; number occupied by owners, 474; number occupied by tenants, 16; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $354,470; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $12,902; number of farms not mortgaged, 247; acres improved, 8,112; acres unimproved, 14,031; assessed valuation, $187,840; number of farms mortgaged, 243; acres improved, 7,882; acres unimproved, 14,838; assessed valuation, $179,532; mortgage indebtedness, $101,394; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $7,965.33, which is a fraction over $1.01 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 16; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 68; average number of months employed, 6.3+; average wages paid per month, $17.66. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 92; Canada, 34; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 8; England, 22; Wales, 1; Sweden, 5; Switzerland, 1; Norway, 9; Europe, 1; France, 2; Denmark, 7; total foreign born, 192; Americans, 298; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 51; brought nothing, 141; amount brought, $22,721; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $160,509; Americans, $206,863; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $37,138; Americans, $64,256.

MANITOU.

Township of Chandler not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 93; number occupied by owners, 93; number occupied by tenants, none; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $17,070; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, nothing; number of farms not mortgaged, 89; acres improved, 2,354; acres unimproved, 5,298; assessed valuation, $16,020; number of farms mortgaged, 4; acres improved, 100; acres unimproved, 646; assessed valuation, $1,050; mortgage indebtedness, $750; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $58.50, which is a fraction over 58 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, redemptions, sales on levy of execution and redemptions, none reported. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, none. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 1; Canada, 5; Ireland, 82; Sweden, 2; total foreign born, 90; Americans, 3; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 1; brought nothing, 89; amount brought, $400; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $16,570; Americans, 500; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $450; Americans, $300.

MARQUETTE.

Townships of Champion, Ely, Humboldt, Negaunee, Richmond and Tilden not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 110; number occupied by owners, 108; number occupied by tenants, 2; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $48,361; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,088; number of farms not mortgaged, 92; acres improved, 2,974; acres unimproved, 10,077; assessed valuation, $41,279; number of farms mortgaged, 18; acres improved, 961; acres unimproved, 2,220; assessed valuation, $8,170; mortgage indebtedness, $7,894; average rate of interest, .08.0+; total interest paid annually, $632.15, which is a fraction over 65 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 4; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 6; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 71; average number of months employed, 5.9+; average wages paid per month, $32.99. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 35; Canada, 22; Ireland, 9; Scotland, 3; England, 3; Sweden, 12; France, 2; Europe, 4; Denmark, 2; Norway, 2; total foreign born, 94; Americans, 16; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 16; brought nothing, 78; amount brought, $5,683; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $41,971; Americans, $7,478; mortgage indebtedness, foreigners, $6,794; Americans, $1,100.

MASON.

Townships of Eden, Free Soil, Summit, not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 602; number occupied by owners, 585; number occupied by tenants, 17; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $366,500; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $15,295; number of farms not mortgaged, 197; acres improved, 5,574; acres unimproved, 8,746; assessed valuation, $133,500; number of farms mortgaged, 405; acres improved, 10,609; acres unimproved, 16,848; assessed valuation, $248,295; mortgage indebtedness, $149.377; average rate of interest, .08.3+; total interest paid annually, $12,474.89, which is a fraction over $1.17 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 27; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 89; average number of months employed, 7.0+; average wages paid per month, $19.53. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 99; Canada, 64; Ireland, 14; Scotland, 9; England, 24; Sweden, 24; Denmark, 28; Wales, 1; France, 4; Norway, 7; Finland, 1; Bohemia, 1; Belgium, 6; Austria, 2; total foreign born, 284; Americans, 318; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 108; brought nothing, 176; amount brought, $36,055; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $185,555; Americans, $196,240, mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $70,634; Americans, $78,743.

MECOSTA.

Townships of Chippewa, Fork, Green, Hinton, Martiny, Mecosta, Millbrook, and Morton not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 741; number occupied by owners, 696; number occupied by tenants, 45; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $596,115; assessed valuation

of farms occupied by tenants, $50,960: number of farms not mortgaged, 329; acres improved, 11,388; acres unimproved, 15,575; assessed valuation, $335,548; number of farms mortgaged, 412; acres improved, 9,773; acres unimproved, 18,664; assessed valuation, $311,527; mortgage indebtedness, $175,264; average rate of interest, .07.7+; total interest paid annually, $13,516.58, which is a fraction over $1.38 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 49; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 123; average number of months employed, 6.7; average wages paid per month, $18.60. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 65; Canada, 155; Ireland, 18; Scotland, 4; England, 23; Sweden, 37; France, 2; Norway, 7; Denmark, 7; Poland, 2; Wales, 2; Holland, 2; Austria, 1; Switzerland, 3; total foreign born, 328; Americans, 413; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 88; brought nothing, 240; amount brought, $46,665; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $285,008; Americans, $362,067; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $86,713; Americans, $88,551.

MENOMINEE.

Townships of Breitung, Cedarville and Menominee not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 239; number occupied by owners, 236; number occupied by tenants, 3; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $106,606; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $5,300; number of farms not mortgaged, 195; acres improved, 4,275; acres unimproved, 11,112; assessed valuation, $89,165; number of farms mortgaged, 44; acres improved, 961; acres unimproved, 2,830; assessed valuation, $22,741; mortgage indebtedness, $14,245; average rate of interest, .08.7+; total interest paid annually, $1,247.87, which is a fraction over $1.29 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 16; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 19; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 90; average number of months employed, 8.8+; average wages paid per month, $17.67. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 20; Canada, 98; Ireland, 12; Scotland, 1; England, 3; Sweden, 31; Denmark, 5; France, 5; Norway, 15; Switzerland, 1; Belgium, 6; Russia, 4; total foreign born, 201; Americans, 38; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 38; brought nothing, 163; amount brought, $10,507; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $94,735; Americans, $17,171; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $10,220; Americans, $4,025.

MIDLAND.

Township of Homer not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 759; occupied by owners, 743; occupied by tenants, 16; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $423,232; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $12,980; number of farms not mortgaged, 381; acres improved, 9,394; acres unimproved, 20,135; assessed valuation, $211,633; number of farms mortgaged, 378; acres improved, 9,581; acres unimproved, 15,370; assessed valuation, $224,579; mortgage indebtedness, $49,803; average rate of interest, .07.6+; total interest paid annually, $11,499.72, which is a fraction over $1.20 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 18; redemptions, none; sales on levy of executions, 6; redemptions,

3. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 227; average number of months employed, 8.4+; average wages paid per month, $18.49. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 39; Canada, 204; Ireland, 38; Scotland, 10; England, 25; Sweden, 1; Austria, 1; Denmark, 6; Switzerland, 1; Bohemia, 1; total number foreign born, 326; Americans, 433; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 93; brought nothing, 233; amount brought, $63,678; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $175,313; Americans, $260,899; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $60,040; Americans, $89,763.

MISSAUKEE.

Townships of Ætna, Caldwell, Pioneer, Reeder and West Branch not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 275; number occupied by owners, 270; number occupied by tenants, 5; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $181,174; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $2,330; number of farms not mortgaged, 118; acres improved, 2,873; acres unimproved, 7,364; assessed valuation, $89,257; number of farms mortgaged, 157; acres improved, 3,281; acres unimproved, 9,810; assessed valuation, $94,247; mortgage indebtedness, $47,671; average rate of interest, .08.1+; total interest paid annually, $3,866.52, which is a fraction over $1.17 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 2; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of executions, none; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 114; average months employed, 6.1+; average wages paid per month, $18.24. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 13; Canada, 41; Ireland, 3; Scotland, 3; England, 4; Holland, 125; Sweden, 2; total foreign born, 191; Americans, 107; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 49; brought nothing, 142; amount brought, $20,799; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $129,882; Americans, $71,932; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $32,501; Americans, $15,170.

MONROE.

Townships of Bedford, London and Summerfield not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 2,376; number occupied by owners, 2,222; number occupied by tenants, 154; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,402,656; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $540,850; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,266; acres improved, 72,210; acres unimproved, 32,106; assessed valuation, $3,915,295; number of farms mortgaged, 1,110; acres improved, 60,196; acres unimproved, 24,080; assessed valuation, $3,028,211; mortgage indebtedness, $1,144,309; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $79,605.11, which is a fraction over $1.32 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage forclosures, 48; redemptions, 3; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 523; average number of months employed, 8.4+; average wages paid per month, $13.93. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 596; Canada, 60; Ireland, 72; Scotland, 11; England, 60; Switzerland, 2; Belgium, 3; France, 13; Italy, 2; New Zealand, 1; at sea, 2; Austria, 1; total foreign born, 823; Americans, 1,553; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 172; brought nothing,

651; amount brought, $55,167; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,130,290; Americans, $4,813,216; mortgage indebtedness, foreigners, $356,288; Americans, $788,021.

MONTCALM.

Townships of Bloomer, Crystal, Fair Plains, Home, Montcalm and Reynolds not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 1,608; number occupied by owners, 1,562; number occupied by tenants, 46; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $1,640,125; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $50,140; number of farms not mortgaged, 631; acres improved, 29,348; acres unimproved, 24,625; assessed valuation, $836,950; number of farms mortgaged, 977; acres improved, 33,504; acres unimproved, 30,314; assessed valuation, $853,315; mortgage indebtedness, $485,014; average rate of interest, .07.7+; total interest paid annually, $37,353.45, which is a fraction over $1.11 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 77; redemptions, 9; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 393; average number of months employed, 7.0+; average wages paid per month, $17.30. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 113; Canada, 179; Ireland, 31; Scotland, 9; England, 68; Holland, 3; Sweden, 8; Austria, 1; Denmark, 155; Switzerland, 1; Norway, 11; Europe, 25; Belgium, 5; total foreign born, 609; Americans, 999; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 178; brought nothing, 432; amount brought, $81,509; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $507,885; Americans, $1,182,380; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $200,267; Americans, $284,747.

MONTMORENCY.

Township of Albert not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 102; number occupied by owners, 96; number occupied by tenants, 6; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $27,275; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,760; number of farms not mortgaged, 83; acres improved, 2,416; acres unimproved, 8,357; assessed valuation, $23,785; number of farms mortgaged, 19; acres improved, 401; acres unimproved, 3,581; assessed valuation, $5,250; mortgage indebtedness, $6,047; average rate of interest, .08.1+; total interest paid annually, $492.76, which is a fraction over $1.22 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 2; redemptions, none; sales on levy of executions, 1; redemptions, none; number of farm laborers employed in the county, 36; average number of months employed, 6.9+; average wages paid per month, $23.38. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 10; Canada, 41; Ireland, 1, Scotland, 2; England, 2; Switzerland, 1; total foreign born, 57; Americans, 45; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 5; brought nothing, 52; amount brought, $5,605; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $18,310; Americans, $10,725; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $4,650; Americans, $1,397.

MUSKEGON.

Townships of Casinova, Eggleston, Fruitport, Lakeside, Montague and Moorland not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 588;

number occupied by owners, 581; number occupied by tenants, 7; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $374,420; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $8,590; number of farms not mortgaged, 351; acres improved, 12,074; acres unimproved, 18,104; assessed valuation, $212,455; Number of farms mortgaged, 237; acres improved, 8,142; acres unimproved, 10,471; assessed valuation, $170,555; mortgage indebtedness, $128,884; average rate of interest, .07.5+; total interest paid annually, $9,742.25, which is a fraction over $1.19 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 19; redemptions, 13; sales on levy of executions, 9: redemptions, 5. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 111; average number of months employed, 6.8+; average wages paid per month, $19.15. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 95; Canada, 54; Ireland, 15; Scotland, 5; England, 33; Holland, 6; Sweden, 62; Norway, 29; Switzerland, 1; Wales, 1; Austria, 1; Denmark, 10; Belgium, 1; France, 2; total foreign born, 315; Americans, 273; number of foreigners having money on arrival in this country, 131; brought nothing, 234; amount brought, $34,354; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $206,085; Americans, $176,925; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $63,494; Americans, $65,390.

NEWAYGO.

Townships of Beaver, Big Prairie, Croton, Dayton, Ensley, Everett, Garfield, Grant, Norwich, Troy and Wilcox not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 786; number occupied by owners, 763; number occupied by tenants, 23; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $500,050; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $35,795; number of farms not mortgaged, 368; acres improved, 12,897; acres unimproved, 17,694; assessed valuation, $263,750; number of farms mortgaged, 418; acres improved, 12,900; acres unimproved, 16,193; assessed valuation, $272,095; mortgage indebtedness, $181,499; average rate of interest, .07.8+; total interest paid annually, $14,306.17, which is a fraction over $1.10 per acre on the improved lands mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 7; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 6; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 163; average number of months employed, 6.7+; average wages paid per month, $18.08. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 43; Canada, 101; Ireland, 15; Scotland, 10; England, 25; Sweden, 18; Switzerland, 1; France, 6; Denmark, 15; Austria 1; at sea, 1; Holland, 72; Norway, 1; total foreign born, 309; Americans, 533; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 94; brought nothing, 215; amount brought, $52,597; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $210,060; Americans, $357,375; mortgage indebtedness, foreigners, $84,430; Americans, $97,069.

OAKLAND.

The township of Orion, the only one reported from this county. Number of farms in the township reported, 123; number occupied by owners, 114; number occupied by tenants, 9; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $399,790; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $38,200; number of farms not mortgaged, 89; acres improved, 9,352; acres unimproved, 4,130; assessed valuation, $345,840; number of farms mortgaged,

34; acres improved, 2,691; acres unimproved, 1,555; assessed valuation, $92,150; mortgage indebtedness, $29,775; average rate of interest, .06.9+; total interest paid annually, $2,076.25, which is a fraction over 77 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. No report on mortgage foreclosures. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 122; average number of months employed, 8; average wages paid per month, $14.17. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 11; total foreign born, 13; Americans, 110; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 1; brought nothing, 12; amount brought, $3,000; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $47,800; Americans, $390,190; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $3,200; Americans, $26,575.

OCEANA.

Townships of Colfax and Newfield not reported. Number of farms in the townships reported, 1,362; number of farms occupied by owners, 1,319; number of farms occupied by tenants, 43; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $1,151,415; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $55,450; number of farms not mortgaged, 644; acres improved, 23,190; acres unimproved, 23,309; assessed valuation, $616,475; number of farms mortgaged, 718; acres improved, 23,359; acres unimproved, 28,684; assessed valuation, $590,390; mortgage indebtedness, $363,793; average rate of interest, .08.0+; total interest paid annually, $29,172.87, which is a fraction over $1.24 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 32; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 242; average number of months employed, 6.8+; average wages paid per month, $17.65. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 136; Canada, 117; Ireland, 23; Scotland, 11; England, 35; Holland, 44; Sweden, 12; Switzerland, 5; Norway, 34; Denmark, 13; France, 8; Austria, 1; Belgium, 7; Persia, 2; total foreign born, 448; Americans, 914; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 101; brought nothing, 347; amount brought, $67,798; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $401,375; Americans, $805,490; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $108,102; Americans, $255,691.

OGEMAW.

Townships all reported. Number of farms in the county, 436; number occupied by owners, 427; number occupied by tenants, 9; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $150,413; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $18,885; number of farms not mortgaged, 221; acres improved, 5,241; acres unimproved, $16,375; assessed valuation, $79,462; number of farms mortgaged, 215; acres improved, 6,688; acres unimproved, 12,689; assessed valuation, $89,836; mortgage indebtedness, $84,280; average rate of interest, .08.9+; total interest paid annually, $7,498.82, which is a fraction over $1.12 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures 2; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, 1; number of farm laborers employed in the county, 78; average number of months employed, 7.7+; average wages paid per month, $12 75. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 44; Canada, 133; Ireland, 9; Scotland, 5; England, 22; Sweden, 2; Norway, 1; France, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign

born, 219; Americans, 217; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 85; brought nothing, 134; amount brought, $46,290; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $89,435; Americans, $79,863; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $46,830; Americans, $37,450.

ONTONAGON.

Townships of Bessemer, Bohemia, Greenland, Ironwood and Ontonagon not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 17; number occupied by owners, 14; number occupied by tenants, 3; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $14,380; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,900; number of farms not mortgaged, 17; acres improved, 1,044; acres unimproved 1,517; assessed valuation, $16,280. No farms reported as mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 3; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, 1. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 12; average number of months employed, 10.9; average wages paid per month, $39.27. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 6; Canada, 3; Ireland 1; England, 3; Switzerland, 2; total foreign born, 15; Americans, 2; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 3; brought nothing, 12; amount brought, $145; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $13,795; Americans, $2,485; mortgage indebtedness, none reported.

OSCEOLA.

Townships of Hersey, Orient, Osceola and Richmond not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 832; number occupied by owners, 793; number occupied by tenants, 39; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $531,961; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $32,670; number of farms not mortgaged, 359; acres improved, 9,283; acres unimproved, 15,567; assessed valuation, $236,995; number of farms mortgaged, 473; acres improved, 12,831; acres unimproved, 25,214; assessed valuation, $327,636; mortgage indebtedness, $175,460; average rate of interest paid, .08.2+; total interest paid annually, $14,428.65, which is a fraction over $1.12 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 29; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 117; average number of months employed, 6.4+; average wages paid per month, $18.26. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 54; Canada, 113; Ireland, 17; Scotland, 3; England, 51; Holland, 9; Sweden, 88; France, 2; Switzerland, 1; Denmark, 1; total foreign born, 339; Americans, 493; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 102; brought nothing, 237; amount brought, $56,422; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $234.580; Americans, $330,051; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $68,677; Americans, $106,783.

OSCODA.

Townships all reported. Number of farms in the county, 183; number occupied by owners, 181; number occupied by tenants, 2; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $45,248; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $440; number of farms not mortgaged, 167; acres improved,

4,045; acres unimproved, 18,648; assessed valuation, $38,968; number of farms mortgaged, 16; acres improved, 482; acres unimproved, 2,043; assessed valuation, $6,720; mortgage indebtedness, $5,321; average rate of interest, .07.9+; total interest paid annually, $420.52, which is a fraction over 87 cents per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 1; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 27; average number of months employed, 5.0+; average wages paid per month, $21.41. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 10; Canada, 26; Ireland, 3; Scotland, 3; England, 9; Sandwich Islands, 1; Sweden, 1; Austria, 2; total foreign born, 55; Americans, 128; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 11; brought nothing, 44; amount brought, $3,335; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $12,975; Americans, $32,713; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $2,350; Americans, $2,971.

OTSEGO.

Township of Hayes not reported. No farms in township of Otsego Lake. Number of farms in townships reported, 305; number occupied by owners, 294; number occupied by tenants, 11; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $126,342; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $27,925; number of farms not mortgaged, 188; acres improved, 6,973; acres unimproved, 15,995; assessed valuation, $95,917; number of farms mortgaged, 117; acres improved, 2,586; acres unimproved, 6,465; assessed valuation, $58,350; mortgage indebtedness, $39,109; average rate of interest, .08.3+; total interest paid annually, $3,280.66, which is a fraction over $1.26 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 30; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 3; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 60; average number of months employed, 8.6+; average wages paid per month, $19.40. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 37; Canada, 50; Ireland, 6; Scotland, 10; England, 20; Sweden, 3; Poland, 26; Norway, 1; Denmark, 5; total foreign born, 158; Americans, 147; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 32; brought nothing, 126; amount brought, $21,186; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $58,632; Americans, $95,635; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $14,420; Americans, $24,689.

OTTAWA.

Townships of Chester, Crockery, Polkton, Wright and Zeeland not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 1,659; number occupied by owners, 1,615; number occupied by tenants, 44; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $2,476,257; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $100,300; number of farms not mortgaged, 665; acres improved, 26,399; acres unimproved, 17,517; assessed valuation, $1,102,207; number of farms mortgaged, 994; acres improved, 37,440; acres unimproved, 24,882; assessed valuation, $1,474,350; mortgage indebtedness, $715.891; average rate of interest, .07.3+; total interest paid annually, $52,504.09, which is a fraction over $1.40 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 35; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 255; average num-

ber of months employed, 7.2+; average wages paid per month, $14.66. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 157; Canada, 58; Ireland, 52; Scotland, 22; England, 157; Holland, 556; Sweden, 3; Wales, 4; Switzerland, 5; Denmark, 4; Poland, 1; total foreign born, 1,020; Americans, 639; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 286; brought nothing, 734; amount brought, $152,228; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,493,517; Americans, $1,083,040; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $499,149; Americans, $216,742.

PRESQUE ISLE.

Townships of Belknap, Krakow, Posen and Rogers not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 192; number occupied by owners. 188; number occupied by tenants. 4, assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $41,142; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $520; number of farms not mortgaged, 150; acres improved, 3,174; acres unimproved, 11,898; assessed valuation, $34,977; number of farms mortgaged, 42; acres improved, 793; acres unimproved, 3,402; assessed valuation, $6,685; mortgage indebtedness. $11,456; average rate of interest, .08.8+; total interest paid annually, $1,013.81, which is a fraction over $1.27 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures. 6; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 25; average number of months employed, 8.4+; average wages paid per month, $19.07. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 133; Canada, 24; Ireland, 2; Scotland, 2; England, 3; France, 1; Poland, 1; total foreign born, 166; Americans, 26; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 45; brought nothing, 121; amount brought, $9,227; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $37,117; Americans, $4,545; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $6,533; Americans, $4,923.

ROSCOMMON.

Townships of Higgins, Nester, Roscommon and St. Helens not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 15; number occupied by owners, 14; number occupied by tenants, 1; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,040; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $500; number of farms not mortgaged, 15; acres improved, 268; acres unimproved, 1,494; assessed valuation, $3,540; no mortgages reported. Mortgage foreclosures, 1; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 8; average number of months employed, 8.9+; average wages paid per month, $21.80. Nativity of farmers: Canada, 2; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 2; total foreign born, 6; Americans, 9; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 1; brought nothing, 5; amount brought, $200; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,410; Americans, $2,130; no mortgages reported.

SAGINAW.

Townships of Buena Vista, Chapin, Fremont, Blumfield, Kochville, Lakefield and Richland not reported. Number of farms in townships reported,

2,203; number occupied by owners, 2,100; number occupied by tenants, 103; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,049,306; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $166,490; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,072; acres improved, 52,873; acres unimproved, 37,649; assessed valuation, $1,923,040; number of farms mortgaged, 1,131; acres improved, 37,759; acres unimproved, 40,242; assessed valuation, $1,292,756; mortgage indebtedness, $712,380; average rate of interest, .07.1+; total interest paid annually, $51,214.84, which is a fraction over $1.35 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 21; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 5; redemptions, 3. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 949; average months employed, 7.0+; average wages paid per month, $16.60. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 667; Canada, 310; Ireland, 119; Scotland, 50; England, 88; France, 14; Denmark, 6; Austria, 9; Poland, 7; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 2; Holland, 1; Norway, 1; total foreign born, 1,278; Americans, 1,132; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 354; brought nothing, 924; amount brought, $199,962; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,999,881; Americans, $1,671,180; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $347,804; Americans, $364,576.

SANILAC.

Townships of Argyle, Austin, Buel, Delaware, Elk, Elmer, Flynn, Forester, Fremont, Lamotte, Lexington, Maple Valley, Marion, Marlette, Moore, Sanilac, Speaker, Washington, Watertown, Wheatland and Worth not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 567; number occupied by owners 557; number occupied by tenants, 10; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $342,270; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $6,466; number of farms not mortgaged, 230; acres improved, 9,216; acres unimproved, 8,794; assessed valuation, $147,246; number of farms mortgaged, 337; acres improved, 14,606; acres unimproved, 13,770; assessed valuation, $201,490; mortgage indebtedness, $146,744; average rate of interest, .07.9+; total interest paid annually, $11,724.38, which is a fraction over 80 cents per acre on the improved lands mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 88; redemptions, 4; sales on levy of execution, 2; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed, 93; average number of months employed, 5.7+; average wages paid per month, $16.69. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 17; Canada, 298; Ireland, 71; Scotland, 28; England, 42; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2; Wales, 1; Poland, 23; Austria, 3; total number foreign born, 486; Americans, 81; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 299; brought nothing, 187; amount brought, $166,332; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $310,090; Americans, $38,646; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $127,969; Americans, $18,775.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Townships of Germfask, Hiawatha and Seney not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 67; all farms occupied by owners; assessed valuation, $58,065; number of farms not mortgaged, 62; acres improved, 912;

acres unimproved, 7,884; assessed valuation, $51,565; number of farms mortgaged, 5; acres improved, 75; acres unimproved, 645; assessed valuation, $6,500; mortgage indebtedness, $1,693; average rate of interest, .09.4+; total interest paid annually, $160.30, which is a fraction over $2.13 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 1; redemptions 1; sales on levy of execution, none. No report on laborers. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 2; Canada, 29; Ireland, 2; Scotland 2; Sweden, 4; Norway, 1; total foreign born, 40; Americans, 27; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 6; brought nothing, 34; amount brought, $665; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $37,965; Americans, $20,100; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $1,693; Americans, none.

SHIAWASSEE.

Townships of Bennington, Fairfield, Middlebury, New Haven, Owosso, Perry, Sciota, Woodhull and Vernon not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 1,196; number occupied by owners, 1,125; number occupied by tenants, 71; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $2,400,-353; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $207,100; number of farms not mortgaged, 512; acres improved, 32,547; acres unimproved, 15,029; assesed valuation, $1,355,775; number of farms mortgaged, 684; acres improved, 35,204; acres unimproved, 18,281; assessed valuation, $1,251,678; mortgage indebtedness, $604,408; average rate of interest, .07.2+; total interest paid annually, $43,945.84, which is a fraction over $1.24 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 37; redemptions, 2; sales on levy of execution, 4; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed, 418; average number of months employed, 7.2+; average wages paid per month, $16.07. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 64; Canada, 82; Ireland, 81; Scotland, 8; England, 68; Switzerland, 5; Isle of Man, 1; Denmark, 1; Norway, 1; France, 1; Holland, 2; total foreign born, 314; Americans, 1,050; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 96; brought nothing, 198; amount brought, $46,715; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $644,360; Americans, $2,323,823; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $173,925; Americans, $430,483.

SAINT CLAIR.

Townships of Brockway, Clay, Cottrellville, Fort Gratiot, Grant, Lynn, Mussey, Ira, Port Huron and Wales not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 2,206; number occupied by owners, 2,091; number occupied by tenants, 115; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $3,186,580, assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $240,800; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,217; acres improved, 62,045; acres unimproved, 40,096; assessed valuation, $2,000,000; number of farms mortgaged, 989; acres improved, 48,312; acres unimproved, 29,144; assessed valuation, $1,427,-380; mortgage indebtedness, $698,951; average rate of interest, .07.6+; total interest paid annually, $53,170.07, which is a fraction over $1.10 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 40; redemptions, 1; sales on levy of execution, 6; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers

employed, 554; average number of months employed, 6.3+; average wages paid per month, $14.47. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 606; Canada, 504; Ireland, 244; Scotland, 61; England, 90; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1; Poland, 1; Switzerland, 26; Norway, 2; France, 15; Belgium, 7; Wales, 2; Russia, 1; Austria, 2; Jamaica, 1; Isle of Man, 1; total foreign born, 1,565; Americans, 807; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 436; brought nothing, 1,129; amount of money brought, $303.963; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,321,725; Americans, $1,270,055; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $440,176; Americans, $258,775.

SAINT JOSEPH.

Townships of Burr Oak, Colon, Fabius, Flowerfield, Leonidas, Mendon, Nottawa, Park, Sherman and White Pigeon not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 805; number occupied by owners, 669; number occupied by tenants, 136; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $2,707,485; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $587,710; number of farms not mortgaged, 529; acres improved, 44,411; acres unimproved, 13,125; assessed valuation, $2,276,735; number of farms mortgaged, 276; acres improved, 23,925; acres unimproved, 5,636; assessed valuation, $1,018,460; mortgage indebtedness, $450,358; average rate of interest, .06.8+; total interest paid annually, $30,733.06, which is a fraction over $1.28 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 24; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 7; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 330; average number of months employed, 8.4+; average wages paid per month, $15.88. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 104; Canada, 6; Ireland, 3; Scotland, 3; England, 60; Wales 1; France, 1; Switzerland, 1; total foreign born, 179; Americans, 1,018; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 22; brought nothing, 157; amount brought, $10,050; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $507,750; Americans, $3,657,715; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $58,770; Americans, $391,588.

TUSCOLA.

Townships of Akron, Columbia, Elkland, Fair Grove, Fremont, Kingston, Koylton and Millington not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 1,876; number occupied by owners, 1,818; number occupied by tenants, 58; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $2,651,065; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $114,510; number of farms not mortgaged, 828; acres improved, 40,159; acres unimproved, 31,067; assessed valuation, $1,488,630; number of farms mortgaged, 1,048; acres improved, 46,019; acres unimproved, 35,085; assessed valuation, $1,276,945; mortgage indebtedness, $723,201; average rate of interest, .07 3+; total interest paid annually, $53,238.88, which is a fraction over $1.15 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 70; redemptions, 2; no sales on levy of execution. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 510; average number of months employed, 7.1+; average wages paid per month, $15.32. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 139; Canada, 334;

Ireland, 71; Scotland, 19; England, 92; Sweden, 1; Belgium, 1; Switzerland, 2; Europe, 13; Holland, 2; France, 2; Wales, 1; total foreign born, 677; Americans, 1,199; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 226; brought nothing, 451; amount brought, $209 545; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $1,022,380; Americans, $1,743,195; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $272,359; Americans, $450,842.

VAN BUREN.

Townships all reported. Number of farms reported, 3,109; number occupied by owners, 2,881; number occupied by tenants, 228; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $6,205,385; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $628,500; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,569; acres improved, 91,519; acres unimproved, 42,392; assessed valuation, $3,832,705; number of farms mortgaged, 1,540; acres improved, 80,679; acres unimproved, 40,847; assessed valuation, $3.001,180; mortgage indebtedness, $1,233.207; average rate of interest, .07.3+; total interest paid annually, $90.500.03, which is a fraction over $1.12 on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 16; redemptions, 3; sales on levy of execution, 9; redemptions, 3. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 765; average number of months employed, 7 3+; average wages paid per month, $16.04. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 63; Canada, 102; Ireland, 100; Scotland, 8; England, 124; Holland, 6; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 4; France, 3; Wales, 2; at sea, 1; total foreign born, 415; Americans, 2,694; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 81; brought nothing, 334; amount brought, $47.443; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $890,910; Americans, $5,942,975; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $208,146; Americans, $1,025,061.

WASHTENAW.

Townships of Augusta, Dexter, Lodi, Manchester, Pittsfield, Salem, Scio, Sharon, Webster and York not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 1,346; number occupied by owners, 1,229; number occupied by tenants, 117; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,912,945; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $596,480; number of farms not mortgaged, 756; acres improved, 66,146; acres unimproved, 30,990; assessed valuation, $3,939,500; number of farms mortgaged, 590; acres improved, 47,646; acres unimproved, 19,868; assessed valuation, $2,569,925; mortgage indebtedness, $1 232,331; average rate of interest, .06.3+; total interest paid annually, $78,658.78, which is a fraction over $1.65 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 30; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed, 705; average number of months employed, 8.1+: average wages paid per month, $16.69. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 318; Canada, 21; Ireland, 64; Scotland, 5; England, 91; Switzerland, 1; Sweden, 1; Russia, 2; at sea, 1; France, 6; New Zealand, 1; Austria, 1; Wales, 1; total foreign born, 513; Americans, 961; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 94; brought nothing, 419; amount brought,

$61,007; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,230,465; Americans, $5,248,510; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $415,206; Americans, $817,125.

WAYNE.

Townships of Grosse Point, Hamtramck, Nankin, Plymouth, Romulus and Springwells not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 2,272; number occupied by owners, 2,036; number occupied by tenants, 236; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $5,420,190; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $1,127,540; number of farms not mortgaged, 1,408; acres improved, 79,487; acres unimproved, 35,288; assessed valuation $4,751,835; number of farms mortgaged, 864; acres improved, 41,410; acres unimproved, 17,212; assessed valuation, $1,795,895; mortgage indebtedness, $823,758; average rate of interest, .06.8+; total interest paid annually, $55,634.27, which is a fraction over $1.34 per acre on the improved land mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, etc., not reported. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 985; average number of months employed, 8.1—; average wages paid per month, $17.80. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 624; Canada, 74; Ireland, 104; Scotland, 29; England, 147; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1; France, 47; Austria, 5; Switzerland, 5; Poland, 4; Venzuela, 1; Belgium, 3; Italy, 1; Russia, 1; West Indies, 1; total foreign born 1,048; Americans, 1,372; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 188; brought nothing, 860; amount brought, $93,839; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $2,575,220; Americans, $4,724,630; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $374,125; Americans, $449,633.

WEXFORD.

Townships of Antioch, Cedar Creek, Colfax and Concord not reported. Number of farms in townships reported, 480; number occupied by owners, 466; number occupied by tenants, 14; assessed valuation of farms occupied by owners, $232,790; assessed valuation of farms occupied by tenants, $9,005; number of farms not mortgaged, 266; acres improved, 6,356; acres unimproved, 14,509; assessed valuation, $129,680; number of farms mortgaged, 214; acres improved, 6,287; acres unimproved, 11,712; assessed valuation, $112,115; mortgage indebtedness, $69,154; average rate of interest, .08.5+; total interest paid annually, $5,886.48, which is a fraction over 93 cents per acre on the improved lands mortgaged. Mortgage foreclosures, 12; redemptions, none; sales on levy of execution, 1; redemptions, none. Number of farm laborers employed in the county, 77; average number of months employed, 5.9+; average wages paid per month, $20.03. Nativity of farmers: Germany, 9; Canada, 43; Ireland, 8; Scotland, 4; England, 12; Sweden, 47; Norway, 3; Denmark, 5; France, 1; Holland, 1; total foreign born, 133; Americans, 347; number of foreigners having money upon arrival in this country, 27; brought nothing, 106; amount brought, $11,693; assessed valuation of farms, foreigners, $72,175; Americans, $169,620; mortgage indebtedness of foreigners, $21,930; Americans, $47,224.

CONCLUSIONS.

To effect any substantial good in obtaining information in the interest of the laboring people it would seem that some vital or governing ideas must be brought out.

It is safe, I think, to lay down this proposition in this connection: Equal justice under the law is due to each and every individual, and that any system or practice, by either the whole or a part of society, which tends to deprive any part of society of such rights and privileges, is pernicious and hurtful to the whole.

Governments are founded and laws are enacted to secure to the people all rights and privileges in harmony with the foregoing proposition, based on and governed by such social and economic conditions as may be shown upon a proper investigation.

The person who is charged with the investigation of social and economic conditions, which should be obtained through reliable and trustworthy methods, has a responsible position to fill, and in many respects most difficult.

The simple tabulated statement of the number of laborers employed and the number of hours required for a day's work, together with the pay such laborer receives, can hardly be considered as anything more than a step in such an investigation. This in itself is only a curiosity showing, and, aside from the simple fact of learning or knowing the abstract, can have no further result. The same may be said of any other investigation which only touches one of many causes tending to a result.

In order to reach a satisfactory conclusion, all matters affecting the subject under consideration must be brought to light. In order to do this vital questions must be asked and answered truthfully, from which all the conditions may be fully set forth and understood.

Can this be done? In the light of experience for the past year, I say not fully.

There seems to be a suspicion on the part of many people that the giving of such information will operate to their detriment, while the reverse is true.

A Bohemian oat man can more easily ply his vocation and swindle the unwary farmer than the statistician can acquire from him statistical information of great importance to the entire people. I am convinced by experiences as related by others that this suspicious tendency on the part of the people does not exist in as great a degree as it did a few years ago, yet there needs to be a decided advance in this direction before absolute perfection is reached.

People forget that in refusing to impart the information sought they are impairing the value of such investigation as a whole, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when all will not only be willing but eager to supply information of public interest.

As the value of statistics depends entirely upon accuracy of statement, unerring balance of figures and systematic compilation, it has been the purpose of this bureau to meet these requirements in collecting the information comprising this report, by personal acknowledgment of the facts in each individual case, and by a subsequent painstaking compilation by competent persons of the figures thus obtained. Every farm reported as mortgaged has been so recorded upon the frank admission of that fact by the owner himself, who gave the amount due upon the mortgage at the time the information was solicited, the rate of interest paid, and answered the other questions which appear in the tables. While 43,079 farmers out of 90,803 canvassed were candid enough to tell the truth regarding their mortgage indebtedness, many others stubbornly refused to answer or coolly informed the supervisor that it was "none of his business." These cases were treated as not mortgaged, and so classified, although it is self-evident that they were mortgaged, or they would have informed the supervisor in a gentlemanly manner that they had no incumbrance upon their farms.

That the number of mortgages and amount of indebtedness is not overstated we know to be a fact beyond peradventure, while we are equally certain that the mortgage indebtedness is underestimated. While the actual figures given in our reports show that 47 4 per cent of the farms reported are mortgaged, it is evident that the real facts if frankly given, would indicate a much larger percentage. This showing is upon farm mortgages only. In sections of northern Michigan, where the farms are not yet improved, chattel mortgages are resorted to as a means of raising money. These we have no record of. If their number could be ascertained the total mortgage indebtedness would be greatly increased. In totaling the annual interest paid by the farmers of Michigan, the computing has been at the per cent stated in the mortgages. This does not give the actual amount of cost, as many farmers first pay a bonus, in order to obtain the principal. The amount paid every year in bonuses to secure loans of money would aggregate a large sum.

Of the twenty State Bureaus of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Michigan is the first to make a systematic and thorough investigation of the mortgage question; therefore we have had no data, or the experience of other statisticians to work upon, or to profit by. We adopted our own system of investigation, and have carried the work to a successful completion.

As no statistics have been previously compiled relating to the mortgage indebtedness of Michigan farmers, we have no figures from which we can make comparisons, and cannot ascertain to a certainty whether or not mortgages are being discharged faster than new ones are being recorded, or whether the indebtedness is rapidly increasing every year. So far as the matter has been enquired into, the indications are that mortgage indebtedness is rapidly increasing, and that farmers are not getting out of debt.

The present work of this bureau will furnish the basis for a comparison with the results of some future investigation of the subject.

From the work of this bureau can be deducted three facts:

First, That one-half of the farmers of Michigan are mortgaged, and are paying a double tax.

Second. That by reason of this mortgage indebtedness and double taxation, business of all kinds is seriously affected.

Third, That the men who loan money do not bear their just proportion of the public expenses, in return for the protection given them, while the majority escape taxation.

The estimated mortgage indebtedness on real estate in Michigan is $129,229,553. The amount of capital invested in manufacturing institutions in this State is $136,697,397, according to the census of 1884. It will be seen that there is only about $7,000,000 less invested in mortgages than in manufacturing. While the mortgage indebtedness operates as a mammoth sponge, constantly and unceasingly absorbing the labor of others, on the other hand, the amount invested in manufacturing institutions is a benefit to the whole community, as it gives employment to 114,890 men, 8,245 women and 5,872 children, who annually receive in wages the sum of $44,213,739, which in turn is spent among the business men, thus building up prosperous villages and cities. The amount of annual interest paid to the money loaners, which represents the labor of others, and not of the loaners, is not, as a general thing, spent among the business men, is added to the principal, so that more interest will accrue the coming year. Again, the amount invested in manufacturing institutions is taxed, while the mortgages have been only partially taxed, and much of the loans not taxed at all. So the mortgage holders continue, year after year, to add interest to principal, and accumulate money.

This bureau has furnished the figures and facts for a thorough discussion of our tax laws. It now depends entirely upon the farmers whether or not, through legislation, they will ask, and insist, that justice be done them by the enactment of equitable tax laws.

Under recent enactments of law relating to mortgages, the register of deeds of each county is required to furnish each supervisor of his county a list of all undischarged mortgages held and owned by residents of his township or assessing district; whereupon the assessing officer of the township or assessing district where such mortgagee resides is required to assess the same, thus assuring the assessing of all mortgages owned by residents of this State.

As a large amount of money is loaned in this State by persons of other States, those residing in this State complain of an unjust discrimination, inasmuch as mortgages owned by them are sure to be unearthed and taxed, while the non-resident can pocket his mortgages and escape free from taxation.

In adopting a method of taxation whereby each would be required to pay a just proportion of the public expense in proportion to the amount of property owned, there can be no injustice. Opposition to such a measure can only emanate from those who desire others to pay what they in justice should be required to pay, or, in other words, pure selfishness.

California is the only State in the Union which has a perfectly equitable tax system. It has been in successful operation for several years. We quote below the principal section:

"All taxable property must be assessed at its full cash value. Land and improvements thereon shall be separately assessed. Cultivated and uncultivated land of the same quality, and similarly situated, shall be assessed at the same value. A mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, be

deemed and treated as an interest in the property affected thereby, except as to railroad and other quasi-public corporation. In case of debts so secured, the value of the property affected by such mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or obligation, less the value of such security, shall be assessed and taxed to the owner of the property, and the value of such security shall be assessed and taxed to the owner thereof, in the county, city, or district in which the property affected thereby is situated. The taxes so levied shall be a lien upon the property and security, and may be paid by either party to such security; if paid by the owner of the security, the tax so levied upon the property affected thereby shall become a part of the debt so secured.

If the owner of the property shall pay the tax so levied on such security, it shall constitute a payment thereon, and, to the extent of such payment, a full discharge thereof

If any such security or indebtedness shall be paid by any such debtor or debtors after assessment and before the tax levy, the amount of such levy may likewise be retained by such debtor or debtors, and shall be computed according to the tax levy for the preceding year; and every contract by which a debtor is obliged to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned, or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment be null and void."

The above should be carefully compared with the laws at present in force in this State, which designate bonds, notes, mortgages, etc., as *Personal Property Credits*, and for the purpose of assessment and taxation entitle the holder thereof to deductions therefrom of all *bona fide* indebtedness owing by such person, provided he desires to have the same deducted.

The person owning a home or farm upon which a mortgage rests is assessed and taxed on its full cash value, regardless of the mortgage.

For example, A owns a home worth $3,000, upon which B holds a mortgage of $1,500. A is assessed and taxed on the basis of $3,000, the full valuation of his home, and B (if a resident of this State) is assessed on his mortgage for $1,500, as personal property in the township or assessing district in which he resides. But in case B owes C $750 and desires to have that amount deducted from the assessment on his personal property credits, he can do so, thereby bringing his assessment down to $750 on his mortgage.

In this case it is apparent that A's real interest in his home is but $1,500, but by reason of having his money invested in a home, which is real property and encumbered by mortgage for half its value, is required to pay taxes on its full value or double his interest; B being more fortunate in his investment in the form of a mortgage, is enabled under the law to take advantage of the privilege of deductions, thereby obtaining an assessment on what he actually owns, after deducting his debts.

In other words, A is really worth but $1,500, but, for reasons already stated, must pay taxes on an assessment on his home of $3,000, which, assuming the tax to be 2 per cent, would amount to $60, or four per cent of his actual worth. B holding the mortgage interest, takes advantage of the law allowing him the privilege of figuring up his various debts, in all amounting to $750, and having that amount deducted from his personal property credits, leaving but $750 of his $1,500 mortgage to be assessed, the tax upon which, on the basis of 2 per cent, would be $15, or just one-half of what it would be if his $1,500 was invested in fee simple, instead of mortgage interest in land.

The California law above quoted enumerates mortgages, deeds of trust,

contracts, and other obligations by which a debt is secured for the purpose of assessment and taxation as *Real Property*, or an interest in the property affected thereby, which gives to owners of land the same privilege of deductions on account of debts so secured, and the same relief from the burdens of taxation that the holders of personal property credits enjoy under the present laws of this State.

In order to make a similar law effective, it should be uniformly adopted in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where eastern money is loaned. This would remove the only objection now possible to be made, that is that if enacted only in one State, the eastern men might withdraw their money from that State. If uniformly and universally adopted by the western and northwestern States, where nearly all eastern capital seeks investment, the law would then prove practicable.

PART IV.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

IN

MICHIGAN.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

The National Bureau of Labor has been engaged in a thorough and systematic compilation of the statistics relating to strikes and lock-outs in the United States, for the six years beginning with January, 1881, and ending with December, 1886. All available data relating to the above has been arranged by States and published in tables. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and National Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, through whose courtesy we are permitted to use advance sheets of their annual report, and to publish the tables pertaining to the strikes and lock-outs during that period of time in Michigan. The information is valuable and interesting, as a history of that phase of the labor movement in Michigan.

[From advance sheets of 3rd Annual

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1881.			
	BUILDING TRADES:			
1977	Carpenters	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	COOPERAGE:			
1978	Coopers, flour barrels	Hillsdale	For increase of wages	Yes
	LEATHER & LEATHER GOODS:			
1979	Tanners	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	LUMBER:			
1980	Lumbermen	Au Sable & Oscoda	For reduction of hours	No
1981	Employés, saw-mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
1982	Lumbermen	Muskegon	Against reduction of wages	No
	METALS & METALLIC GOODS:			
1983	Moulders, stove foundry	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1984	Employés, iron and steel works	Wyandotte	For increase of wages	Yes
	MINING:			
1985	Miners, etc., coal	Jackson	Against reduction of wages	No
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:			
1986	Compositors	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION:			
1987	Laborers, water-works	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	RAILROAD CARS:			
1988	Employés, car-works	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING:			
1989	Stone cutters	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	TOBACCO:			
1990	Cigarmakers	Muskegon	For increase of wages	Yes
1991	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1992	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1993	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1994	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1995	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes

Report U. S. Bureau of Labor.]
industries.—Michigan.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days.)	Succeeded.	Employés.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
1	.....	April 5.....	April 6, '81.....	1	No.....	$ 26	.....	.....
1	.....	May 3.....	May 4, '81.....	1	No.....	30	.....	.....
1	14	June 1.....	June 15, '81.....	14	No.....	1,200	.....	$500
5	6	Aug. 25.....	Aug. 31, '81.....	6	Yes.....	10,290	.....	6,700
32	14	Oct. 3.....	Oct. 17, '81.....	14	Yes.....	46,000	.....	15,000
1	4	Oct. 3.....	Oct. 7, '81.....	4	Yes.....	.....	.....	6,000
1	28	Mar. 1.....	Aug. 1, '81.....	153	No.....	55,000	.....	30,000
1	65	July 2.....	Sept. 5, '81.....	65	Yes.....	50,000	$1,600	20,000
1	.....	May 2.....	July 20, '81.....	79	No.....	21,369	.....	5,000
1	.....	May 6.....	June 10, '81.....	35	No.....	3,525	400	2,000
1	.....	July 6.....	July 20, '81.....	14	No.....	3,600	.....	.....
1	.....	April 25.....	May 9, '81.....	14	No.....	5,500	.....	1,200
5	10	May 3.....	May 13, '81.....	10	Yes.....	1,238	.....	650
4	.....	May 2.....	May 3, '81.....	1	Yes.....	39	.....	150
1	14	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 15, '81.....	14	Yes.....	480	100	75
1	.....	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 21, '81.....	20	Yes.....	1,600	600	500
1	34	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 4, '81.....	34	Yes.....	3,000	1,000	1,000
1	.....	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 23, '81.....	23	No.....	2,600	600	400
1	20	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 21, '81.....	20	Yes.....	4,500	1,600	6,500

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Number of employés.						Average daily		
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1881.									
	BUILDING TRADES:									
1977	Carpenters	74	.....	74	69	.....	69	$1 75	.....	$1 75
	COOPERAGE:									
1978	Cooper, flour barrels	40	.....	40	38	.....	38	1 60	.....	1 60
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS:									
1979	Tanners	70	.....	70	70	.....	70	1 45	.....	1 45
	LUMBER:									
1980	Lumbermen	1,058	.....	1,058	1,058	.....	1,058	1 76	.....	1 76
1981	Employes, saw-mill	2,240	.....	2,240	2,000	.....	2,000	1 75	.....	1 75
1982	Lumbermen	750	.....	750	800	.....	800	1 80	.....	1 80
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:									
1983	Moulders, stove foundry	600	1	601	1,000	1	1,001	1 70	$1 00	1 70
1984	Employes, iron and steel works	600	.....	600	570	.....	570	2 00	.....	2 20
	MINING:									
1985	Miners, etc., coal	222	.....	222	160	.....	160	1 85	.....	1 75
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:									
1986	Compositors	95	.....	95	80	.....	80	2 50	.....	2 62
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION:									
1987	Laborers, water-works	500	.....	500	500	.....	500	1 50	.....	1 50
	RAILROAD CARS:									
1988	Employes, car-works	800	.....	800	780	.....	780	1 80	.....	1 80
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING:									
1989	Stone cutters	66	.....	66	66	.....	66	2 10	.....	2 60
	TOBACCO:									
1990	Cigarmakers	26	.....	26	28	.....	28	1 50	.....	1 60
1991	Cigarmakers	20	3	23	20	3	23	2 00	50	2 25
1992	Cigarmakers	76	47	123	70	45	115	1 90	60	2 15
1993	Cigarmakers	70	30	100	60	30	90	1 45	60	1 60
1994	Cigarmakers	95	35	130	100	40	140	2 00	1 00	2 00
1995	Cigarmakers	120	45	165	145	45	190	1 70	75	1 85

industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employés striking.			Employés striking and involved.			New employés after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
Strike.	Number.	Daily pay.										
Female.		Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
--------	15	$1 75	$1 75	15	--------	15	--------	--------	--------	--------	60	60
--------	20	1 50	--------	20	--------	20	18	--------	18	--------	66	66
--------	60	1 45	1 45	70	--------	70	35	--------	35	--------	60	60
--------	995	1 76	1 76	995	--------	995	--------	--------	--------	--------	72	66
--------	1,200	1 50	1 50	2,240	--------	2,240	--------	--------	--------	--------	66	60
--------	750	1 80	1 80	750	--------	750	90	--------	90	--------	66	66
$1 00	200	2 10	2 10	600	1	601	400	--------	400	18	59	59
--------	600	2 00	2 20	600	--------	600	--------	--------	--------	--------	59	59
--------	134	2 40	2 00	134	--------	134	--------	--------	--------	--------	50	50
--------	47	2 50	--------	47	--------	47	33	--------	33	12	55	55
--------	200	1 50	1 50	200	--------	200	75	--------	75	--------	60	60
--------	230	2 00	2 00	230	--------	230	--------	--------	--------	--------	60	60
--------	66	2 10	2 60	66	--------	66	--------	--------	--------	--------	60	60
--------	26	1 50	1 60	26	--------	26	7	--------	7	--------	60	60
.50	20	2 00	2 25	20	3	23	--------	--------	--------	--------	54	54
.80	58	1 90	2 15	50	8	58	--------	--------	--------	--------	54	54
.80	70	1 45	1 60	70	30	100	--------	--------	--------	--------	54	54
1 00	80	1 81	--------	60	20	80	40	20	60	--------	60	60
80	120	1 65	1 80	120	45	165	40	--------	40	--------	54	54

Strikes by years

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1881.—*Concluded.*			
	TOBACCO:			
1996	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
1997	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	MISCELLANEOUS:			
1998	Employés, match factory	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	1882.			
	LUMBER:			
1999	Lumbermen	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
2000	Employés, saw mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:			
2001	Employes, iron forge works	Detroit	For adoption of new scale of prices.	Yes
2002	Employes, iron and steel works	Wyandotte	For adoption of new scale of prices.	Yes
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:			
2003	Compositors	East Saginaw	For increase of wages	No
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING:			
2004	Granite cutters	Adrian	For increase of wages	Yes
	TOBACCO:			
2005	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	TRANSPORTATION:			
2006	Brakemen	Marquette	For increase of wages	No
	1883.			
	GLASS:			
2007	Employes, window glass works	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
	LUMBER:			
2008	Lumbermen	Saginaw City	For increase of wages	No
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:			
2009	Employes, iron and steel works	Wyandotte	For increase of wages	Yes
	MINING:			
2010	Miners, iron ore	Republic	For increase of wages	No
2011	Miners, iron ore	Crystal Falls	For reinstatement of discharged overseer	No
2012	Miners, iron ore	Iron Mountain	Against change of rules	No
2013	Miners, iron ore	Iron Mountain	Against change of rules	No

and industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration. Days.	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
1	31	Aug. 1	Sept. 1, '81	31	Yes	$2,600	$ 500	$1,200
1	31	Aug. 1	Sept. 1, '81	31	Yes	4,800	1,200	5,000
1	71	May 1	July 11, '81	71	No	8,742	.....	5,500
1	46	April 6	May 22, '32	46	No	48,000	400	20,000
33	46	April 6	May 22, '82	46	No	144,000	1,200	75,000
1	.....	[a]June 1	June 21, '82	20	No	2,000	1,000	.....
1	116	[a]June 1	Sept. 25, '82	116	No	70,000	2,400	25,000
1	.....	April 17	April 27, '82	10	No	280	.....	400
1	.....	June 8	June 25, '82	17	No	360	500	.....
1	.....	Nov. 15	Dec. 2, '82	17	No	155	34	.....
1	.....	June 30	July. 1, '82	1	No	456	.....	.....
1	162	Sept. 1	Feb. 10, '84	162	Yes	25,000	1,600	10,900
1	9	May 30	June 8, '83	9	No	5,800	.....	1,000
1	63	May 31	Aug. 2, '83	63	No	59,400	2,000	30,000
1	1	Aug. 1	Aug. 2, '83	1	Yes	1,300	.....	.....
1	10	Aug. 30	Sept. 9, '83	10	No	1,500	.....	600
1	36	Nov. 17	Dec. 23, '83	36	No	63,030	.....	25,000
1	45	Nov. 17	Jan. 1, '84	45	No	17,748	.....	5,000

a This is a part of the general strike which involved the iron mills of seven States. The new scale of prices fixed by the Amalgamated Asso. of Iron and Steel Workers increased the pay of Puddlers only—they being 10 per cent. of the employes. The increase was only 1 per cent. on former scale.

Strikes by years

No.	Industries and years.	Number of Employes.						Average daily		
		Before strike.			After strike.			Before strike.		After
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1881.—*Concluded.*									
	TOBACCO:									
1996	Cigarmakers	45	15	60	45	15	60	$2 00	$ 80	$2 10
1997	Cigarmakers	90	40	130	60	20	80	1 80	75	2 00
	MISCELLANEOUS:									
1998	Employes match fact'y.	67	135	202	67	135	202	90	60	90
	1882.									
	LUMBER:									
1999	Lumbermen	675	.....	675	625	.....	625	1 80	.....	1 80
2000	Employes, saw mill	2,300	.....	2,300	2,000	.....	2,000	1 75	.....	1 75
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.									
2001	Employes, iron and forge works	160	.....	160	142	.....	142	1 90	.....	1 90
2002	Employes, iron and steel works	580	.....	580	560	.....	560	2 20	.....	2 20
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:									
2003	Compositors	25	.....	25	26	.....	26	3 00	.....	3 00
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING:									
2004	Granite cutters	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	2 45	.....	2 45
	TOBACCO:									
2005	Cigarmakers	20	1	21	20	1	21	1 85	75	1 85
	TRANSPORTATION:									
2006	Brakemen	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	1 90	.....	1 90
	1883.									
	GLASS:									
2007	Employes, window glass works	66	.....	66	66	.....	66	4 00	.....	4 00
	LUMBER:									
2008	Lumbermen	580	.....	580	630	.....	630	1 25	.....	1 25
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:									
2009	Employes, iron and steel works	500	.....	500	430	.....	430	2 20	.....	2 20
	MINING:									
2010	Miners, iron ore	700	.....	700	700	.....	700	1 90	.....	2 10
2011	Miners, iron ore	85	.....	85	80	.....	80	2 00	.....	2 00
2012	Miners, iron ore	1,100	.....	1,100	800	.....	800	1 91	.....	1 91
2013	Miners, iron ore	261	.....	261	200	.....	200	1 70	.....	1 60

and industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employes striking.			Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
strike.		Daily pay.										
Female.	Number.	Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
$ 80	45	$2 00	$2 10	45	15	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48
80	100	1 80	2 00	90	40	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54
60	202	79	70	67	135	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	500	2 00	2 00	675	.....	675	100	.....	100	100	66	66
.....	1,500	1 50	1 50	2,300	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66
.....	48	2 50	.....	48	.....	48	30	.....	30	.....	54	54
.....	580	2 20	2 20	580	.....	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59
.....	12	3 60	.....	12	.....	12	10	.....	10	.....	72	72
.....	8	3 00	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	60	60
75	14	1 85	1 85	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	.....	56	56
.....	75	1 90	1 90	75	.....	75	30	.....	30	.....	72	72
.....	28	4 00	4 00	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45
.....	360	1 25	1 25	580	.....	580	50	.....	50	.....	66	66
.....	500	2 20	2 20	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59
.....	650	1 90	2 10	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	59
.....	80	2 00	2 00	85	.....	85	20	.....	20	20	60	60
.....	1,050	1 91	1 91	1,100	.....	1,100	150	.....	150	150	50	55
.....	235	1 70	1 60	261	.....	261	75	.....	75	75	58	60

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1883.—*Concluded.*			
	TELEGRAPHY:			
2014	(Strike of July. See New York.)			
	TOBACCO:			
2015	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2016	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
2017	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
2018	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
2019	Cigarmakers	East Saginaw	For adoption of union prices and against the truck system	Yes
2020	Cigarmakers	Saginaw City	For adoption of union price-list and against the truck system	Yes
2021	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
	1884.			
	BUILDING TRADES:			
2022	Plasterers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	LUMBER:			
2023	Employes, saw-mill	Grand Haven	Against reduction of wages	No
2024	Employes, saw-mill	Grand Haven	For increase of wages	No
2025	Employes, saw-mill	Grand Haven	For increase of wages	No
2026	Employes, saw-mill	Au Sable	Against reduction of wages and for regular payments	No
2027	Employes, saw-mill	Oscoda	Against reduction of wages and for regular payments	No
	MINING:			
2028	Miners, etc., coal	Jackson	For increase of wages	No
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:			
2029	Compositors	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	TOBACCO:			
2030	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2031	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For discharge of employes	Yes
2032	Cigarmakers	East Saginaw	Against reduction of wages and the "truck" system	Yes
2033	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2034	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For recognition of union, and increase of wages	Yes
	1885.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES:			
2035	Employes	Detroit	For fixed price list and against discharge of union men	Yes
	BRICK:			
2036	Employes	Detroit	For increase of wages	No

industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days.)	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' loss.
Number	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
1	.....	Feb. 7.....	Apr. 28, '83	80	No.....	$1,155	$180	$337
1	56	May 1.....	June 26, '83.....	56	No.....	6,000	550	4,000
1	2	May 1.....	May 3, '83.....	2	Yes.....	408	.....	200
1	46	May 1.....	June 16, '83.....	46	No.....	10,000	800	15,000
3	.....	May 1.....	May 7, '83.....	6	Yes.....	136	69	.....
5	15	May 1.....	May 16, '83.....	15	Yes.....	625	131	.....
1	.....	Dec. 8.....	Jan. 2, '84.....	25	No.....	220	81	160
4	1	Apr. 1.....	Apr. 2, '84.....	1	Yes.....	225	.....	.....
1	1	May 12.....	May 13, '84.....	1	No.....	280	.....	150
1	1	May 12.....	May 13, '84.....	1	No.....	210	.....	.....
1	1	May 12.....	May 13, '84.....	1	No.....	195	.....	100
5	11	June 16.....	June 27, '84.....	11	Yes.....	10,285	.....	8,000
8	12	June 16.....	June 30, '84.....	14	Yes.....	10,000	.....	7,500
1	56	July 20.....	Sept. 14, '84.....	56	No.....	8,400	.....	8,000
1	.....	Jan. 1.....	Jan. 13, '84.....	12	Yes.....	1,073	250	600
1	.....	Jan. 5.....	May 3, '84.....	119	Yes.....	350	144	50
1	.....	Jan. 5.....	Jan. 26, '84.....	21	No.....	252	84	155
1	.....	Jan. 7.....	Jan. 17, '84.....	10	Yes.....	162	35	.....
1	.....	Jan. 21.....	Jan. 25, '84.....	4	Yes.....	32	.....	.....
1	.....	July 1.....	July 21, '84.....	20	Partly..	340	204	150
1	.....	May 6.....	June 24, '85.....	49	Yes.....	12,000	1,200	25,000
1	4	May 18.....	May 22, '85.....	4	Yes.....	3,544	.....	5,000

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Number of Employes.						Average daily		
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1883.—*Concluded.*									
	TELEGRAPHY:									
2014	(Strike of July 19th, see New York.)									
	TOBACCO:									
2015	Cigarmakers	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	$1 75	.....	$1 58
2016	Cigarmakers	140	30	170	120	25	145	1 75	$ 50	1 75
2017	Cigarmakers	120	40	160	115	40	155	1 50	60	1 60
2018	Cigarmakers	140	40	180	.....	200	200	1 83	75	.....
2019	Cigarmakers	25	1	26	31	1	32	1 26	85	1 50
2020	Cigarmakers	45	.....	45	45	.....	45	1 38	.....	1 56
2021	Cigarmakers	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	2 00	.....	1 96
	1884.									
	BUILDING TRADES:									
2022	Plasterers	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	3 00	.....	3 50
	LUMBER:									
2023	Employes, saw mills	160	.....	160	160	.....	160	1 75	.....	1 60
2024	Employes, saw mills	120	.....	120	120	.....	120	1 75	.....	1 75
2025	Employes, saw mills	120	.....	120	112	.....	112	1 62	.....	1 62
2026	Employes, saw mills	605	.....	605	600	.....	600	1 70	.....	1 70
2027	Employes, saw mills	537	.....	537	530	.....	530	1 75	.....	1 75
	MINING:									
2028	Miners, etc., coal	100	.....	100	88	.....	88	1 75	.....	1 75
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:									
2029	Compositors	120	.....	120	120	.....	120	1 50	.....	1 60
	TOBACCO:									
2030	Cigarmakers	20	25	45	20	25	45	1 75	1 25	1 75
2031	Cigarmakers	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	1 70	.....	1 70
2032	Cigarmakers	14	6	20	3	2	5	1 34	40	1 50
2033	Cigarmakers	38	.....	38	38	.....	38	1 75	.....	1 75
2034	Cigarmakers	17	57	74	17	57	74	1 25	50	1 50
	1885.									
	BOOTS AND SHOES:									
2035	Employes	400	200	600	400	200	600	2 00	1 00	2 00
	BRICK:									
2036	Employes	620	40	660	600	20	620	1.40	45	1 50

industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employes striking.			Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
Strike.	Number.	Daily pay.										
Female.		Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
--------	10	$1 75	--------	10	--------	10	10	--------	10	--------	56	56
$ 50	140	1 75	$1 75	140	30	170	80	--------	80	--------	54	54
60	120	1 50	1 60	120	40	160	--------	--------	--------	--------	55	55
1 20	150	1 83	--------	140	40	180	--------	170	170	--------	54	54
85	18	1 26	1 50	18	--------	18	8	--------	8	--------	58	58
--------	35	1 38	1 56	35	--------	35	11	--------	11	--------	58	58
--------	6	1 75	--------	6	--------	6	6	--------	6	--------	56	56
--------	75	3 00	3 50	75	--------	75	--------	--------	--------	--------	54	54
--------	30	1 75	--------	160	--------	160	30	--------	30	--------	66	66
--------	20	1 50	--------	120	--------	120	20	--------	20	--------	66	66
--------	40	1 25	1 25	120	--------	120	--------	--------	--------	--------	66	66
--------	220	1 45	1 45	605	--------	605	--------	--------	--------	--------	66	66
--------	340	1 45	1 45	500	--------	500	--------	--------	--------	--------	66	66
--------	63	2 00	2 00	100	--------	100	--------	--------	--------	--------	50	60
--------	65	1 50	1 60	65	--------	65	--------	--------	--------	--------	54	54
1 25	3	2 50	2 25	3	--------	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	50	50
--------	7	2 00	--------	7	--------	7	7	--------	7	--------	56	56
40	12	1 50	1 50	12	--------	12	--------	--------	--------	--------	58	58
--------	4	2 00	2 00	4	--------	4	--------	--------	--------	--------	50	50
50	17	1 25	1 50	17	--------	17	12	--------	12	--------	56	56
1 00	200	2 00	2 00	200	--------	200	60	--------	60	13	59	59
45	160	1 25	1 50	620	40	660	--------	--------	--------	--------	60	60

Strikes by years

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1885.—*Concluded.*			
	LUMBER:			
2037	Lumbermen	Cheboygan	For increase of wages	No
2038	Employes, saw mill	Muskegon	For increase of wages	No
2039	Employes, saw mill	Bay City	For reduction of hours	No
2040	Employes, saw mill	Zilwaukee	For reduction of hours	No
2041	Employes, saw mill	Saginaw City	For reduction of hours	No
2042	Employes, saw mill	East Saginaw	For reduction of hours	No
2043	Employes, saw mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
2044	Employes, saw mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
2045	Employes, saw mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
2046	Employes, saw mill	Muskegon	For reduction of hours	No
2047	Employes, saw mill	Manistee	For increase of wages	No
2048	Packers, shingle factory	Manistee	For increase of wages	No
2049	Employes, saw mill	Menominee	For reduction of hours	Yes
2050	Employes, saw mill	East Tawas	For reduction of hours	No
2051	Employes, saw mill	West Bay City	For increase of wages	No
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY:			
2052	Employes, Middlings Purifier works	Jackson	Against reduction of wages	No
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:			
2053	Employes, Bolt Works	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	No
	MINING:			
2054	Miners, etc., coal	Jackson	For increase of wages	No
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION:			
2055	Laborers, laying watermains	Lansing	For increase of wages	No
	TOBACCO:			
2056	Cigarmakers	Saginaw City	Against the "truck" system	Yes
2057	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	No
2058	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2059	Cigarmakers	Kalamazoo	Against the "truck" system	Yes
2060	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2061	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2062	Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against reduction of wages	Yes
2063	Cigarmakers	Saginaw City	Against the "truck" system	Yes

and industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration. Days.	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
1	4	April 24	April 28, '85	4	Partly	$1,000		
1	1	May 21	May 22, '85	1	No	200		$500
39	38	July 6	Aug. 13, '85	38	No	162,500		45,000
6	37	July 7	Aug. 13, '85	37	No	28,700		6,000
16	36	July 8	Aug. 13, '85	36	No	66,100		16,000
22	36	July 8	Aug. 13, '85	36	No	68,441		20,000
1	6	Sept. 1	Sept. 7, '85	6	Yes	570		600
1	3	Sept. 2	Sept. 5, '85	3	Yes	600		800
1	4	Sept. 3	Sept. 7, '85	4	Yes	880		1,000
1	2	Sept. 4	Sept. 6, '85	2	Yes	540		600
1	10	Sept. 5	Sept. 15, '85	10	No	2,016		800
2	4	Sept. 9	Sept. 13, '85	4	No	668		200
1	2	Sept. 22	Sept. 24, '85	2	Yes	166		
2	2	Oct. 1	Oct. 3, '85	2	Yes	420		200
1	4	Oct. 8	Oct. 12, '85	4	Yes	1,428		400
1		Sept. 12	Sept. 16, '85	4	No	245		100
1	15	Aug. 17	Sept. 1, '85	15	No	2,430		500
1	56	Nov. 8	Jan. 3, '86	56	No	5,760		2,500
1	7	June 16	June 23, '85	7	Yes	225		800
1		Jan. 12	Feb. 12, '85	31	Yes	236	$45	
1	10	Feb. 2	Feb. 12, '85	10	Yes	946		
1		Feb. 3	May 3, '85	89	No	4,700	9,000	5,000
1		Feb. 5	Feb. 12, '85	7	Yes	11	5	5
1		Feb. 10	Feb. 17, '85	7	Yes	240	120	
1		Feb. 10	June 27, '85	137	Yes	4,248	1,008	1,300
1		July 5	Aug. 31, '85	57	Yes	900	384	400
1		July 11	July 18, '85	7	Yes	27	12	

Strikes by years

No.	Industries and years.	Number of employes.						Average daily		
		Before strike.			After strike.			Before strike.		After
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1885.—*Concluded.*									
	LUMBER:									
2037	Lumbermen	200	.....	200	200	.....	200	$1 25	.....	$1 50
2038	Employes, saw mill	100	.....	160	90	.....	90	2 00	.....	2 00
2039	Employes, saw mill	2,967	.....	2,967	3,000	.....	3,000	1 66	.....	1 66
2040	Employes, saw mill	577	.....	577	500	.....	500	1 66	.....	1 66
2041	Employes, saw mill	1,286	.....	1,286	1,200	.....	1,200	1 66	.....	1 66
2042	Employes, saw mill	1,330	.....	1,330	1,350	.....	1,350	1 66	.....	1 66
2043	Employes, saw mill	50	.....	50	55	.....	55	1 90	.....	1 90
2044	Employes, saw mill	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	2 00	.....	2 00
2045	Employes, saw mill	110	.....	110	110	.....	110	2 00	.....	2 00
2046	Employes, saw mill	146	.....	146	146	.....	146	1 85	.....	1 85
2047	Employes, saw mill	140	.....	140	140	.....	140	1 60	.....	1 60
2048	Packers, shingle fact'y	88	.....	88	88	.....	88	1 90	.....	1 90
2049	Employes, saw mill	52	.....	52	52	.....	52	1 60	.....	1 60
2050	Employes, saw mill	124	.....	124	124	.....	124	1 70	.....	1 70
2051	Employes, saw mill	210	.....	210	220	.....	220	1 70	.....	1 71
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY:									
2052	Employes, middlings purifier works	35	.....	35	41	.....	41	1 75	.....	1 65
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:									
2053	Employes, bolt works	150	.....	150	150	.....	150	1 50	.....	1 35
	MINING:									
2054	Miners, etc., coal	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	1 60	.....	1 60
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION:									
2055	Laborers, laying water mains	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	1 25	.....	1 30
	TOBACCO:									
2056	Cigarmakers	8	4	12	8	4	12	1 09	$0 40	1 09
2057	Cigarmakers	48	15	63	46	15	61	2 00	60	2 60
2058	Cigarmakers	65	30	95	60	22	82	2 40	90	2 20
2059	Cigarmakers	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1 25	.....	1 25
2060	Cigarmakers	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	1 60	.....	1 60
2061	Cigarmakers	18	.....	18	18	.....	18	2 00	.....	2 00
2062	Cigarmakers	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	1 60	.....	1 60
2063	Cigarmakers	8	7	15	5	7	12	1 09	40	1 09

and industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employes striking.			Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
strike.	Number.	Daily pay.										
Female.		Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
.....	125	$1 25	$1 50	200	.....	200	60	.....	60	60	66	66
.....	35	1 50	.....	100	.....	100	25	.....	25	.....	66	66
.....	2,500	1 66	1 66	2,967	.....	2,967	600	.....	600	.....	66	66
.....	480	1 66	1 66	577	.....	577	50	.....	50	.....	66	66
.....	800	1 66	1 66	1,286	.....	1,286	160	.....	160	.....	66	66
.....	900	1 66	1 66	1,330	.....	1,330	320	.....	320	.....	66	66
.....	50	1 90	1 90	50	.....	50	5	.....	5	.....	66	60
.....	60	2 00	2 00	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60
.....	110	2 00	2 00	110	.....	110	1	.....	1	.....	66	60
.....	146	1 85	1 85	146	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60
.....	25	1 25	1 25	140	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66
.....	20	1 25	1 25	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66
.....	40	1 50	1 50	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60
.....	124	1 70	1 70	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60
.....	18	1 50	1 65	210	.....	210	10	.....	10	.....	60	60
.....	15	2 00	.....	22	.....	22	19	.....	19	19	60	60
.....	25	1 75	1 60	150	.....	150	4	.....	4	.....	60	60
.....	50	1 75	1 75	75	.....	75	6	.....	6	.....	50	50
.....	30	1 25	1 30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
40	5	1 50	1 50	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
60	42	2 00	2 00	48	15	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
90	40	2 40	2 20	65	30	95	42	.....	42	.....	52	52
.....	1	1 80	1 80	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48
.....	20	2 00	2 00	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
.....	5	2 00	2 00	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
.....	12	1 60	1 60	12	.....	12	2	.....	2	.....	52	52
40	3	1 50	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1886.			
	BREWING:			
2064	Employes, brewery	Grand Rapids	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	Yes
2065	Employes, brewery	Detroit	For reduction of hours, increase of wages and recognition of union	Yes
2066	Employes, brewery	Detroit	For reduction of hours, increase of wages and recognition of union	Yes
2067	Brewers	Detroit	For reinstatement of discharged employes, and adoption of union rules	Yes
	BRICK:			
2068	Employes	Grand Rapids	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
2069	Employes	Grand Rapids	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
	BUILDING TRADES:			
2070	Laborers	Grand Rapids	For reduction of hours	No
2071	Painters	Detroit	For reduction of hours	Yes
2072	Laborers	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
	CLOTHING:			
2073	Employes, clothing factory	Detroit	For discharge of employes	No
2074	Tailors	Grand Rapids	For readjustment of wages	Yes
2075	Tailors	Grand Rapids	For readjustment of wages	Yes
	COOPERAGE:			
2076	Employes, stave, etc., works	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
2077	Employes	Benton Harbor	For increase of wages	No
2078	Employes	Benton Harbor	Against reduction of wages	No
2079	Employes	Benton Harbor	Against reduction of wages	No
	FOOD PREPARATIONS:			
2080	Bakers	Detroit	For reduction of hours	Yes
	FURNITURE:			
2081	Cabinet makers	Detroit	For reduction of hours	No
2082	Metal workers, furniture factory	Detroit	For reduction of hours	No
2083	Employes	Detroit	For increase of wages or reduction of hours	Yes
2084	Employes	Grand Rapids	For increase of wages and increase of hours	Yes
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS:			
2085	Employes, leather factory	Detroit	For increase of wages or reduction of hours	No
	LUMBER:			
2086	Packers, shingle factory	Grand Haven	For increase of wages	No
2087	Employes, saw mill	Saint Ignace	For reduction of hours	No

Industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days.)	Succeeded.	Employés.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
5	.....	April 28.....	April 29, '86.....	1	Yes.....	$ 129	.....	$ 500
10	4	May 1.....	May 5, '86.....	4	Yes.....	.....	.....	10,000
1	7	May 3.....	May 10, '86.....	7	Yes.....	415	.....	3,000
20	.....	Oct. 11.....	Jan. 22, '87.....	103	Partly..	30,600	$1,380	35,000
1	7	April 29.....	May 6, '86.....	7	Partly..	420	.....	300
1	7	April 29.....	May 6, '86.....	7	Partly..	891	.....	800
1	.....	May 1.....	May 2, '86.....	1	No.....	38	.....	.....
11	.....	May 3.....	June 7, '86.....	35	No.....	20,000	1,200	25,000
1	.....	May 4.....	May 27, '86.....	23	No.....	500	.....	.....
1	.....	May 18.....	June 1, '86.....	14	No.....	1,085	.....	2,000
1	.....	Nov. 20.....	Dec. 31, '86.....	42	No.....	145	150	.....
1	.....	Dec. 7.....	Jan. 1, '87.....	25	No.....	193	183	.....
1	7	May 3.....	May 17, '86.....	14	Partly..	2,300	.....	2,000
4	.....	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 2, '86.....	3	Yes.....	263	.....	290
4	3	Sept. 6.....	Sept. 9, '86.....	3	Yes.....	289	.....	290
4	3	Sept. 13.....	Sept. 16, '86.....	3	No.....	289	.....	290
4	10	May 3.....	May 13, '86.....	10	Yes.....	1,315	60	2,500
1	.....	May 3.....	May 18, '86.....	15	No.....	500	.....	.....
1	14	May 3.....	May 17, '86.....	14	No.....	4,294	.....	2,000
1	9	May 12.....	May 21, '86.....	9	Yes.....	576	.....	800
1	.....	May 15.....	May 17, '86.....	2	Yes.....	200	.....	.....
1	14	May 5.....	May 28, '86.....	23	No.....	1,600	.....	800
1	3	May 1.....	May 4, '86.....	3	No.....	804	.....	250
1	4	June 3.....	June 7, '86.....	4	No.....	269	.....	.....

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Number of employés.						Average daily		
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1886.									
	BREWING:									
2064	Employes, brewery	90	.....	90	90	.....	90	$1 90	.....	$2 12
2065	Employes, brewery	171	.....	171	180	.....	180	1 87	.....	2 18
2066	Employes, brewery	87	.....	87	85	.....	85	1 87	.....	2 18
2067	Brewers	226	.....	226	226	.....	226	2 25	.....	2 25
	BRICK:									
2068	Employes	52	.....	52	50	.....	50	1 35	.....	1 43
2069	Employes	110	.....	110	110	.....	110	1 35	.....	1 42
	BUILDING TRADES:									
2070	Laborers	30	.....	30	40	.....	40	1 25	.....	1 25
2071	Painters	616	.....	616	480	.....	480	2 15	.....	1 96
2072	Laborers	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	2 00	.....	2 00
	CLOTHING:									
2073	Employes, clothing factory	25	250	275	25	250	275	2 50	$0 80	2 50
2074	Tailors	4	8	12	3	6	9	2 00	1 00	1 70
2075	Tailors	6	9	15	7	9	16	2 50	1 25	2 50
	COOPERAGE:									
2076	Employes, stave, etc., works	200	.....	200	175	.....	175	1 15	.....	1 33
2077	Employes	35	.....	35	35	.....	35	2 50	.....	2 75
2078	Employes	35	.....	35	35	.....	35	2 75	.....	2 75
2079	Employes	35	.....	35	35	.....	35	2 75	.....	2 50
	FOOD PREPARATIONS:									
2080	Bakers	78	8	86	82	10	92	1 75	1 25	1 75
	FURNITURE:									
2081	Cabinet makers	65	.....	65	65	.....	65	1 80	.....	1 80
2082	Metal workers, furniture factory	222	90	312	230	90	320	1 47	85	1 47
2083	Employes	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	1 20	.....	1 32
2084	Employes	96	.....	96	96	.....	96	1 21	.....	1 50
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.									
2085	Employes, leather factory	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	1 38	.....	1 33
	LUMBER:									
2086	Packers, shingle fact'y.	185	.....	185	185	.....	185	1 45	.....	1 45
2087	Employes, saw mill	145	.....	145	123	.....	122	1 66	.....	1 61

and industries.—Michigan.— Continued.

wages.	Employes striking.			Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
strike.		Daily pay.										
Female.	Number.	Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
.....	76	$1 70	$1 87	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60
.....	146	1 87	2 18	171	.....	171	9	.....	9	.....	66	60
.....	26	1 87	.....	37	.....	37	35	.....	35	.....	63	57
.....	170	2 25	2 25	170	.....	170	25	.....	25	20	62	62
.....	40	1 25	1 38	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	75	1 25	1 38	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	30	1 25	.....	30	.....	30	40	.....	40	.....	60	60
.....	462	2 15	1 96	462	.....	462	96	.....	96	.....	60	55
.....	20	1 25	.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	60	60
80	5	2 50	2 50	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57
85	3	1 33	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
1 25	4	2 20	.....	3	1	4	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	1 15	1 33	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	53
.....	35	2 50	2 75	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
.....	35	2 75	2 75	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
.....	35	2 75	2 50	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
1 25	52	1 75	1 75	78	8	86	7	2	9	.....	60	48
.....	18	2 25	2 25	18	.....	18	10	.....	10	.....	60	60
85	222	1 47	1 47	222	90	312	25	.....	25	.....	60	60
.....	60	1 20	1 32	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	83	1 21	1 50	83	.....	83	50	.....	50	50	48	60
.....	60	1 33	.....	60	.....	60	60	.....	69	.....	60	60
.....	5	1 25	1 25	185	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	73	1 66	1 61	73	.....	73	30	.....	30	17	69	66

Strikes by years and

No.	Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
	1886.—*Concluded.*			
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY:			
2088	Employes, wire-works	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
2089	Employes, lubricator works	Detroit	For reduction of hours	No
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:			
2090	Laborers, iron works	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:			
2091	Compositors	Lansing	For reduction of hours	Yes
2092	Compositors	Lansing	For reduction of hours and equalization of wages	Yes
	PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION:			
2093	Laborers, street improvement	Detroit	For reduction of hours	No
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION:			
2094	Laborers, laying sewers	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
	RAILROAD CARS:			
2095	Employes, car works	Detroit	For reduction of hours	No
2096	Employes, car works	Detroit	For reduction of hours, increase of wages and weekly payments	No
2097	Employes, car works	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No
	SHIP BUILDING, ETC.:			
2098	Employes, ship-building yard	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	Yes
2099	Employes, ship-building yard	Trenton	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	Yes
	TOBACCO:			
2100	Cigarmakers	Saginaw City	Against introduction of machinery	Yes
2101	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
2102	Cigarmakers	Detroit	For increase of wages	Yes
	TRANSPORTATION:			
2103	Longshoremen	Bay City	Against employment of non-union men	Yes
	WOODEN GOODS:			
2104	Employes, planing mill	Detroit	For increase of wages	No
	MISCELLANEOUS:			
2105	Employes, felt boot factory	Grand Rapids	For increase of wages	No
2106	Employes, match factory	Detroit	For reduction of hours and increase of wages	No

Industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days.)	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
1	.....	April 3	April 24, '86	21	No	$1,071	.....	$ 600
1	.....	April 30	May 19, '86	19	No	1,000	.....	.....
1	.....	May 7	June 4, '86	28	No	800	.....	.....
1	1	June 12	June 13, '86	1	Yes	12	.....	.....
1	1	June 12	June 13, '86	1	Yes	151	.....	100
1	.....	Aug. 24	Aug. 27, '86	3	No	94	.....	.....
5	2	May 6	May 8, '86	2	Partly	800	.....	.....
1	14	May 2	May 16, '86	14	No	15,000	.....	10,000
1	21	May 3	May 24, '86	21	No	25,000	$ 325	15,000
1	21	May 5	May 26, '86	21	No	21,000	.....	12,000
2	33	Feb. 15	Mar. 20, '86	33	Yes	5,775	450	21,000
1	15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7, '86	15	Yes	694	.....	1,000
1	.....	Feb. 15	Mar. 20, '86	33	No	90	8	.....
1	7	Aug. 1	Oct. 9, '86	69	Yes	3,672	2,326	1,200
1	.....	Aug. 1	Oct. 9, '86	69	No	1,328	500	500
1	3	Oct. 7	Oct. 10, '86	3	Yes	320	.....	8,000
1	.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 12, '86	10	No	484	.....	.....
1	.....	May 4	May 6, '86	2	No	24	.....	.....
1	13	May 4	May 17, '86	13	No	1,615	.....	800

Strikes by years

No.	Industries and years.	Number of Employes.						Average daily		
		Before strike.			After strike.			Before strike.		After
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1896.—*Concluded.*									
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY:									
2088	Employes, wire works	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	$1 80	.....	$1 80
2089	Employes, lubricator works	46	.....	46	46	.....	46	2 00	.....	2 00
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:									
2090	Laborers, iron works	150	.....	150	135	.....	135	1 90	.....	1 90
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.									
2091	Compositors	5	1	6	5	1	6	2 16	$1 50	2 16
2092	Compositors	60	20	80	60	20	80	2 10	1 25	2 16
	PUBLIC WAYS, CONSTRUCTION:									
2093	Laborers, street improvements	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	1 25	.....	1 25
	PUBLIC WORKS, CONSTRUCTION:									
2094	Laborers, laying sewers	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	1 60	.....	1 85
	RAILROAD CARS:									
2095	Employes, car works	700	20	720	620	10	630	1 80	90	1 80
2096	Employes, car works	1,154	.....	1,154	971	.....	971	1 35	.....	1 35
2097	Employes, car works	900	.....	900	800	.....	800	1 30	.....	1 30
	SHIP BUILDING, ETC.:									
2098	Employes, ship building yard	141	.....	141	175	.....	175	1 82	.....	1 84
2099	Employes, ship building yard	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	1 78	.....	1 85
	TOBACCO:									
2100	Cigarmakers	9	6	15	9	6	15	89	50	67
2101	Cigarmakers	40	50	90	50	40	90	1 50	1 25	1 60
2102	Cigarmakers	25	.....	25	15	.....	15	1 50	.....	1 50
	TRANSPORTATION:									
2103	Longshoremen	80	.....	80	80	.....	80	4 00	.....	4 00
	WOODEN GOODS:									
2104	Employes, planing mill	65	.....	65	65	.....	65	2 15	.....	2 15
	MISCELLANEOUS:									
2105	Employes, felt boot factory	24	34	58	24	40	64	1 65	85	1 65
2106	Employes, match factory	110	133	243	110	133	243	90	50	90

and industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employes striking.			Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
strike.		Daily pay.										
Female.	Number.	Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before strike.	After strike.
.....	35	$1 70	$1 70	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	33	2 00	2 00	33	.....	33	2	.....	2	.....	60	60
.....	27	1 25	.....	27	.....	27	12	.....	12	.....	54	54
$1 50	6	2 05	2 05	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	59
1 50	15	1 89	2 16	60	20	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	59
.....	25	1 25	1 25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	.....	60	60
.....	250	1 60	1 85	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
90	690	1 80	1 80	680	10	690	6	.....	6	.....	60	60
.....	1,154	1 35	1 35	1,154	.....	1,154	100	.....	100	.....	60	60
.....	875	1 80	1 80	875	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	110	1 90	1 92	141	.....	141	34	.....	34	.....	54	48
.....	30	1 78	1 85	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	48
45	2	1 50	1 00	4	6	10	2	.....	2	.....	48	48
1 25	40	1 50	1 60	40	50	90	10	.....	10	.....	50	50
.....	15	1 50	1 50	15	.....	15	6	.....	6	.....	50	50
.....	80	4 00	4 00	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	25	2 15	2 15	25	.....	25	20	.....	20	.....	54	54
85	26	95	95	.....	26	26	.....	6	6	.....	60	69
50	243	68	68	110	133	243	5	.....	5	.....	60	60

[From the advance sheets of 3d Annual

Lockouts by years and

Industries and years.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Ordered by labor organization.
1881.			
TOBACCO:			
Cigarmakers	Coldwater	Against demand for cash payments	No.
1882.			
TOBACCO:			
Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against demand for increase of wages	No.
1883.			
TOBACCO:			
Cigarmakers	Coldwater	Against union men	No.
1885.			
LUMBER:			
Laborers, saw mill	Menominee	Against demand for reduction of hours	No.
Laborers, saw mill	Menominee	Against demand for reduction of hours	No.
Laborers, saw mill	Menominee	Against demand for reduction of hours	No.
TOBACCO:			
Cigarmakers	Detroit	To enforce reduction of wages	No.
Cigarmakers	Detroit	To enforce reduction of wages	No.
Cigarmakers	Charlotte	To enforce reduction of wages	No.
1886.			
BUILDING TRADES:			
Bricklayers, stonemasons, and laborers	Detroit	Refusal to use material furnished by establishment whose employes were on strike	No.
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:			
Moulders, stove foundry	Lansing	Against union men	No.
TOBACCO:			
Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against demand for increase of wages	No.
Cigarmakers	Detroit	Against demand for increase of wages	No.

Report of U. S. Bureau of Labor.]

industries.—Michigan.

Establishments.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days.)	Succeeded.	Employés.		Employers' loss.
Number.	Days closed.					Loss.	Assistance.	
4	.....	July 28.....	Aug. 27, '81....	30	Yes	$5,616	$2,400	$2,800
1	35	Dec. 26.....	Jan. 30, '83....	35	No.....	412	72	250
3	.....	Sept. 15.....	Feb. 2, '84....	140	No.....	22,361	3,775	12,500
2	12	Sept. 21.....	Oct. 3, '85....	12	Yes	2,143	.....	2,500
2	35	Sept. 21.....	Oct. 26, '85....	35	Yes	23,250	.....	24,000
1	21	Sept. 21.....	Oct. 12, '85....	21	Yes	2,362	.....	5,000
1	64	Jan. 5.....	Mar. 10, '85....	64	No.....	5,062	2,052	450
1	42	Feb. 2.....	Mar. 16, '85....	42	Yes	5,184	500	1,500
1	.....	July 3.....	July 24, '85....	21	Yes	125	72	.....
1	35	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 20, '86....	50	No.....	35,000	8,400	50,000
1	.....	Oct. 25.....	Nov. 22, '86....	28	Yes	4,500	6,000	2,000
1	.....	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 2, '86....	32	Yes	6,350	2,730	3,500
1	30	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 31, '86....	30	Yes	1,695	720	300

Lockouts by years and

Industries and years.	Number of employés.						Average daily		
	Before lockout.			After lockout.			Before lockout.		After
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
1881.									
TOBACCO:									
Cigarmakers	272	42	314	227	56	283	$1 59	$0 84	$1 58
1882.									
TOBACCO:									
Cigarmakers	9	.....	9	4	.....	4	1 58	.....	1 75
1883.									
TOBACCO:									
Cigarmakers	129	33	162	126	33	159	1 66	88	1 66
1885.									
LUMBER:									
Laborers, saw mill	176	.....	176	179	.....	179	1 51	.....	1 51
Laborers, saw mill	730	.....	730	710	.....	710	1 55	.....	1 55
Laborers, saw mill	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	1 75	.....	1 75
TOBACCO:									
Cigarmakers	42	15	57	42	15	57	2 00	65	2 00
Cigarmakers	90	25	115	75	40	115	1 60	60	1 50
Cigarmakers	7	1	8	7	1	8	1 28	85	1 15
1886.									
BUILDING TRADES:									
Bricklayers, stonemasons, and laborers	1,100	.....	1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	2 17	.....	2 17
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS:									
Moulders, stove foundry	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	1 90	.....	1 90
TOBACCO:									
Cigarmakers	85	75	160	75	70	145	2 00	1 00	2 00
Cigarmakers	30	10	40	15	5	20	1 75	1 25	1 75

industries.—Michigan.—Continued.

wages.	Employes locked out.			Employes locked out and involved.			New employes after lockout.			Brought from other places.	Weekly working hours.	
lockout.	Number.	Daily pay.										
Female.		Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before lockout.	After lockout.
$0 83	135	$1 60	$1 50	135	.....	135	125	15	140	.....	57	57
.....	9	1 58	1 75	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
88	96	1 98	1 98	96	.....	96	81	.....	81	70	55	55
.....	176	1 51	1 51	176	.....	176	12	.....	12	.....	66	66
.....	730	1 55	1 55	730	.....	730	175	.....	175	109	66	66
.....	75	1 75	1 75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66
65	57	1 65	1 65	42	15	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
60	115	1 38	1 18	90	25	115	35	15	50	.....	55	55
75	6	1 39	1 17	5	1	6	5	1	6	6	52	52
.....	1,100	2 17	2 17	1,100	.....	1,100	150	.....	150	150	54	54
.....	75	2 50	2 50	75	.....	75	50	.....	50	7	60	60
1 00	150	1 53	1 53	80	70	150	30	20	50	20	48	48
1 25	40	1 63	1 63	30	10	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48

Summary of Strikes. All industries

Industry.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.				Duration (days).		Results.			Employes.	
	Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Partly succeeded.	Failed.	Loss.	Assistance.
Brewing	36	....	36	11	47	4.3	2,112	58.7	16	20	....	$31,144	$1,380
Brick	....	3	3	3	18	6.0	18	6.0	1	2	....	4,855	.....
Building trades	15	3	18	4	4	1.0	414	23.0	4	....	14	20,789	1,200
Clothing	2	1	3	....	.....	.....	81	27.0	....	....	3	1,423	333
Cooperage	1	13	14	9	31	3.4	51	3.6	8	1	5	3,171	.....
Food preparations	4	....	4	4	40	10.0	40	10.0	4	....	....	1,315	60
Furniture	2	2	4	2	23	11.5	40	10.0	2	....	2	5,570	.....
Glass	1	....	1	1	162	162.0	162	162.0	1	....	....	25,000	1,600
Leather and leather goods	1	2	3	2	28	14.0	86	28.7	1	....	2	14,800	1,200
Lumber	1	181	182	182	5,276	29.0	5,282	29.0	54	1	127	610,362	1,600
Machines and machinery	....	3	3	....	.....	.....	44	14.7	....	....	3	2,316	.....
Metals and metallic goods	5	2	7	5	287	57.4	460	65.7	1	....	6	239,630	7,000
Mining	....	7	7	6	204	34.0	283	40.4	1	....	6	119,607	.....
Printing and publishing	4	1	5	2	2	1.0	59	11.8	3	....	2	5,041	650
Public ways construction	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	3	3.0	....	....	1	94	.....
Public works construction	....	7	7	6	17	2.8	31	4.4	1	5	1	4,625	.....
Railroad cars	....	4	4	3	56	18.7	70	17.5	....	....	4	66,500	325
Ship building, etc	3	....	3	3	81	27.0	81	27.0	3	....	....	6,469	450
Stone quarrying and cutting	6	....	6	5	50	10.0	67	11.1	5	....	1	1,598	500
Tobacco	40	1	41	15	326	21.7	1,185	28.9	30	1	10	55,852	21,270
Transportation	1	1	2	1	3	3.0	4	2.0	1	....	1	776	.....
Wooden goods	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	10	10.0	....	....	1	484	.....
Miscellaneous	....	3	3	2	84	42.0	86	28.7	....	....	3	10,581	.....
Total	122	236	358	266	6,739	25.3	10,669	29.8	136	30	192	$1,232,002	$37,568

for all years.—Michigan.

Employers' loss.	Number of Employes.						Employes striking.	Employes striking and involved.			New employes after strike.			Brought from other places.
	Before strike			After strike.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
$48,500	524	.....	524	531	.....	531	418	454	.....	454	69	.....	69	20
6,100	782	40	822	760	20	780	275	782	40	822	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	855	.....	855	724	.....	724	602	602	.....	602	156	.....	156	.....
2,000	35	267	302	35	265	300	12	9	3	12	4	1	5	.....
2,870	345	.....	345	318	.....	318	325	325	.....	325	18	.....	18	.....
2,500	78	8	86	82	10	92	52	78	8	86	7	2	9	.....
2,800	443	90	533	451	90	541	383	383	90	473	85	.....	85	50
10,000	66	.....	66	66	.....	66	28	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,300	530	200	730	530	200	730	320	330	.....	330	155	.....	155	13
231,800	16,955	.....	16,955	16,317	.....	16,317	11,466	16,783	.....	16,783	1,551	.....	1,551	177
700	131	.....	131	137	.....	137	83	90	.....	90	21	.....	21	19
105,500	2,740	1	2,741	2,987	1	2,988	1,980	2,505	1	2,506	446	.....	446	18
41,100	2,543	.....	2,543	2,103	.....	2,103	2,262	2,455	.....	2,455	251	.....	251	245
3,100	305	21	326	291	21	312	145	189	21	210	43	.....	43	12
.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	.....
300	780	.....	780	780	.....	780	480	480	.....	480	75	.....	75	.....
38,200	3,554	20	3,574	3,171	10	3,181	2,949	2,939	10	2,949	106	.....	106	.....
22,000	171	.....	171	205	.....	205	140	171	.....	171	34	.....	34	.....
650	96	.....	96	96	.....	96	74	74	.....	74	8	.....	8	8
43,282	1,471	527	1,998	1,277	643	1,920	1,250	1,244	376	1,620	295	190	485	.....
8,000	155	.....	155	155	.....	155	155	155	.....	155	30	.....	30	.....
.....	65	.....	65	65	.....	65	25	25	.....	25	20	.....	20	.....
6,300	201	302	503	201	308	509	471	177	294	471	5	6	11	.....
$627,002	32,855	1,476	34,331	31,312	1,568	32,880	23,920	30,341	843	31,184	3,404	199	3,603	562

Summary of Lockouts. All industries

Industry.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.				Duration (days).		Results.			Employes.	
	Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Partly succeeded.	Failed.	Loss.	Assistance.
Building trades	....	1	1	1	35	35.0	50	50.0	....	....	1	$35,000	$3,500
Lumber	....	5	5	5	115	23.0	115	23.0	5	....	....	27,755	.....
Metals and metallic goods	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	28	28.0	1	....	....	4,500	6,000
Tobacco	....	13	13	4	171	42.7	764	58.8	8	....	5	46,805	12,321
Total	....	20	20	10	321	32.1	957	47.8	14	....	6	$164,060	$26,821

for all years.—Michigan.

Employers' loss.	Number of Employes.						Employes locked out.	Employes locked out and involved.			New employes after lockout.			Brought from other places.
	Before lockout.			After lockout.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
$50,000	1,100	.....	1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	150	.....	150	150
31,500	981	.....	981	964	.....	964	981	981	.....	981	187	.....	187	100
2,000	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	75	75	.....	75	50	.....	50	7
21,300	664	201	865	571	220	791	608	487	121	608	276	51	327	96
$104,800	2,995	201	3,196	2,885	220	3,105	2,764	2,643	121	2,764	663	51	714	353